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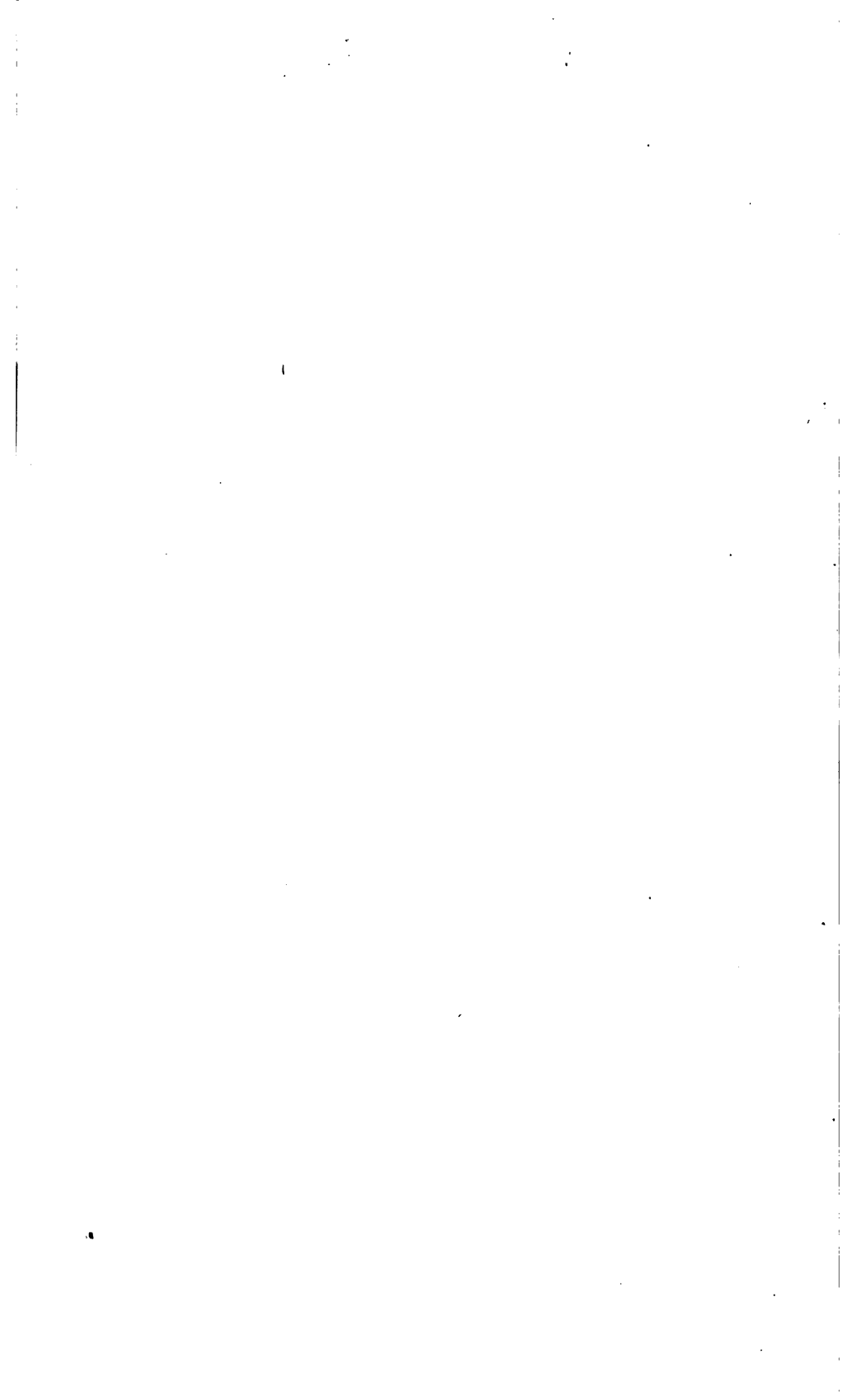
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HEARINGS

BEFORE

U.S. Congress,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATION,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. CANNON, HAINER, W. A. STONE,
SAYERS, AND LAYTON,

IN CHARGE OF

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1897.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. J. G. CANNON, CHAIRMAN, E. J. HAINER, W. A. STONE, J. D. SAYERS, AND F. C. LAYTON, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1897, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.
QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 100 of the bill is an item "for the maintenance and ordinary expenses, including pay of officers and employees, at quarantine stations, etc.," for which you estimate \$137,000 for the coming year. You have for the current year \$125,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any deficiency for the current year?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got any surplus?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. We will have to restrict the quarantine service during the expensive months, what we call the close season; we will have to cut our expenses down to a degree that is not desirable in order to come within this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Considering the fact that there is a general appropriation of \$900,000 that is expended through your Bureau, if there be a necessity for it, while you might be a little uncomfortable with that \$125,000, you can go along reasonably well with it?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. This present estimate of \$137,000 includes the use of a steamer at San Francisco quarantine, which under the present appropriations we are not utilizing, and it is very essential that the Government should do the boarding which should be done at that station. The legislature of the State of California, the city council and mayor of San Francisco have all urged that the National Government perform its full functions at San Francisco, and we have been unable to do it with the appropriation of \$125,000, and the additional amount is inserted in this estimate in order to enable us to do that work.

Last summer cholera raged in China and Japan, and there is a probability of its breaking out, either cholera or the plague, and the present system of our maintaining the quarantine station on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay and allowing the inspection of vessels to be done by the local health officer is a dangerous one, and we narrowly escaped last summer. There was a new health officer and inexperienced—and it is unnecessary to go into the details, but there was a very narrow escape from the introduction of cholera into the United States last summer.

The CHAIRMAN. The difference between \$125,000 and \$137,000, as it may be given or may not be given, means an increased service at San Francisco or keeping it as it is?

Dr. WYMAN. It means the proper maintenance at that station, and it has not hitherto been properly maintained.

The CHAIRMAN. But yet if there be real danger of cholera or other contagious diseases, in the exercise of a sound discretion the President can use the appropriation. I am speaking of the fact in this connection and I want it just in this connection to be understood that there is an appropriation available under order of the President.

Dr. WYMAN. Of course, you know the appropriation for epidemic diseases is available any way the President sees fit, but when an appropriation is made for a specific purpose the accounting officers of the Treasury insist that the expenditures due on that appropriation shall be paid out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that.

Dr. WYMAN. Another thing, that involves the waiting until the emergency presses, which is a dangerous thing to do.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

The CHAIRMAN. On the next page, 101, of the sundry civil bill there was an appropriation in 1894 of \$900,000 for prevention of epidemics, and that is a continuing appropriation?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount is available there; do you know?

Dr. WYMAN. On February 1 last the balance was \$518,956.89, and the expenditures since that date have been about \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that sum quite sufficient for the coming year?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; at least until Congress meets again.

The CHAIRMAN. And probably enough for two years?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write me a letter giving me exactly the amount.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You think there is no doubt but that of this sum that has been appropriated for the prevention of epidemics the balance now on hand is amply sufficient to do you until Congress meets in December?

Dr. WYMAN. I think it is sufficient.

QUARANTINE STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now turn to page 9; under the head of quarantine stations you have for the current year for these items, in the aggregate appropriation for 1896, \$15,300. Your estimate for 1897 is \$70,465. Suppose it was the sense of Congress to recommend appropriations to the amount of \$15,000 for these items as for the current year, what particular ones would you desire be provided for?

Dr. WYMAN. For the present year? I beg your pardon, I think the aggregate is nearly \$70,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimates are \$70,000, but the appropriation for the current year for quarantine stations is \$15,300.

Dr. WYMAN. Now, what is the question?

The CHAIRMAN. I want you some time, either at the close of your examination, as we will run through these first, but I want you to have in mind, and you might want a little time to do it, in the correction of your statement to pick out of these items for quarantine stations the most important going to make, say, the sum of \$15,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Speaking for myself alone, I would like to have a full examination upon each one of these points.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. SAYERS. You here now are seeking upon an estimate of \$70,465 to put the appropriation as for the current year, for which the estimates were only \$32,625.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know what is the sense of the subcommittee, but I want him to bear in mind—

Mr. SAYERS. Of course you examine him, and then I will proceed to examine him.

QUARANTINE STATION, REEDY ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. I propose to ask about all the items, but of all estimates I have ever known anything about some are more important than others. Now, for the quarantine station, Reedy Island, Delaware River, there is an estimate for an artesian well, pipe, and sewer connections, \$1,200; coal and general storage house, piling and bracing for same, \$950; boat landing and board walk, \$300; in all, \$2,450, estimated. What have you to submit in explanation of these items?

Dr. WYMAN. I will say that there is no water supply on Reedy Island, nor on the pier, except such as comes from the roofs of the buildings, and it is necessary. Vessels that come there often need to be supplied with water, as well as the station itself requiring it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is the same water supply there that has always been there?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, it is a very new station; it has never been completed.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been occupied?

Dr. WYMAN. I think two years.

The CHAIRMAN. But it has been occupied for that time?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the sewer connections; that is a part of the estimate?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. Reedy Island is a very low-lying island, and we have on it simply the surgeon's residence, men's quarters, and a small hospital. There are no sewer connections.

The CHAIRMAN. Reedy Island is how far up the Delaware?

Dr. WYMAN. It is about 45 miles below Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. And the station is on the pier?

Dr. WYMAN. The buildings that I have just mentioned are on the island, but we have about 1,500 feet from the island, in the channel, a large pier, and there we have our disinfecting plant. I will show you a cut of it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not material.

Dr. WYMAN. All the quarantining for Philadelphia is done there.

The CHAIRMAN. You have also here, "Coal and general storage house, piling and bracing for same, \$950; boat landing and board walk, \$300." Of these items, which is the most important—one of \$1,200, the other \$950, and the third of \$300?

Dr. WYMAN. I think the first. They are named in the order of their importance.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish to ask you about the importance of the coal and general storage house. What is the necessity for that?

Dr. WYMAN. We have to have a place to store coal and general storage. A short time ago there was nothing there at all, until we made this station. We just put up this pier in the river and then put these buildings on Reedy Island. This is simply the completion of the station.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you not been getting along fairly well without this house?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, the medical officer has urged the necessity of it.

Mr. SAYERS. Where have you been storing coal heretofore?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not know exactly where they have been storing coal. They have been making some sort of a makeshift.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not regard the boat landing and board walk as of pressing importance, do you? Do you think they can foot it on the ground?

Dr. WYMAN. No; I do not regard that of pressing importance.

Mr. SAYERS. You can do without the coal and general storage house without great inconvenience?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; I do not think we can do without it.

Mr. SAYERS. You propose now an appropriation for an artesian well. Is there any certainty of your being able to get artesian water there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; they have obtained it at other places all along in that general neighborhood.

Mr. SAYERS. We do not like to expend money just simply for experiments.

Dr. WYMAN. We have bored a number of artesian wells for this service, and never failed to get good water.

Mr. SAYERS. Thereabouts?

Dr. WYMAN. One is at Delaware Breakwater, only about 45 miles distant.

QUARANTINE STATION, SOUTH ATLANTIC.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, Mr. Lester is here, and if you will turn over to the center of page 11, we will consider the quarantine station, South Atlantic.

Dr. WYMAN. You wish me to make a statement concerning that estimate?

The CHAIRMAN. I see you want a ballast wharf, and estimate \$15,000. What have you to say touching the necessity for these improvements, and which are the most important?

Dr. WYMAN. The ballast wharf is the most important item.

The CHAIRMAN. They are arranged here in the order of their importance?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; the next most important thing is dredging cut, \$750, and the next most important item is the hospital building, north end, \$2,000. I would like to read from my report up to last November, which is now in print and just about coming out.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, as briefly as you can.

Dr. WYMAN (reading): "Attention is respectfully invited to the necessity of increased walk facilities at the South Atlantic quarantine station, which is a station of refuge for the cities of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. An estimate for an additional pier at this station was made, approved by yourself, and transmitted to the last Congress, but was not favorably acted upon. During the past season by reason of the want of this additional pier great delay has been caused to vessels obliged to be disinfected under State and national quarantine regulations. An estimate for an additional pier has been included in the regular estimates of the Department for the ensuing fiscal year. Following is certain correspondence showing its necessity."

Then I have here a letter from Dr. Geddings, the officer in command, who says:

"The class of vessels seeking quarantine treatment at this station is composed largely of sailing vessels from South American ports, bound to the ports of Savannah and Darien, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., as well as a few bound for Fernandina, Fla. It may be said that all these vessels arrive in ballast, and in addition there has lately been an increasing number of steamships and American sailing vessels (principally schooners) arriving 'light' or in 'water ballast.' According to the quarantine regulations of both Savannah and Charleston, and the regulations of the State board of

health of Florida, which apply to Fernandina, no ballast of any description is allowed to be brought up to the several cities, no matter what its origin or the port of departure of the vessel carrying it. Therefore the ballast of all vessels arriving at this quarantine station must be discharged as a preliminary to any processes of disinfection. The quantity of ballast carried by the vessels varies with the size of the vessel, nationality, build, rig, etc., from 150 to 450 tons, and with all the diligence to which the crews of foreign vessels can be spurred and assisted by the steam hoisting engine of the station, it is seldom that more than 50 to 75 tons per day can be discharged. It will thus be seen that it is a matter of from three to six days to discharge the ballast of a single vessel.

"The present wharf accommodation of the station consists of two wharves connected by a gangway and affording a total wharf frontage of 250 feet, only sufficient to berth one vessel at a time, and on these wharves are placed the steam hoisting apparatus already referred to and the apparatus for the steam, sulphur, and bichloride of mercury disinfection of vessels, necessary and required by the quarantine regulations of the United States. Therefore all vessels requiring disinfection must await their turn to discharge ballast before they can be disinfected, and it sometimes happens that a steamer with water ballast, or an American vessel without ballast of any description, must wait for her turn for several days before she can be brought to the wharf for the disinfection which she requires and which disinfection is a matter of only thirty-six to forty-eight hours. To obviate this hardship (for it is the time spent unnecessarily in quarantine to which shipmasters object) it is proposed to erect near the present wharves, possibly at right angles to them, another wharf, narrow, and with a frontage of 350 to 400 feet, to be known as the 'ballast wharf,' on which the steam hoisting apparatus could be placed and at which two vessels could be berthed and their ballast discharged, when they could proceed to the disinfecting wharves for the disinfecting processes proper, with the minimum of delay."

Now, here is a letter I had to write to Strachan & Co. I will say I received complaints by telegram and mails last summer regarding delays of vessels—

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, is that in your report?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. Allow me just to quote from Mr. Strachan's letter to me. I will not read it all:

"Seeing that we can not reasonably expect the *Martin Saenz* to reach our port before the middle of the month, we have had to provide other freight room for the cargo engaged for her, at an extra cost to us of \$2,00, which would have been avoided had the steamer *Martin Saenz* met with prompt attention at Sapelo."

The CHAIRMAN. What charges are made against these vessels?

Dr. WYMAN. No charges.

The CHAIRMAN. Either for disinfecting or steam hoisting apparatus?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The disinfecting is required by law?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Hon. R. E. LESTER (a Representative from Georgia). I would like to state, Mr. Chairman, that what the Doctor says here I approve and know to be true, and his statement of it is embodied in this preamble and resolution of the Savannah Cotton Exchange, which I will read to the committee if you desire; but it just simply sets forth what is true, that a large number of vessels were required to go to that station and be disinfected, and ballasts had to be taken out of them, and it is necessary that they should be at a wharf. Now they have to wait their turn, and their detention there is longer than it ought to be. In fact, it is in every instance in the fall of the year. This preamble and resolution says:

THE SAVANNAH COTTON EXCHANGE,
Savannah, Ga., October 17, 1895.

Hon. RUFUS E. LESTER, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: At a meeting of the Savannah Cotton Exchange, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has come to our knowledge that vessels from Cuban ports and infected ports of South America coming to this port for cargo and required by the health authorities to call at the South Atlantic quarantine station at Sapelo for fumigation and observation are meeting there with unnecessary detention that is both ruinous to shipowners and damaging to our commerce; and

Whereas said detention arises from the fact that there is only sufficient wharf room to accommodate one vessel at a time instead of the fleet of vessels that sometimes gather there; and

Whereas the said quarantine station is under the control of the Government of the United States and its Marine-Hospital Service, which Department should and ought to provide ample facilities to accommodate the fleet of vessels compelled to go there: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from Georgia be, and they are hereby, requested to investigate the cause of this lack of facilities at Sapelo, and demand that they be extended and increased, and if necessary to urge upon Congress the importance of making an appropriation of money sufficient for the extension of the wharves and facilities at Sapelo to meet the demands of commerce.

Resolved further, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service at Washington, D. C., and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the additional request that they give this matter, so vitally important to the commerce of the world, their most urgent attention.

BEIRNE GORDON,
President.

J. P. MERRIHEW,
Secretary and Superintendent.

[S.EAL.]

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, is this detention under State regulations or Federal regulations?

Dr. WYMAN. Federal. The Federal and State regulations are the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is a State regulation about it?

Dr. WYMAN. The national quarantine act of February 15, 1893, permits the Government to make minimum requirements. The States can have additional requirements if they want to, and they must live up to those requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the States have additional requirements?

Dr. WYMAN. The States—not all the States, some have—have never surrendered their quarantine powers, which are considered police powers.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the State contribute in any way to these expenses?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. LESTER. It usually has its own quarantine station besides.

Dr. WYMAN. They have quarantine inspection, and these vessels needing disinfection are sent to these refuge stations established by Congress for this very purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. So you estimate \$15,000 for the wharf?

Dr. WYMAN. It is estimated by the officer at the station, and it was gone over by myself and the Supervising Architect—all of these estimates were.

The CHAIRMAN. Estimated in detail or a rough guess?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, it might be considered to be in detail, because we have built so many of these piers and wharves that we know about the cost.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this been in use?

Dr. WYMAN. This station has been in use, the national quarantine station, fifteen or twenty years; I suppose about twenty years.

Mr. SAYERS. Are charges made for disinfecting vessels at any of your stations?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Such charges are borne by the Government at every station in the United States?

Dr. WYMAN. There are no charges made at all; all of the expenses of the quarantine stations are borne by the Government.

Mr. SAYERS. How many vessels were compelled to report at these places during last year and were disinfected; can you tell?

Dr. WYMAN. During the last fiscal year, 1895, 56 vessels were inspected and passed and 44 vessels were disinfected.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish to ask you a question in regard to State regulations. Are there any States in this Union, any of the coast States, that bear the total expense of quarantine?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; they all charge fees.

Mr. SAYERS. They could charge fees, but does the Government contribute to the support of their quarantine stations?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What States maintain their own quarantine without assistance from the Government?

Dr. WYMAN. Maine, New York (New York is not entirely without assistance from the Government, because we have a camp near their quarantine which could be used in an emergency), Massachusetts, Louisiana, and Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are the only States?

Dr. WYMAN. Those are the only coast States as far as I recollect; I do not recollect any others.

Mr. SAYERS. Those are the only coast States, as you recollect, that have no assistance from the Government in the maintenance of the quarantine establishments?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Where you have quarantine stations and the States in which those quarantine stations are established also have quarantine regulations, which have precedence, the regulations of the Federal Government or the State government, or, in other words, which controls?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, the national regulations control to a certain point. We can make them and do inspect their quarantines and insist that they shall come up to the requirements of the regulations which have been promulgated by the Treasury Department.

Mr. SAYERS. Now to a case in point: Do the quarantine regulations of the State of Georgia require the establishment of this wharf there?

Dr. WYMAN. Our own regulations require it.

Mr. SAYERS. Or do the regulations of the Government?

Dr. WYMAN. The Government regulations require it.

The CHAIRMAN. Georgia is not acting in the premises?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; except so far as you have heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Except to pass resolutions of a volunteer body?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does her State regulations require this inspection?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; they are the same as ours.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was expended by Georgia and how much by the Government the last fiscal year?

Dr. WYMAN. I could not tell you how much was expended by Georgia. Georgia expended nothing at the South Atlantic quarantine station, but she has a quarantine inspection of her own at the mouth of the Tybee River.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the expenditure of the United States at the South Atlantic quarantine station? You can give it when you come to correct your statement if you have not it here.

Dr. WYMAN. Very well.

Mr. SAYERS. Do these estimates rest at all upon the proposition to comply with the quarantine regulations of the State of Georgia?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. They are absolutely independent?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; they are absolutely independent.

Mr. SAYERS. Does the State of Georgia maintain any character of quarantine at this place?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The only quarantine that the State of Georgia maintains is at the mouth of the Tybee River?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And the mouth of the Tybee River is independent of this station?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance from it?

Dr. WYMAN. About a night's sail.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a large station?

Dr. WYMAN. The South Atlantic?

The CHAIRMAN. The mouth of the Tybee River.

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; it is not a large station.

The CHAIRMAN. What about this boathouse, \$1,000, at the same station?

Dr. WYMAN. I have here a cut of this station, which I would like to show to you [exhibiting same].

The CHAIRMAN. You say the wharf is the thing of first importance?

Dr. WYMAN. I can explain to you that boathouse only by your looking at the cut. Here is Blackbird Island, and this is all swamp on the inside, the interior of the island. Now, the quarantine buildings are down here, that is to say, the residences and men's quarters, etc., but the pier is up here on Sapelo Sound. Now, there is a river running through here, and you can go by the river to the disinfecting pier, or you can go around by the beach. Now, it is desirable sometimes when a vessel comes in here, and it is impracticable, to carry a sick man from the vessel down to this end of the island, and we wish to put a small building right there on that point, where there is nothing at present.

The CHAIRMAN. And you call that the boathouse?

Dr. WYMAN. I was speaking then of the small hospital. This boathouse is for the housing of the small boats which it is necessary to use in going from the pier to the shore, and that is for the sake of economy. This shore is all shells and gravel, and the rubbing of the small boats on that destroys their bottoms as they land.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for shed at north end, \$250?

Dr. WYMAN. That is for the shelter of men and horses whenever they have to drive over.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item here for lumber of bridge, \$250.

Dr. WYMAN. I think that is some bridge—I can not answer on that now.

The CHAIRMAN. Hospital building, north end, \$2,000?

Dr. WYMAN. That is the north end there [illustrating].

The CHAIRMAN. You occasionally have a man you would rather put in a second hospital than to take him down to the regular hospital. How far is it from the pier to the regular hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. I think it is about eight miles.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get down through the river, or by the beach?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; but it is a dangerous thing to move a yellow fever patient. It is dangerous to his life.

The CHAIRMAN. Stable, south end, \$1,800. How do you rank that?

Dr. WYMAN. I rank that among the less important, sir. The stable is all falling down. I have seen it.

The CHAIRMAN. Lumber for storeroom and general sitting room, \$450?

Dr. WYMAN. That is for the use of the attendants and storeroom.

The CHAIRMAN. Additions to steward's quarters, \$450?

Dr. WYMAN. There is some enlargement to the steward's quarters, which is a very small building.

The CHAIRMAN. Extension for water distribution, \$250. How do you rank that?

Dr. WYMAN. They have a water supply from an artesian well and have an artesian well on the pier. It is for the extension, I suppose, of the water through here. I will have to look at the report to give the details.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know how you rank these.

Dr. WYMAN. I see it is to protect the stable and outbuildings from fire; that is it. Now, the dredging of the cut is important; that is a cut in the river. That is Blackbird River which runs through from the pier down to the south end, and you can not get around here at all; the swamps are so great and beach so narrow that it is impossible, so it is usually impossible to go from one end of the station to the other, and we have a naphtha launch and a lot of small boats for that purpose. Now we can go through a certain portion of this river only on high tide, and it is a very narrow bar and ought to be dredged out there so we can go through at any time.

The CHAIRMAN. This dredging of cut is for the convenience of getting from the officers' quarters up to the pier?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to have the officers' quarters down here?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is necessary.

QUARANTINE STATION, DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

The CHAIRMAN. Now turn back to page 9, to the item of quarantine station, Delaware Breakwater, Delaware. You ask there for lavatories to barracks and sewerage, \$1,000.

Dr. WYMAN. Would you like to see a cut of Delaware Breakwater quarantine station?

The CHAIRMAN. No; we can not reproduce it in the hearings. This is, I understand, for additional washing facilities.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that of first importance?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. No, the most important item there is barracks for the station, \$3,000, which is on page 10.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that?

Dr. WYMAN. We have barracks there for immigrants, but we have no place to take care of cabin passengers in case a vessel comes there, and all the passengers are necessarily removed. I refer to it in my annual report, which sets it forth in full.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got that in your annual report?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have barracks which are sufficient, but it is desirable to separate them?

Dr. WYMAN. You could not put first-class cabin passengers with steerage immigrants, and we have no place to put the cabin passengers, but would have to put them in tents, and right now it would be uncomfortable.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there much use for barracks there for cabin passengers?

Dr. WYMAN. Just as much use as for the immigrants.

The CHAIRMAN. There is not much coming in and going out there for cabin passengers?

Dr. WYMAN. They have a good many cabin passengers arriving on the vessels of the International Line trading regularly, with regular passenger lines similar to those entering New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I was under the impression all the cabin passengers landed mostly at New York.

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; they have a large number of cabin passengers arriving at Philadelphia, and they have fine vessels trading there.

Mr. SAYERS. What has been the necessity during the last year of having barracks there for cabin passengers; how many have been detained there; have there been a dozen?

Dr. WYMAN. I can not tell you how many have been detained, but I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you say, of first importance. Now, what is the second?

Dr. WYMAN. The fence is second in importance.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that for, to keep them in?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not mean you have got to put a fence there to keep those fellows in when you get them there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. Now the third, I will call the lavatories to barracks and sewerage.

The CHAIRMAN. Additional system for water supply \$1,000. What is that?

Dr. WYMAN. That is necessary for the storage of water in case of fire and for general use.

The CHAIRMAN. You rank that as fourth?

Dr. WYMAN. No; I should rank improvement of grounds fourth.

The CHAIRMAN. And you make the other fifth?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the State have a quarantine at this point?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Near by?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Pennsylvania does not do anything in the quarantine line?

Dr. WYMAN. This is located in Delaware.

The CHAIRMAN. All these States charge fees for quarantine service?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; all the States do.

The CHAIRMAN. And the United States does not charge any?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Is that in accordance with the general law?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; Congress has never assumed its full constitutional privilege. It could pass a law putting all quarantines in the hands of the National Government, but it has never taken away what the States consider their police privilege, as quarantine is considered a police function.

QUARANTINE STATION, BRUNSWICK, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. You had last year for quarantine station at Brunswick, Ga., "Completing addition to ballast wharf, \$300; ballast cars and track, \$300; hoisting engine, \$700; raising trestle, \$250." And now you want additional ballast tracks and trestles, \$200; new fender piles and dolphins, \$100; small hospital building, \$500.

Dr. WYMAN. Those are three very small items.

The CHAIRMAN. I know they are very small, but considering you had this other appropriation for completing additions to ballast wharf, it seems you did not complete it?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; it was not finished.

The CHAIRMAN. You are getting along fairly comfortable there?

Dr. WYMAN. I think not, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As comfortably off as the Treasury, which is running \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 behind every month?

Dr. WYMAN. I believe that we are not a bit more comfortable than the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will go on to the quarantine station, Gulf, unless the gentlemen want to ask him some questions.

Mr. SAYERS. Let me ask, do you regard this appropriation as really necessary?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Are they indispensable?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; I know the station very well myself, as I have visited them all, and the officers are very careful men, whose word is to be relied upon, and when they send in their estimates I go over them myself with the chief of the quarantine division; and I have already done considerable pruning, knowing what I would have to go through before this committee; and then I submitted the estimates to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and he asked me a good deal the same questions you do, so the thing is pretty well carried through a sieve before it reaches you.

The CHAIRMAN. The danger of cholera, yellow fever, etc., is in the summer time?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; chiefly during the summer time and fall.

The CHAIRMAN. In summer and fall are not tents preferable for cabin passengers?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Not even in the hot weather?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

QUARANTINE STATION, GULF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For quarantine station, Gulf: For medical officers' quarters, \$3,500." They must have some quarters there now?

Dr. WYMAN. They have a very small building there now that ought to be used by the physician in charge of the lazaretto. This station is on Ship Island, and it is

divided into two sections—one a place for treatment for the infectious diseases on ships and the other for the executive department.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the infectious portion, or the executive?

Dr. WYMAN. This is for the executive, which will then enable us to use the building which is now occupied by the executive, as it should be by the doctor who has charge of the actual sick. When a man is treating a yellow-fever patient he can not go aboard a vessel, and it is very necessary to keep the two departments very distinct.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this station been on Ship Island?

Dr. WYMAN. We removed to Ship Island after our other station was destroyed in 1893.

The CHAIRMAN. And have been doing good service there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; splendid service.

The CHAIRMAN. How many buildings are you going to put up for this force?

Dr. WYMAN. One.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this of the first importance at that point?

Dr. WYMAN. The first of importance is the medical officers' quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item of importance; attendants' quarters, \$3,000?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; I would make the next of importance the house on barge *Zamora*, and the next, telephone line. Then I would put the water-closet fourth and attendants' quarters fifth.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the attendants got any quarters down there now?

Dr. WYMAN. They are all housed together in one little building—the steward and acting assistant surgeon and all the attendants in one little building.

The CHAIRMAN. How many medical officers have you there?

Dr. WYMAN. Two.

The CHAIRMAN. How many houses have they?

Dr. WYMAN. Two.

The CHAIRMAN. Two officers—

Dr. WYMAN. And two houses; but you must understand that a physician attending the sick must be isolated from the rest of the station.

Mr. SAYERS. Let me ask you a question right there. Is it your belief that yellow fever is contagious?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, it is carried from one person to another; that answers it sufficiently. If Governor Sayers had yellow fever and the clothes he wore while he had yellow fever are carried into my bedroom and opened there I am apt to have yellow fever.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got two medical officers there, and two sets of quarters?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, there are not strictly speaking two sets of quarters. They have one very small residence for the medical officer in charge of the yellow-fever patients.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you call a very small residence?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, I will show it to you.

The CHAIRMAN. How many rooms?

Dr. WYMAN. Four or five rooms?

The CHAIRMAN. How large are they?

Dr. WYMAN. And the other is a general utility building; one medical officer has one room in it, and the hospital steward and the hospital attendants, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. How many rooms are in that building?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, I do not know. Here is the medical officer's quarters. Here is a little house that is occupied by the medical officer, one story. Now, here is the other house. These are simply storerooms, and then here is the steward and one of the medical officers and all the hospital attendants, with officers, with all the drugs, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have two medical officers. How many attendants have you there?

Dr. WYMAN. Eight.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all lodged there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How big is that?

Dr. WYMAN. It is very small.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to be two stories. I want to see what you call very small.

Dr. WYMAN. The rooms are very small.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there ten or twelve rooms?

Dr. WYMAN. I can tell you that, I think, from my report. I think there are about ten rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. They are doing efficient service down there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, go to the item of house on barge *Zamora* to protect machinery, \$250. That you would call second in importance, and the medical officer's quarters are the first in importance?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How does this station rank in importance with the South Atlantic station?

Dr. WYMAN. I should call it of equal importance, because it receives infected vessels from the Gulf coast cities, from Mobile, and often Pensacola sends infected vessels there, and Pascagoula, Miss., and Ship Island itself is a port of entry.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say that all infected vessels from those places are sent over there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is a cleaning-up station, and it is a very important station, because most of these vessels which come from these Gulf ports come from Habana, which constitutes nine-tenths of the total source of danger to the United States.

QUARANTINE STATION, KEY WEST.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the quarantine station at Key West. How does this station rank in importance with the South Atlantic?

Dr. WYMAN. About equal in importance.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a pretty well equipped station?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for small hospital, kitchen, outhouse, and dispensary, \$1,000. Is that for an additional hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. That is for a small hospital to treat the cases which are suspected only of having yellow fever, which we would not dare to take into quarters or dare to put into the yellow-fever hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you put them; in tents now?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do put them in tents now and have been doing it there for some years?

Dr. WYMAN. We treat them there in tents or in outhouses on the beach.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there are outhouses on the beach where you can treat them, or in tents?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you count that of first importance?

Dr. WYMAN. If you will allow me to read from the report of the medical officer: "Although tents are fitted and comfortable in dry weather, they are not fitted for wet weather or for the harsh winds of autumn."

The CHAIRMAN. And when the harsh winds come up, you have to go to the outhouses? Do you count that of first importance there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; I would call the wharf on iron piles as of first importance.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got any wharf there now?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity?

Dr. WYMAN. This is for the discharge of ballast.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item of a 70-foot bridge and tracks, \$8,000. Is that estimated for the first time?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the wharf in good condition?

Dr. WYMAN. We have a disinfecting wharf there, but this is for ballast. If you would allow me, I would like to show you these plates. This is Port Jefferson, which is the quarantine station, and here is the disinfecting wharf, and we want a wharf in here to take care of the ballast [illustrating].

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the bridge?

Dr. WYMAN. This bridge would be the bridge connecting the wharf with this sand spit right out here [illustrating].

Mr. STONE. What do you mean by wharf for ballast?

Dr. WYMAN. At this station vessels coming here have to discharge their ballast. Now, before they go out they have to take ballast again, and sometimes they bring good ballast which it is desirable to save—cobblestone, etc.—and it is for the convenience of vessels and necessary for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the wharf on iron piers and 70-foot bridge and tracks, which is the principal item of cost?

Dr. WYMAN. It is all one matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not you make the wharf without the bridge?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you could not make the bridge without the wharf?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you get over there by boat?

Dr. WYMAN. It is a bridge from the wharf—it is, more accurately speaking, a pier to this sand spit, like that [illustrating].

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is not a bridge—

Dr. WYMAN. The bridge is here between this pier and sand spit. This is the expression of the medical officer who was in command who put it in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is of first importance?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Before we leave that, what has that got to do with the quarantine station? I refer to the discharging and taking on of ballast. It does not have any relation to the business of a quarantine station. Do vessels stop there for any other purpose except to discharge people who were sick?

Dr. WYMAN. You understand at quarantine stations all vessels coming from Cuban ports to southern ports of the United States have to go through quarantine. They have to discharge their ballast and then be washed out and fumigated with sulphur, and all the dunnage of the crew and the baggage of the passengers has to be taken out and put through the steam disinfecting chambers, and the ship made perfectly clean and held three days to see whether any yellow fever breaks out before it is allowed to go on the coast.

Mr. STONE. You have to quarantine the ballast as well as the passengers?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you had to choose between this and the South Atlantic, which would you take?

Dr. WYMAN. It is Hobson's choice.

The CHAIRMAN. Which would you choose, this or Ship Island—are they of equal importance?

Dr. WYMAN. I think the South Atlantic quarantine is the most important.

The CHAIRMAN. And Ship Island would be second—I mean for the coming fiscal year?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is third?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For light-draft schooner for carrying mail and supplies, \$3,500. Where would that come in?

Dr. WYMAN. The light-draft schooner would come in third.

The CHAIRMAN. Which would come in second?

Dr. WYMAN. The wharf is first, and I should think I should put the boathouse second, and then I would make the hospital third and the light-draft schooner fourth. I put that boathouse second because we had a boat stolen there.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this is to guard against thieves?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; to guard against thieves and to guard against water.

QUARANTINE STATION, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we go to the quarantine station at San Diego, Cal. Is that a pretty well equipped station?

Dr. WYMAN. Moderately so.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that rank in importance with those three we have just been talking about?

Dr. WYMAN. It does not begin to rank with them.

The CHAIRMAN. It is of far less importance. Would you rank it tenth or twelfth? If you were ranking it with the South Atlantic station, what would you rank this at, twelfth?

Dr. WYMAN. Oh, yes; anything you please.

QUARANTINE STATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go to the next. "For quarantine station at San Francisco, Cal.: For bath house and steam boiler to supply water for same, \$5,000." You seem to have had there last year a steam launch and cistern for water supply.

Dr. WYMAN. This bath house is a necessary addition to the station, for the sake of bathing the suspects.

The CHAIRMAN. When you get them in there, the first thing you do is to give them a bath, and this is to do it scientifically?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that compare with the South Atlantic and Ship Island? I just want to get the importance of it as it runs in your mind.

Dr. WYMAN. Equally.

The CHAIRMAN. Equal to South Atlantic and fully as important?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is a very important matter, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not bothered with the yellow fever there?

Dr. WYMAN. But we are bothered with cholera. This is a cholera protection. It is hard to compare the importance of two stations, because one is principally a safe-

guard against yellow fever and the other protection against cholera and the bubonic plague, which has been raging in China.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever had any there in San Francisco?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When the plague or cholera comes in, there is always that general appropriation to fall back upon if there is real danger?

Dr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, we can not put up the bath house in time to wash the people who arrive on a ship after we receive word they are there.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not they be washed in some other way except by the bath house?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do not get this bath house they will go dirty; is that what we are to understand?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where have they been washed heretofore?

Dr. WYMAN. They will either go dirty or by the method of bathing them you will incur danger of spreading the disease.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that quarantine station from the sea—from the Golden Gate—salt water?

Dr. WYMAN. It is right along salt water, about five miles from the open sea.

The CHAIRMAN. These stations we have been talking about, including San Francisco, were all authorized by law in 1888 and provided for by special act, were they not?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You went to work and built them, and this is for improvements?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

QUARANTINE STATION, PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to the quarantine station at Port Townsend, Wash.; how do you rank that with the South Atlantic station?

Dr. WYMAN. I would have to say in regard to that station as at San Francisco—it is very hard to compare the two, as the circumstances so far as the diseases which they are intended to prevent are different.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a pretty good station at Port Townsend?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; a fair station.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it authorized in 1888 by special act?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you built it, and this is for additions?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see an item here of clearing 20 acres of land, \$2,500; removing stumps from land cleared, \$1,000. Is that to keep out the plague?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, the clearing of the land is for the purpose of preventing the destruction of the station by fire. We bought a tract of land on Diamond Point—timber land—and it was cleared to a certain point; but it has not been cleared far enough from the building, and we are afraid of forest fires.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had no destruction from fire?

Dr. WYMAN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The fires were more severe last fall than heretofore?

Dr. WYMAN. I have not heard that there was any fire on Diamond Point.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, was this clearing of land for fire purposes?

Dr. WYMAN. This is a clearing of stumps around the reservations to put the ground in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item here is for wire fence around the reservation, \$500; bunks and ceiling for detention house, \$800; ceiling warehouse on wharf, \$275; draining swamp, \$600; clearing 20 acres of land, \$2,500; removing stumps from land cleared, \$1,000; telephone line, \$800; removal of *Iroquois*—what is that?

Dr. WYMAN. That is a naval vessel which has been turned over to us which we wish to remove from the present location at Port Townsend down to Diamond Point, about 20 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is of the first importance?

Dr. WYMAN. I should say the bath house is the most important.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got any bath house there now?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; we have not. I beg your pardon, I would like to change that, and I would like to put completion of station (water supply, etc.) as the most important.

The CHAIRMAN. Upon the whole, it is a pretty good station, is it not?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems in 1888 for the original plans you had \$55,500 for this station, all of which you expended. Well, this could wait another year without any more danger?

Dr. WYMAN. Not the water supply, Mr. Chairman. It is very necessary; we have no water supply there, and we have to supply the steam for our steam-disinfecting apparatus.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get it now?

Dr. WYMAN. We bring it down by boat from Port Townsend.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do get it?

Dr. WYMAN. We do get it, but if we had three or four vessels there it would create a great deal of dissatisfaction, and it would not enable us to do the work properly and would be a source of great delay.

Mr. STONE. Is not that a rather indefinite statement here, "Completion of station (water supply, etc.) \$3,500?" Do you know how much of that is required for the completion of the station and what is contemplated for water supply?

Dr. WYMAN. The water plant was put at \$3,000, and the other is for incidentals, such as fence and gates.

Mr. HAINER. What is the class of people who disembark at Port Townsend?

Dr. WYMAN. Chinese, and occasionally Japanese. The vessels ordinarily arriving at that point come from China and Japan, and if a vessel is disinfected we have to take all the people off, so there might be various nationalities.

Mr. HAINER. What are the special dangers at that point?

Dr. WYMAN. Plague and cholera from Japan, and smallpox all the year around, but cholera is generally during the summer season.

Mr. HAINER. Do you consider these items for completion of station and bath house as essential to the proper carrying on of the station?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us now go to page 7, under the head of "Marine hospitals." You had for this service for the current year \$27,700, and your estimate for the current year was \$69,850?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You now estimate for 1897 \$65,735. Now, let us run through this—

Dr. WYMAN. I would like to make a preliminary statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, as brief as you can.

Dr. WYMAN. I will be very brief. It is an actual fact for several years past, owing to the hard times in the country, special appeals have been made to me to be economical in the estimates for these stations, and I have done so, and I have been economical in my estimates; and in one year, I think it was either 1893 or 1894, there were no special appropriations made for marine hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask in a general way when did the Marine-Hospital Service begin?

Dr. WYMAN. In 1798.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a pretty old service; how was it paid for originally?

Dr. WYMAN. By a tax on seamen.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it paid now?

Dr. WYMAN. By the receipts from the tonnage tax.

The CHAIRMAN. And they have been reduced?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The receipts for many, many years, up to ten or fifteen years ago, or even less time than that, were substantially equal to the outlay, were they not?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But the tonnage tax has been changed, and the tax on seamen has been taken off.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that, substantially, this now is payable directly from the Treasury?

Dr. WYMAN. The Marine-Hospital fund? There is nothing new in the estimate. Congress has always made special appropriations for marine hospitals. The fund is used for the maintenance of the marine hospitals, but the Government has always provided for the hospital buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, it appropriates for building the hospitals and maintaining them, too?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get your maintenance?

Dr. WYMAN. The tonnage tax is a continuing fund from which we pay expenses of the Marine-Hospital Service.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that sufficient to do it?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; just about. There is a bill in Congress now if it passes will give us a fund sufficient to conduct the service independent of these new buildings and improvements to the buildings.

Mr. STONE. How will you raise this fund in the bill in Congress?

Dr. WYMAN. Tax on tonnage of vessels from foreign ports.

MARINE HOSPITAL, BOSTON.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let us go to the Marine Hospital at Boston. You ask additional for elevator, \$1,500. Have you any elevator?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you got for construction of an elevator there?

Dr. WYMAN. I think \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that your estimate?

Dr. WYMAN. That is the estimate made by the officer in command.

The CHAIRMAN. Why has not that been expended?

Dr. WYMAN. Because it was found to be insufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have got \$1,000, and now you want it doubled and half as much more?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that sufficient?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the same officer make the estimates?

Dr. WYMAN. The architect has gone over it.

Mr. STONE. Will that make the elevator cost \$2,500?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Is that officer an old officer or a new one?

Dr. WYMAN. He is an old officer, Dr. Sawtelle.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably it is not made in good faith; probably he did not expect to build the elevator.

Dr. WYMAN. I think he made that in good faith.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for a roadway to hospital, \$3,500.

Dr. WYMAN. The hospital is located on a hill very difficult of access, and three or four years ago we received from the naval hospital, which is a hospital reservation adjoining ours, but at the foot of the hill, the right of way through their property.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this hospital been established at Boston?

Dr. WYMAN. Forty years.

The CHAIRMAN. You got along without a roadway all these years?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You could get along without it for another year, could you not?

Dr. WYMAN. If we had to, we could.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be inconvenient for the officers, etc., but it is not absolutely necessary?

Dr. WYMAN. It is not a convenience for the officers at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is it inconvenient to?

Dr. WYMAN. It is for the horses who have to pull the ambulance up that hill. I would like to have Dr. Banks speak of that, because he has had service there.

Dr. BANKS. I will state, Mr. Chairman, it is a very short, sharp hill, and during the winter the ice forms on the streets, and the very last few days—I was there a short time ago—a patient had to be taken out of the ambulance and put on a stretcher and carried up the hill by hand.

The CHAIRMAN. That was exceptional?

Dr. BANKS. No, sir; I have seen horses fall down there a number of times.

The CHAIRMAN. Do most of the patients have to be carried up?

Dr. WYMAN. That is an incident which happened—

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the rule or the exception that people have to be carried up on a stretcher?

Dr. BANKS. I presume it is an exception, because by the use of extra horses and ambulances they can be carried up there, but there are a number of horses that fall down there, and that is of daily occurrence, and they have to have all their supplies brought up there.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the more important, the roadway or the elevator?

Dr. WYMAN. The elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the second in importance, the roadway?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the board fence the third?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. I want to ask a question, and that is how many stories high is this hospital building?

Dr. BANKS. Four.

The CHAIRMAN. An elevator put in there means an increased cost of two additional employees, and you have to have the power?

Dr. WYMAN. We have got steam there already.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not need any additional power at all?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

- The CHAIRMAN. If you have the elevator it means one or two elevator conductors?
 Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; I think not.
 The CHAIRMAN. Do you think one would run the elevator twenty-four hours?
 Dr. WYMAN. I do not think it would need any additional attendants. It would only be used when necessary to lift patients.
 The CHAIRMAN. Would not the help use it to go up and down?
 Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; not necessarily. It is not for their convenience, but it is for the sake of saving patients the climbing of those stairs when in a very weak condition.
 The CHAIRMAN. How many patients are there at a time?
 Dr. WYMAN. About 100 at a time.
 The CHAIRMAN. That is a pretty well-equipped station?
 Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO.

- The CHAIRMAN. We will go on now to the marine hospital at Chicago. You estimate for addition to breakwater, \$6,200. Now give us these items in the order of their importance. This is a well-equipped station at Chicago, is it not?
 Dr. WYMAN. If you will permit Dr. Banks to answer your questions on these matters I will be glad. He is an officer under me in charge of these matters, and while I am familiar with them in a degree, he is more familiar with the details.
 The CHAIRMAN. Very well.
 Dr. BANKS. This is to protect the shore line of the hospital grounds which border on Lake Michigan, and there is at present a breakwater there to prevent encroachment of the ice, etc., and washing away of the territory. It is to continue it and strengthen it.
 The CHAIRMAN. Is it absolutely indispensable to preserve the property there?
 Dr. BANKS. Well, it has been indispensable for a good many years.
 The CHAIRMAN. But you have never had it.
 Dr. BANKS. The breakwater has been built and repaired over and over again.
 The CHAIRMAN. But this is an addition to the breakwater.
 Dr. BANKS. Yes, it is to strengthen it with stone piling, a sort of crib arrangement.
 Mr. STONE. Has it broken or given away in any way?
 Dr. BANKS. Oh, yes; over and over again. It is a very rough coast there in winter, and there is a good deal of ice in Lake Michigan.
 Mr. STONE. Is it now repaired?
 Dr. BANKS. It needs to be strengthened; it continually has given way.
 Mr. STONE. The idea is simply to make an improvement on the breakwater?
 Dr. BANKS. And strengthen it.
 Mr. STONE. It is not to make any particular repair owing to any particular condition which now exists?
 The CHAIRMAN. Is that the most important item there?
 Mr. HAINER. Do you regard it as in the interest of economy to make that addition?
 Dr. BANKS. Dr. Hamilton, the surgeon, calls that an urgent necessity.
 The CHAIRMAN. That is of first importance?
 Dr. BANKS. Yes, sir.
 The CHAIRMAN. Now, the artesian well; how does that rank?
 Dr. BANKS. That is of the same importance.
 The CHAIRMAN. Is it as important as the breakwater?
 Dr. BANKS. That is to secure sufficient water—
 The CHAIRMAN. Do not you get a water supply from the city waterworks?
 Dr. BANKS. Yes; but it is expensive on account of the rates.
 The CHAIRMAN. What are the charges there for water?
 Dr. WYMAN. We get water from the lake there, but it is not fit to drink, and we have to buy drinking water.
 The CHAIRMAN. You could get water from the Chicago waterworks on pretty liberal terms?
 Dr. BANKS. That is on account of the expense of the water and the impurity of it. We have very large boilers there running all the time to purify the water; besides that, special water is bought on account of its purity.
 The CHAIRMAN. The Waukesha water is distributed everywhere through Chicago, and it is pure water for drinking, and is comparatively cheap?
 Dr. BANKS. I could not give the rates of it.
 The CHAIRMAN. It is a very cheap water system in Chicago, as I understand it, and the city owns the waterworks. Is the artesian supply certain?
 Dr. BANKS. It has been recommended, and I do not see why it should not be certain, it being so near the lake.
 The CHAIRMAN. I do not think it depends very much on the lake.
 Dr. BANKS. Wells are driven all about there.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for macadamizing street and sidewalk, and curbing, \$2,300.

Dr. BANKS. That is on account of improving the street in front of the hospital by the city, and the abutters are required to pay one-half. The city has improved the other half of the street, and this is the half on which the Government abuts.

The CHAIRMAN. The United States has exclusive jurisdiction there free of taxation?

Dr. BANKS. Exactly, but it is customary—

Dr. WYMAN. It is to macadamize the street to make it conform with the rest.

The CHAIRMAN. In the domain of medicine you are right, but in the domain of custom you are not, because we do not do it at all.

Dr. BANKS. The Supervising Architect has authorized the procuring of bids, and they no doubt waived the right of jurisdiction, of course. It is one of those things about which there are certain equitable things the United States should have in connection with its property.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will just skip that. For a brick wall you want \$5,000. How important is that; is that as important as any of the others?

Dr. BANKS. That is a party wall between the reservation and adjoining property.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate an iron fence at \$1,300.

Dr. BANKS. There is no fence at all now in front of the property.

The CHAIRMAN. They are appropriating in most cities for taking the fences away.

Dr. BANKS. Well, a Government reservation is different from other property.

The CHAIRMAN. Around the Government reservations in the city here they have been taking away fences. Now, you estimate for a surgeon's cottage \$10,000. Are you not pretty well off for officers' quarters?

Dr. BANKS. There are three officers stationed there, and there have been no particular quarters fitted up or built especially for the purpose, but they are in a certain sense makeshifts and very inconvenient.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a pretty well equipped station at Chicago?

Dr. BANKS. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. There are three officers, and quarters for three officers?

Dr. BANKS. There are quarters which have been utilized; that is to say, the rooms have been made in a certain way, but they have nothing like full sets of quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. This can wait another year without damage to the service?

Dr. WYMAN. I think it could.

Mr. HAINER. Is that \$10,000 for one cottage?

Dr. BANKS. It is to be a building of the same character as to material and design as the original building.

Dr. WYMAN. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, it is very desirable to have our officers quartered outside of the hospitals everywhere, both on account of themselves and their families, and of course by doing so we give more hospital room to patients in the hospitals themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the most important thing is the breakwater?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The second in importance is the artesian well?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The third in importance is the macadamizing?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; and sidewalks.

The CHAIRMAN. And the brick wall is not important, and the iron fence is not important, and the surgeon's cottage can wait?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, I want to ask you in this connection—there has been referred to this committee a bill introduced by Mr. Burton, a special bill for repairs and additions to United States marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, providing quarters for officers and general improvements to the building. That does not appear in the estimates at all?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not so important as matters estimated for, I take it?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is a very important matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did not you estimate for it?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, at the time these estimates were drawn up it was not certain that we would have possession of this hospital. This hospital has been under lease of the Cleveland Hospital Association and they have surrendered their lease and now we are to take it up. We have been treating our patients under contract in that hospital, and now we are to take it up as a regular marine hospital, and these repairs are necessary to put it in condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it not well equipped before?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They did their own work and yours, too?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, but they have taken nearly everything out, and of course in the last part of their occupancy they have not been expending anything for repairs. I asked the Supervising Architect to send a man to make an estimate on those repairs which were necessary to put it in proper shape, and this was in accordance with his estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an independent bill, and is not in your estimates at all. Are there any quarters there for officers at all?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. I have not had the bill referred to me; but I have seen it, and I can easily explain it, because I was in conference with Mr. Burton about it.

Mr. LAYTON. I would like to have the gentleman state generally about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the bill, and in a written communication exhaust the subject with a full description of that hospital that is now turned over to you—its capacity and about its officers' quarters, and the whole thing from beginning to end, what you can get along with in the coming fiscal year and the least amount; in other words, exhaust it, giving full information in detail and submit your estimates to Congress therefor in the manner required by law.

Dr. WYMAN. All right.

Mr. LAYTON. That covers all I desire.

Dr. WYMAN. I will say I expected this bill to be referred to the Treasury Department, and then I expected to make this report upon it, and I would be very glad to get up that statement for you at once.

Mr. SAYERS. In making a report upon this bill, please also report as to what will be the annual cost of maintaining the establishment at that place.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. I understand the maintenance is not appropriated in this bill?

Mr. SAYERS. But this bill provides this new station?

Dr. WYMAN. This is a hospital that really belonged to the Government for a great many years, and was leased a great many years ago to the association, and it now comes back to us.

Mr. SAYERS. It is a new station; in other words, you have not heretofore included it in your estimates?

Dr. WYMAN. We did not make any estimate for its maintenance.

Mr. SAYERS. Please just state what will be the cost of putting it in first-class condition, and also maintaining it as it should be.

Dr. WYMAN. I will do so.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CINCINNATI.

The CHAIRMAN. And then we will go to the marine hospital at Cincinnati. I see that surgeon's cottage wants an addition.

Dr. WYMAN. It is a little one-story cottage, and it is very uncomfortable, and there should be an addition to it.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this cottage been there?

Dr. WYMAN. Ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. If he got along for ten years, he could wait another year. It would be convenient for him to have the addition, but he could get along one more year as he has for ten years past?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Area way, east ward, \$1,000. What is that?

Dr. WYMAN. That is a new area way around one of the wards, to remove the earth from one ward to prevent dampness, which is very necessary.

Mr. STONE. The way you have it would not express it; you mean there to remove earth to prevent dampness around east ward?

Dr. BANKS. It is to build a stone and cement area about the ward.

The CHAIRMAN. That you regard as indispensable?

Dr. BANKS. Yes, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL, DETROIT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for marine hospital at Detroit, Mich., you ask for an isolation ward, \$1,300. Is that a pretty good establishment there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; very fine.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this absolutely necessary?

Dr. WYMAN. It is; we should have an isolation ward there.

The CHAIRMAN. You never did have it?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; we never did.

The CHAIRMAN. How have you been getting along with these isolation cases?

Dr. WYMAN. We have been getting along very unsatisfactorily. I do not know what they have been doing. I suppose they have been isolating patients in the hospital building itself, but that is not a proper procedure.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are entitled to the benefits of treatment in marine hospitals?

Dr. WYMAN. Sailors of the merchant marine.

The CHAIRMAN. Including lake sailors?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Free of cost?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the class of diseases they usually have up on the lakes?

Dr. WYMAN. All classes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the principal diseases they need to be isolated for?

Dr. WYMAN. Occasionally a case of smallpox comes in the hospital, or a case of diphtheria.

The CHAIRMAN. How about venereal diseases; is not that principal among the diseases treated?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; that is not the principal trouble—that is a mistaken idea. Of course there is a certain amount prevalent among seamen. The doctor says about one fifth.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the smallpox patients you want to isolate?

Dr. WYMAN. Smallpox, diphtheria, and measles.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they troubled with diphtheria among grown people much?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; occasionally.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it is a pretty well equipped hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is a fine institution.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think you can get along this next year without it?

Dr. WYMAN. We ought not to, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been running—twenty years?

Dr. BANKS. It was built about 1858.

MARINE HOSPITAL, KEY WEST.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go now to the marine hospital at Key West, Fla., where you estimate for a new fence \$2,500.

Dr. WYMAN. The fence is tumbled down and it is necessary to have a fence to keep people out.

MARINE HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the marine hospital at Louisville, Ky., and you want another isolation ward there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that pretty good facilities?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you group your seamen in a ward?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; we had a case the other day reported and the officer wanted me to authorize him to buy a tent to put him in, but I did not think it was advisable to have him put in a tent.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not all of these cities—for instance, Detroit and Louisville—have isolation wards, smallpox wards, etc.?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; but they are not obliged to take our sailors.

The CHAIRMAN. But if an occasional case comes along, and as long as the hospital is there, would not they take them for a reasonable price?

Dr. WYMAN. Take this city of Louisville. We had a smallpox patient in the hospital, and we wanted to remove him as promptly as could be done, and we had to hire an extra nurse to come over and treat the patient in our own ward.

The CHAIRMAN. You did?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; and we ran a risk in doing it, and the medical officer was much worried over it. He lives in the building, too.

The CHAIRMAN. He is paid to be worried, is he not?

Mr. LAYTON. Worried on behalf of the public, but not himself, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HAINER. Do you deem that essential?

Dr. WYMAN. It is essential.

MARINE HOSPITAL, NEW ORLEANS.

The CHAIRMAN. Marine hospital at New Orleans, La. You had last year a new laundry and attendants' building, \$5,000. That was the estimate?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate here for laundry machinery, \$2,000; veranda, executive building, \$150; new entrance to driveway, \$1,000. You had another bad guesser down there on laundries.

Dr. WYMAN. They made a double building down there for the laundry plant and they accommodated the attendants, which I understand is a very good building, but they have not got the laundry plant.

The CHAIRMAN. You made a full estimate of \$5,000 for a new laundry and attendant's building, and you made it bigger than the \$5,000 would do, is that it; or did you complete it with the \$5,000, and is this to add to it? You are running that laundry now, are you not?

Dr. WYMAN. It is very old and unserviceable.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, it is desirable to have better machinery, but still they wash the clothes?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; most certainly. Do you not want to ask about the entrance to the drive way at New Orleans? That is a very necessary matter, because the main entrance to the hospital is now on a very narrow street on which is an electric road, and there is danger in coming in and out with the ambulance. This new entrance is on the side way on which there is no such obstruction.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for driving in and out?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; so as to avoid the danger.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they do get in and out by not driving when the cars are passing?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes; but they are very much alarmed all the time, and they consider the safety of their ambulance is imperiled.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a railway in the street?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How wide is the street?

Dr. WYMAN. I could not tell; but it is a narrow street.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no hill there, it is level?

Dr. WYMAN. It is level.

Mr. SAYERS. How do these items rank in the order of their importance?

Dr. WYMAN. The laundry machinery first, entrance to driveway second, veranda, executive building, third.

MARINE HOSPITAL, PORT TOWNSEND.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for marine hospital at Port Townsend. This is a matter we meet with a second time; this is one of the 1888 buildings?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; I beg your pardon. You were on the quarantine station at Port Townsend before, and this is for the marine hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. This was established long before that was built?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a pretty good station?

Dr. WYMAN. Pretty fair. This is a new hospital, just finished.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the appropriation made for that?

Dr. BANKS. The hospital was burned down and this building was constructed since and has been occupied within the last month, and we have just transferred the patients from the temporary building into the present one, and these items are practically for the completion of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. It was put on the same site as the old one?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not you use the town sewerage there?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not think there was any sewerage in the old hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it; close to the sound, there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How close?

Dr. WYMAN. Right on the hill.

The CHAIRMAN. The sewerage is of the first importance?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; I think the heating of the building is the most important.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that heated in any way?

Dr. BANKS. There is no provision made for heating the building at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it occupied?

Dr. BANKS. It is occupied now, and is heated temporarily by stoves, which have been set up there until some permanent arrangement shall have been made.

The CHAIRMAN. It is heated by stoves?

Dr. BANKS. Yes, sir; temporarily.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it well heated by stoves?

Dr. BANKS. Not satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean as satisfactory as stove heat will make it?

Dr. BANKS. Yes, sir; I will say that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is new fence around block, \$750. I do not believe much in fences.

Dr. WYMAN. The sewerage is next in importance.

The CHAIRMAN. For cistern you want \$300?

Dr. WYMAN. That would be the next.

The CHAIRMAN. For planting trees \$100, that would be fourth?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a building is this?

Dr. BANKS. It is three stories high.

The CHAIRMAN. About what is the area, and how many patients have you?

Dr. BANKS. There are about 40 patients regularly, from 25 to 40.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the area, 50 by 50, or what?

Dr. BANKS. It is an irregular building; it has wings and back wings, which make it something in the shape of a T.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you going to heat it, by steam?

Dr. BANKS. Or hot water.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got anything there toward it now?

Dr. BANKS. Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. Five thousand dollars will do a good deal of heating by private contract. Would it take \$5,000 to heat there?

Dr. BANKS. That was the estimate of the architect's office. In relation to the sewerage, I will say the city has no system of sewerage and this is for a special sewer pipe.

MARINE HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the marine hospital at San Francisco, Cal. For quarters for medical officers, \$5,000; addition to old laundry building for attendant's quarters, \$300; in all, \$5,300. Is that a pretty good station at San Francisco?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the medical officers quarters there now?

Dr. WYMAN. The surgeon has headquarters, but not the assistants.

The CHAIRMAN. How extensive are the quarters there?

Dr. WYMAN. Dr. Banks has served there and I will ask him to reply to that.

Dr. BANKS. I will say the cottage so called is a one-story cottage for the surgeon in charge. The junior officers, of whom there are two with families, have been living in the building which was originally built for a laundry. The rooms have been made out of these large rooms absolutely inconvenient and the cause of a great deal of discomfort and annoyance to those who have to live in them. It is a one-story long building and was cut up into these different quarters for officers and the rooms are extremely small.

The CHAIRMAN. How many years have they been that way?

Dr. BANKS. I should say about seven or eight years.

The CHAIRMAN. That is of first importance there?

Dr. BANKS. I should say so.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, about the item of addition to old laundry building for attendants' quarters; that is second in importance?

Dr. BANKS. Yes, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. For marine hospital at St. Louis, Mo.; for isolation ward, \$1,350. Have you good hospitals at St. Louis?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason if you have smallpox that you could not rely on having it cared for at one of these hospitals?

Dr. WYMAN. But you have to have a place to put a patient while it is determined whether he has got smallpox or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, with good doctors you can tell as soon as he takes the fever?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; not immediately. You have to wait.

The CHAIRMAN. This hospital is well equipped.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; well equipped.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you estimate for new fences, \$875, and disinfecting annex, \$510. Will you explain the purpose of the disinfecting annex?

Dr. WYMAN. For disinfecting clothing.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the most important thing you have there, the disinfecting annex?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; I should say the isolation ward.

Dr. BANKS. That disinfecting annex is simply built for disinfecting clothing and bedding. There is a good deal of smallpox in the Mississippi River always, and there is smallpox there now, and there are cases coming into the hospital, and this is for the purpose of destroying the contagion in the clothing by a system of disinfection.

The CHAIRMAN. Where have you done the disinfecting heretofore?

Dr. BANKS. We have not done it except as a makeshift and in an imperfect way.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not cheaper to burn up the clothing?

Dr. BANKS. It is a question whether you have the right to take a man's clothing and destroy it without his permission.

The CHAIRMAN. But will it not be cheaper?

Dr. BANKS. There is no specific appropriation for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The isolation ward you consider first in importance?

Mr. SAYERS. What is the next?

Dr. BANKS. The disinfecting annex.

MARINE HOSPITAL, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. For marine hospital at Wilmington, N. C., you had a new ward there last year at a cost of \$7,000. Is this a pretty well equipped hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; it is a very small institution.

The CHAIRMAN. Many patients?

Dr. WYMAN. We make it a place of resort—a reception hospital for patients who are treated by contract at small places on the coast.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not this new ward put you in pretty good fix?

Dr. WYMAN. It improved the situation, and if we could take the surgeon out of the building and give him a cottage, it would increase the ward facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the most important, the isolation ward or the surgeon's cottage?

Dr. WYMAN. The surgeon's cottage is of first importance, because it will increase the facilities.

MARINE HOSPITAL, VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. For the marine hospital at Vineyard Haven, Mass., you ask for fence, roadway, grading, and improvement of grounds, \$1,500?

Dr. WYMAN. We have just completed a new hospital there, and this is for putting the grounds in good shape and fencing in the reservation and providing a good roadway.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the fence the most expensive thing there?

Dr. WYMAN. How is that, Doctor? You had charge of that hospital at one time.

Dr. BANKS. The items are divided up into about four equal parts, fence, roadway, grading, and improvements of grounds. The building has just been completed and occupied in December, and there is no fence separating the reservation from the adjoining property, which is used as a pasturage for cows, cattle, etc., and they wander and stray over the grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. This is entirely new for this marine hospital, and this will finish it?

Dr. BANKS. And also for the removal of an old building which is situated directly in front of the hospital which was intended to be removed at the time this hospital belonged to the Government.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

STATEMENTS OF COMMANDER GEORGE F. F. WILDE, NAVAL SECRETARY LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, AND CAPT. JOHN MILLIS, ENGINEER SECRETARY.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

FIRST LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

SPRING POINT LEDGE LIGHT STATION, MAINE.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item we have here is Spring Point Ledge Light and Fog Signal Station, Maine. That work seems to be under contract?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the contract been made?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; the contract is not yet made, but we have the plans prepared and we will advertise soon for the ironwork.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment what time will the contract be made finally?

Captain MILLIS. In three weeks, at the furthestmost.

The CHAIRMAN. When is it to be finished?

Captain MILLIS. In case we get this item we can finish it the coming season.

The CHAIRMAN. Its finishing does not depend upon this item?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are authorized to contract for its completion?

Captain MILLIS. In that sense we could make a contract for its completion, but the contractor would have to take the risk of getting his money.

The CHAIRMAN. When will this contract be completed?

Captain MILLIS. Late in the coming summer. The entire station will be completed the last of the coming summer.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the summer of 1896?

Captain MILLIS. The summer of 1896, so the light can be established in the fall.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole expenditure will be made?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So as to meet the contract which you will make will require all of that \$25,000?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

WHITLOCK MILL LIGHT STATION, MAINE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Whitlocks Mill Light Station, Maine. That is not authorized, I believe?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the event it should be appropriated for, why not take it up in the general provision for lighting of rivers?

Captain MILLIS. The appropriation for lighting rivers has already expanded greatly, as you know, and includes the great many different streams; and this is a case where we only want to establish one light, and it was deemed advisable to ask appropriation for one light, as only one was necessary on that river. The Canadians have two lights, and if we can establish this one light, that will finish up that river as far as we are concerned, and it will be unnecessary to make the appropriations for lighting of rivers more cumbersome than already.

The CHAIRMAN. You really want the \$250 for examining the title to the site?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; we are not allowed to pay attorney's fees.

The CHAIRMAN. What are legal expenses?

Captain MILLIS. That is the question. I think, perhaps, the word was adopted at the time the accounting officers of the Treasury made the decision that the bills submitted by district attorneys for these services were payable out of the appropriations for the light. In recent times, I think within the last two years, they have been disallowing these accounts and requiring the examinations to be made by the district attorneys without pay.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is not for legal expenses there is not much use for this appropriation?

Captain MILLIS. Well, we want a small appropriation. I am unable to say now we will require all of that in view of this recent decision of the Comptroller, but we will require something, because some of the land will cost a moderate amount, even if not large, so that estimate was put in, and I see that wording was retained rather inadvertently, without taking into consideration the recent decision which cuts out the legal expenses of the district attorneys.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the Government own the land there?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; we will have to make some arrangements there.

LIBBY ISLANDS LIGHT STATION, MAINE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Libby Islands Light Station, Maine; for construction of a keeper's dwelling, \$6,000. What kind of station is that?

Captain MILLIS. What we have there is a wooden structure. The station there has been enlarged in recent years. Formerly we had only the light-house built several miles off from the mainland on the coast of Maine. Then in recent years, as the steam-fog signals was established, that required an increased number of keepers, and the keeper's quarters are not in keeping with the requirements of the station in that respect, and we want to enlarge them.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been operating the fog signals?

Captain MILLIS. For some two or three years. We have asked for this appropriation before.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do not build a keeper's dwelling the coming fiscal year, you will be as well off as you have been since the fog signal was established. The lights

will be furnished just the same whether this keepers' dwelling is built or not. It is simply a matter of convenience to the keepers?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; it is not; and especially in these isolated stations—if I might show you this map—

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to see it because I can not put it in the hearing.

Captain MILLIS. I have a map of all these locations. Some of these stations are a long way from the mainland and little more than barren rocks, and we have a good deal of trouble of various kinds growing out of the domestic arrangements of the keepers, but we have found the question of efficiency and in many instances morality, and where there are several keepers' families we find it is highly advantageous to have certain quarters for each one, and it is so important that we make that recommendation even where we do fairly well without it.

The CHAIRMAN. The following items: Boone Island Light Station, Maine; Cape Elizabeth Light Station, Maine; and Matinions Rock Light Station, Maine, are all substantially on the same foundation?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

BURNT COAT HARBOR LIGHT STATION, MAINE.

The CHAIRMAN. For Burnt Coat Harbor Light Station, Maine, you estimate for constructing a roadway to connect Burnt Coat Harbor Light Station to a public road, \$500. How long has that light been established?

Captain MILLIS. A great many years. We have had this trouble which we now want to obviate for a number of years; that appropriation has been requested. That appears to be a simple matter, but where we are cut off entirely from connection with the land by highways, we have all sorts of trouble, and want to obviate it. If the owner of the adjacent property is on good terms with the light-house keepers there is no trouble, but if they are not on good terms there is trouble, and we are entirely out off. And here we want a small appropriation to get an outlet to the public road

SECOND LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

LIGHT TENDER, SECOND DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we come to the item of a tender for the Second district. That is not authorized.

Commander WILDE. No, sir. The old tender is 33 years old. It is a wooden tender, built in 1863 for the Navy, and purchased from the Navy in October, 1865, for \$13,500. She has been in constant use ever since, and it is absolutely unsafe to go out in any rough water, and she can only go out in smooth water to perform the work of the district. She is the oldest tender we have, and she is probably in a worse condition than any tender we have in the light-house service.

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS IN SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. How many light-house tenders have you?

Commander WILDE. We have 32 steam tenders, 4 steam launches, and 2 sail tenders, schooners.

The CHAIRMAN. That is 38 altogether.

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of them have been built in ten years? I will tell you what you can do: Suppose you furnish me a statement in detail of the number of tenders constructed in the last ten years, their cost, and the condition of the same. How many districts have you altogether?

Commander WILDE. Sixteen.

Mr. SAYERS. Why not give us a tabulated statement of the whole thing?

The CHAIRMAN. If you can without much trouble make a statement of that kind, make the statement when you come to look over your remarks.

Mr. SAYERS. Put in the tabulated statement all tenders in the service, etc.—age, cost, present conditions, and where employed.

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What are the limits of the Second Light-house district?

Captain WILDE. The Second district extends from Hampton Harbor, New Hampshire, to Sakonnet Point, Rhode Island.

Pursuant to foregoing request, the following statement was furnished:

District.	Name.	Class.	Gross tonnage.	Dimensions.			When built.	Where built.	Condition.
				Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
				<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>			
11	Amaranth	Steamship	743.72	150.7	28	20	1892	Cleveland, Ohio ..	Good.
7, 8	Arbutus	do	400	144.5	25	11	1879	Baltimore, Md	Fair.
3	Armeria	do	1,062.05	208.2	34.7	16.2	1890	Camden, N. J	Excellent.
2	Azalea	do	422.80	154	25	12.3	1891	New York, N. Y	Do.
5	Bramble	do	80	45	11	4.5	1879	Baltimore, Md	Fair.
8	Cactus	Steam pro- peller.	250	140.7	21.5	8.3	.....	Purchased from Navy Depart- ment in 1885.	Good.
13	Columbine	Steamship	424.13	145	26.6	12.8	1892	Cleveland, Ohio	Excellent.
2	Clover	Schooner	268.13	115	29	9	1889	Boston, Mass	Do.
9	Dahlia	Steamship	333	129.5	25	10.5	1874	Philadelphia, Pa	Good.
3	Daisy	do	25.45	54	13.8	5.8	1892	New Bedford, Mass	Excellent.
3	Gardenia	do	153.52	117	20.2	9.4	1879	East Deering, Me	Good.
2	Geranium	Steam pro- peller.	155.5	155.5	23	10.6	1863	New York, N. Y	Very bad.
14	Goldenrod	do	143.58	150	26.5	3.7	1898	Jeffersonville, Ind	Good.
10	Haze	Steamship	274.46	137	24.6	16.2	1861	Mystic, Conn	Fair.
12	Hazel	do	281.750	32	8.3	6.3	1890	San Francisco, Cal	Excellent.
5	Holly	Steam pro- peller.	336	146.3	23.7	9.5	1881	Baltimore, Md	Very bad.
5	Jessamine	do	346	146.3	23.7	9.3	1881	do	Fair.
3	John Rodgers	do	260.71	151	27	8.7	1883	Newburg, N. Y	Do.
16	Joseph Henry	do	340	180	32	5.8	1880	Jeffersonville, Ind	Poor.
7	Laurel	Steamship	320	134	25	10	1876	Baltimore, Md	Very poor.
1	Lilac	do	434.13	145	26.6	15.2	1892	Cleveland, Ohio	Excellent.
15	Lily	Steam pro- peller.	200	178	28	4.3	1875	Louisville, Ky	Good.
11	Lotus	Steamship	.....	40	11	3	1882	Standardville, Mich	Do.
12	Madrono	do	411.69	163.8	27.5	14.7	1885	Camden, N. J	Excellent.
13	Manzanita	do	450	152	26	11.5	1879	Baltimore, Md	Do.
5	Maple	do	392.06	155	30	11.8	1892	Elizabeth, N. J	Do.
11	Marigold	do	453.53	150	27	12.3	1890	Wyandotte, Mich	Do.
3	Mistletoe	Steam pro- peller.	332	153	25.4	9	1872	Chester, Pa	Very poor.
1, 2	Myrtle	Steamship	348.37	130	25	11.3	1872	Philadelphia, Pa	Good.
3	Nettle	do	18	58	13.2	4	1878	New York, N. Y	Do.
6	Pansy	do	350	147	25	10.5	1878	Philadelphia, Pa	Do.
8	Pharos	Schooner	213	100	25.5	9.3	.....	Port Jefferson, N. Y	Do.
3	Rose	Steamship	80.41	92	17.7	6.5	1873	Boothbay, Me	Fair.
5	Sharpie	Sailboat	\$450.00	40	11	5.4	1885	North Carolina	Good.
5	Thistle	Steamship	31.66	60	15.3	7	1890	Baltimore, Md	Do.
2	Verbena	Steam pro- peller.	294.10	135	25.4	9	1870	Philadelphia, Pa	Excellent.
5	Violet	do	266	143	23	8.8	1861	Staten Island, N. Y	Do.
9	Warrington	Steamship	300	152	25.5	11.5	1868	Detroit, Mich	Poor.
6	Wistaria	Steam pro- peller.	450	167.5	25	10	1882	Wilmington, Del	Good.
4	Zizania	Steamship	458	150	27	12	1888	Baltimore, Md	Fair.

a Cost.

b Draft.

THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

PLUM BEACH LIGHT STATION, RHODE ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Plum Beach Light and Fog Signal Station, Rhode Island?

Captain MILLIS. The status of that is precisely the same as at Spring Point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the contract made?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; the plans have been approved and we are just ready to advertise.

The CHAIRMAN. When will the contract be made, and how long will you have to advertise?

Captain MILLIS. We never advertise under thirty days for a work of that importance; yes, we do sometimes. In fact, I said that we would advertise the other about three weeks, but probably in this case we will advertise thirty days.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be ready when; the 1st of April or May?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it will be the 1st of May before you get your bid and you can let your contract by the 1st of July?

- Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; I should say so in the ordinary course of events.
- The CHAIRMAN. The total authorization of this work is \$60,000?
- Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.
- The CHAIRMAN. When will it be completed?
- Captain MILLIS. Next fall.
- The CHAIRMAN. Can you do all that work within three months?
- Captain MILLIS. I do not say we can do it all within three months, but we will have it ready before the close of the working season.
- The CHAIRMAN. But you will absolutely make the whole of this expenditure?
- Captain MILLIS. Oh, yes, sir; without doubt.

FORT WADSWORTH LIGHT STATION, NEW YORK.

- The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Fort Wadsworth Light and Fog Signal Station, New York. That is for moving a light. That is in New York harbor?
- Captain MILLIS. I will say I have detail maps of all these locations, if members would like to look at them, and you can then get a fair idea of them.
- The CHAIRMAN. When you take the light away from Fort Tompkins and move it over to Fort Wadsworth, what would you do at Fort Tompkins?
- Captain MILLIS. We will not need a light there at all.
- The CHAIRMAN. Was it badly located in Fort Tompkins?
- Captain MILLIS. I think the original location was this; at the time it was located it was the best place for it, but since then Fort Wadsworth, which is stonework, has been built, and now that is the best place to put it.
- The CHAIRMAN. Is it much the best?
- Captain MILLIS. Very much. It is a question of having the light right close at hand. Deep-water steamers come up the west side of the channel making in for quarantine.
- The CHAIRMAN. It is really important to expend this \$1,500?
- Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; I think it is very necessary.
- The CHAIRMAN. You can not utilize the general appropriation for it?
- Captain MILLIS. We could if we had the authority of Congress. It has not been the policy of Congress to authorize the erection of new light stations out of the general appropriation.
- The CHAIRMAN. This is not the erection of a new light; if it was it would not be in order on this bill?
- Captain MILLIS. It is a new site.
- The CHAIRMAN. It is for moving it?
- Captain MILLIS. Just transferring it to another site.
- The CHAIRMAN. The light is not of much account where it is —
- Captain MILLIS. No, sir; I would not put it that way. It is much better where it is than no light, but it would be best in the other place.
- The CHAIRMAN. Doubly?
- Captain MILLIS. Oh, yes; three or four times.
- The CHAIRMAN. You could multiply its efficiency by three or four?
- Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.
- The CHAIRMAN. If we authorize the removal you will pay it from the general appropriations?
- Captain MILLIS. Well, there are already large demands on the general appropriations, and if we can get that general appropriation increased that much we have no objection.
- Mr. HAINER. What further expenditure will be necessary in moving that light in addition to this appropriation of \$1,500? Will other expenditures be necessary to put the light in proper condition?
- Captain MILLIS. No, that would cover the entire expense of transferring the light. We now have a keeper's dwelling up on the fort and a lantern, and we will probably take that off and put it on the fort and let the keeper live where he does now.
- Mr. HAINER. So no new keeper's house will be necessary?
- Captain MILLIS. No, sir; he could live where he is now.
- Commodore WILDE. This new fort screens that light where it is now.

JEFFREYS HOOK LIGHT STATION, NEW YORK.

- The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Jeffreys Hook Light and Fog Bell, New York. Is that an important work?
- Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; it is important as river lights are, and it is a river light. That is just above the city of New York.
- The CHAIRMAN. On the Hudson?
- Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.
- The CHAIRMAN. Why can not that come in under the general appropriation for lighting rivers?

Captain MILLIS. We want to buy a site there. We can not buy a site under the general appropriation for the lighting of rivers; all our sites under that appropriation are leased. We have a light there now, but what we want is a fog signal in addition to it. We put a small building up and put a light up on top of that. We have already got the light, but the fog signal is important.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you get along next year comparatively comfortably without that?

Captain MILLIS. Of course, there is a great deal of commerce, you know, on the Hudson.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have got a light there now?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me suggest to you, in answer to these questions I will be glad for you to keep in your mind the amount you have for the current year for this service. Suppose it was the disposition of Congress to appropriate something near that amount or not greatly increase it, would you count this as one of the items which ought to go in?

Captain MILLIS. We have anticipated that, and you will note at the beginning of the estimates we say, "The appropriations for each district are arranged under the heads of fixed aids, floating aids, tenders, and other purposes. Under each of these separate heads the appropriations recommended by each district are arranged as nearly as practicable in the order of their necessity." We went over these with great care ourselves to get them for the convenience of the committee and Congress in that shape, and then if it is considered desirable to reduce them our view is they should be dropped off from the bottom under those separate heads.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that answers the question. The most of these are not authorized?

Captain MILLIS. I think not; no, sir.

RACE ROCK LIGHT STATION, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is true as to Race Rock Light Station, New York?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

HOG ISLAND SHOAL LIGHT STATION, RHODE ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is true also of Hog Island Shoal Light and Fog Signal Station, Rhode Island?

Captain MILLIS. The Light-House Board, in determining upon the relative necessities of these, did not take into consideration whether they were authorized or not because they are not subject to the control of the Board or made upon the Board's recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. The last item there of the Hog Island Shoal Light and Fog Signal Station then is the one you give as of least importance?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir. There is a light vessel there now, which is an expensive thing to maintain, and it would be more economical from a business point of view to replace it by a light-house.

LIGHT VESSEL, FIRE ISLAND, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is not authorized, for constructing, equipping, and outfitting complete for service a first-class steam light vessel with steam fog signal?

Commander WILDE. For Fire Island.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no light vessel there now?

Commander WILDE. No, sir; we have nothing but a whistling buoy, a buoy which whistles by the motion of the ocean. That buoy is about 6 miles about due south of Fire Island light. The soundings along that coast are all so similar that vessels coming from the eastward and bound to New York can not determine their location by the lead. For miles and miles they will get the same soundings right along. Undoubtedly if that light-ship had been off Fire Island the *St. Paul* would never have gone on the Jersey beach, and this request has been because of the petitions from every steamship company coming into New York from the eastward.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sorry, but we are powerless to deal with it. It is not authorized. Is that whistling buoy a pretty good thing?

Commander WILDE. Well, it is good for something, of course, but of course it does not compare with a powerful steam fog signal which can be heard a number of miles. The whistling buoy is not supposed to be heard under favorable circumstances more than a mile or two at the farthest, and under poor circumstances half a mile or a quarter of a mile, and from that to quite a short distance.

The CHAIRMAN. How long a time will it take to make that ship?

Commander WILDE. Ten months.

The CHAIRMAN. From what time?

Commander WILDE. From the time the contract is signed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the plans for it?

Commander WILDE. Not for that special ship, but we have plans already which will be utilized for that ship. They could be made in a very short time.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask to be authorized to employ temporarily at Washington 3 draftsmen, to be paid at current rates, to prepare plans for this vessel?

Commander WILDE. We have to make tracings of the drawings from those we have, and they have to be supplied to bidders when the contract is made out.

Mr. SAYERS. This is intended to make copies of plans you already have?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is made by contract?

Commander WILDE. The ship; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose this was appropriated for and you could begin the 1st of July, how long would it be before you could let that contract?

Commander WILDE. One month.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not be ready to advertise short of a month?

Commander WILDE. We would have the drawings all ready and the specifications all printed and ready at the end of July to submit to bidders.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would have to advertise how long, thirty days?

Commander WILDE. We usually allow thirty days on a light-ship. We have taken less.

The CHAIRMAN. Then before you get the bids in it would be the 1st of September?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir; unless the money was made immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it would take you another month before you could start the contract?

Commander WILDE. Ten days, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would bring us to the 10th of September. You would contract with one firm for the building of this thing complete?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What time would they be prepared to deliver it to you?

Commander WILDE. Ten months from the date of the signing of the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be about the 10th of July, 1897?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir; that has been the usual time—ten months. Perhaps if we asked for it to be done in six months some shipbuilder would do it in six months.

Mr. SAYERS. At the same figures?

Commander WILDE. Possibly at the same figures.

The CHAIRMAN. It is speculation, is it not?

Commander WILDE. Well, to a certain extent possibly it is, but the figures they always bid are up to the appropriation. They always find out what the appropriation is and bid up to the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. If we were to authorize you to build this ship by contract at not exceeding \$60,000, you would get bids?

Commander WILDE. No, sir; we could not possibly do it according to our requirements. It could not be done for \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not you build ships now for 20 per cent less than three or four years ago?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir; but we are making advances all the time in the methods used. For instance, in the last light-ship we built we have an electric-light plant instead of oil lights at the masthead, and we require steam machinery. The older light-ships had no steam engines or steam-propeller power, and these new light-ships are all designed to be their own motive power. We could not build such light-ships at \$60,000, and there would be no bids offered.

LIGHT TENDER, THIRD DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this tender is for the same district?

Commander WILDE. For the Third district?

The CHAIRMAN. This is to replace the tender you are now using?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not authorized?

Commander WILDE. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the condition of the old tender?

Commander WILDE. The old tender was built in 1871. She is a wooden tender and she is in fair condition only. She is not in as bad condition as the *Geranium*, which I spoke of in the Second district.

Mr. SAYERS. Will not she answer every purpose for the next year anyhow?

Captain MILLIS. She will not, without extensive repairs. She is still crawling around and can make about 6 miles an hour.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you mean by extensive repairs?

Captain MILLIS. Her whole inside will have to be renewed.

Mr. SAYERS. At what cost?

Captain MILLIS. At least half the cost of a new tender, and perhaps two-thirds.

Commander WILDE. And she would still be a wooden tender.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say if Congress did not give this item you would spend at least \$45,000 on repairs of the present tender?

Captain MILLIS. I am not prepared to say \$45,000, but she will have to have \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And be good for how long?

Captain MILLIS. That would not end the matter. Her machinery might last ten years, and in the course of a year her hull would give out.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the cost of renewing the hull?

Captain MILLIS. Well, to renew a wooden hull would cost somewhere nearly as much as the machinery, and then the ship would still be a wooden boat.

The CHAIRMAN. What is a lifetime of a tender; suppose you built this tender here, the one estimated for?

Captain MILLIS. Well, that is indefinite. Captain Wilde can tell you better than I can.

Commander WILDE. A steel tender of that kind, properly cared for, you might say its life would be a hundred years, and the life of any wooden tender scarcely extends beyond twenty years, especially if she is used in a hot climate. Now, you take the *Laurel* we have asked to have renewed at Key West. She was built in 1876, and she has been used in a hot climate and has very much deteriorated, much more so than if she was used in a colder climate. Besides this, these old side-wheelers are more expensive in the matter of consumption of coal than the propellers.

The CHAIRMAN. From what appropriation do you make these repairs?

Commander WILDE. Where we are compelled to do it we take from different appropriations. For instance, if a vessel has been employed in attending buoys and buoyage, we take as much as we can from that item of buoyage, and if she is supplying light-houses and light-stations we take a little from that, and if she has been assisting light-vessels and taking coal to vessels we take a small appropriation from light-vessels; we take it from the duty upon which she has been engaged.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not exactly tell how these appropriations when you detail them are going to be expended, except for the benefit of the service?

Commander WILDE. Entirely for the benefit of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you practically throw all these appropriations made in detail into a lump sum?

Commander WILDE. No, sir; each appropriation is kept separately and distinctly, and every item that is charged against it is kept separately and distinctly. Another objection to building new engines, as Captain Millis suggests, would be the old style engine is expensive. The side-wheeler burns very much more coal and is very much more expensive than the new propeller vessels. It would be, it seems to me, bad economy to repair these old vessels, especially to the extent of putting in new engines and new boilers.

STATEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Staten Island Light-House Depot, New York. This seems to be of least importance there?

Captain MILLIS. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, that is put under a separate head and has to be considered by itself. You can not compare the maintenance of depots in regard to importance or otherwise with fixed aids, so that is put in a class by itself.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$25,000 a year for this depot, commencing in 1891, up to the present time. Has that money been expended?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; either expended or contracted; the balance we have now on hand is covered by contract.

The CHAIRMAN. When are you going to complete it?

Captain MILLIS. The estimate last year was \$100,000 for the building of that depot. We have an appropriation available for 1896 of \$25,000, and we want \$25,000 for the coming year to continue the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this work urgent?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir, it is; that is our main depot. We are very much crowded there for room.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not this sea wall completed or nearly completed?

Captain MILLIS. The condition of the work is now like this: The north sea wall, which forms the principal wing, is finished, and we are now working on the south one, and the two will make our harbor there; and after the sea wall is finished we have to build docks and give room for storage of buoys, etc.

FOURTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

MAHON RIVER LIGHT STATION, DELAWARE.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of Mahon River Light Station, Delaware. That is not authorized?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; that is an existing station, and we want to remove and rebuild it.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to move the one you now have?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; and purchase a new site.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you understand the site will cost you?

Captain MILLIS. The total cost is all the information I have available here, and that is \$8,500, and that is based upon the estimate of the district engineer. I am unable to say how much of the estimates the site will cost. That is a marshy country there.

The CHAIRMAN. You say here in the note it is threatened with early destruction. What do you mean by the term "early destruction?"

Captain MILLIS. We have done considerable work in the last year on that bank in the way of protection work. It is right at the mouth of the river, where the Mahon River empties into the Delaware River, and the washing away of the bank has worked to the westward and tending to undermine the station. We have done work there last summer to protect the site.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a valuable building?

Captain MILLIS. It is not a specially valuable building, as I recollect it, but it is a valuable light to the navigation of that river.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is it from the light now?

Captain MILLIS. I think only a few feet, but I can not speak definitely, as I have not been there. It was near enough to it that we had to do work to prevent its tumbling in this last summer.

MAURICE RIVER LIGHT STATION, NEW JERSEY.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is Maurice River Range Light Station, New Jersey. Why could not that be done out of the appropriation for rivers?

Captain MILLIS. Because Maurice River is not on the list, and these are the only two lights possibly needed for that river, and the only traffic goes to Port Norris, which—

The CHAIRMAN. That is of least importance?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; under fixed aids for the Fourth district.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask, in connection with that item, most all of the items in here would come ahead of that?

Captain MILLIS. All of them in the Fourth district.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, generally, taking all the districts?

Captain MILLIS. Well, the Board did not feel warranted in making a comparison like that. I will say a great many interests are involved in all these separate districts, and we came to the conclusion we would put them all on the same basis, and we would not pretend to compare one locality's importance, as for instance, New York, with another locality, because that is a matter of opinion and depending upon the point of view.

LIGHT VESSEL, OVERFALLS, NEW JERSEY.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next item is Overfalls Shoal Light Vessel, New Jersey. You want a first-class steam light vessel, and that is not authorized?

Commander WILDE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this service being done now?

Commander WILDE. There is simply a whistling buoy there now, and a great many steamship companies using that entrance to Philadelphia have petitioned for the establishment of a light vessel there.

LIGHT VESSEL, FOURTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, relief light vessel for the Fourth light-house district, is not authorized?

Commander WILDE. No, sir; there are four light vessels in that district, but no relief. Now, in case of accident to any one of those four vessels on that station we should have to charter a vessel while she is off the station, as we did do, and had to pay \$120 a day for the vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. That is possible but not probable, I take it.

Commander WILDE. Oh, accidents quite frequently happen to our light-ships, and they have to be removed. For instance, floes run into them and crush them, and accidents of various kinds happen to these light-ships and they have to be taken in.

Mr. SAYERS. Between what points does this Fourth district lie?

Commander WILDE. The Fourth district extends from the Shrewsbury River, New Jersey, to and including Metomkin Inlet, Virginia, and embraces all the aids to navigation on the seacoast of New Jersey below the Highlands of Navesink, on the Delaware Bay, the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, the seacoast of Delaware and Maryland, and a part of the seacoast of Virginia.

EDGEMOOR LIGHT DEPOT, DELAWARE.

The CHAIRMAN. We come now to Edgemoor Light-House and Buoy Depot, Delaware. I suppose this note tells the whole story?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir; it tells the story in as concise a form as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. In how long a time could you expend this \$20,000?

Captain MILLIS. One year.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no danger of those wharves being unfit for use in a year?

Commander WILDE. There is some danger by moving heavy weights, as our sinkers, buoys, etc., which are heavy.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, it is a minimum danger?

Commander WILDE. Well, possibly; but the wharves are in a very bad condition, and no private company would allow their wharves to be in such condition as that wharf is.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it payable from the general fund for repairs?

Commander WILDE. Not to that extent; the repair fund would not stand it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking now of the funds available.

Captain MILLIS. We would not be warranted in taking as large a percentage as that out of the amount of buoyage, for instance, that is applicable to the Fourth district for that purpose. That is nearly half as much as could be allowed the Fourth district out of the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. It is merely a question of the sufficiency of appropriations? I am speaking of the funds available if you saw proper to use them.

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

Commander WILDE. We could not make that amount available possibly.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, legally?

Commander WILDE. We could not from a practical business standpoint.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it is equivalent if you put in this special appropriation to enlarging the appropriation for general repairs?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

REIMBURSING SEAMEN IN LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item of reimbursement of losses of seamen in the light-house service, etc., is not authorized by law?

Commander WILDE. No, sir; they have never been authorized, but at the same time it ought to be.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill provides for the service for the coming year, and if this was authorized it would go into the deficiency bill.

FIFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you please state the limits of the Fifth district?

Commander WILDE. The Fifth district extends from Metomkin Inlet, Virginia, to and includes New River Inlet, North Carolina.

LOWER CEDAR POINT LIGHT STATION, MARYLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you got to say in regard to Lower Cedar Point Light Station, Potomac River?

Captain MILLIS. That is not in the estimates of the Board.

Mr. SAYERS. What are you doing toward its construction?

Captain MILLIS. The first appropriation was sufficient, and we are going to complete the station with that.

Mr. SAYERS. Going to complete that with the \$25,000?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I am glad to hear that, but there is somebody away off in this business. You asked for and were given authority to make a contract up to \$75,000.

Captain MILLIS. We had a change of engineers in that district.

SMITHS POINT LIGHT STATION, MARYLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. Now come to the item of Smiths Point Light-House, Chesapeake Bay, Maryland.

Captain MILLIS. We have a contract made for the ironwork for that, and the plan for the erection is nearly completed and we will do the work this coming summer.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is it to cost?

Captain MILLIS. Of course we can not say definitely until we get the contract for the erection. The contract for the ironwork was about \$12,000 in round figures.

The CHAIRMAN. When will you put the balance under contract?

Captain MILLIS. Probably within six weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. Ready to advertise, are you?

Captain MILLIS. We are nearly ready to advertise.

The CHAIRMAN. When will it be completed?

Captain MILLIS. This coming fall.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you want to complete it?

Captain MILLIS. That, of course, I can not answer accurately.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us your best estimate.

Captain MILLIS. From the price we got on the ironwork, I am free to say I think we are going to do it for considerably less than \$55,000, but I would not feel safe now in saying how much less, nor would I feel safe in saying any less; but we do hope to complete it for less than the original estimate, which is \$80,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, just tell me how much less you think.

Captain MILLIS. I do not think the station ought to cost over \$60,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Then \$35,000 would be plenty?

Captain MILLIS. No; I mean the total cost—

Mr. SAYERS. You have already got \$25,000.

Captain MILLIS. Oh, yes, sir; \$35,000.

Mr. SAYERS. You think \$35,000 additional will be sufficient?

Captain MILLIS. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. That is your best judgment?

Captain MILLIS. That is my off-hand guess, you might put it.

Mr. SAYERS. It is not an off-hand guess; it is your best judgment?

Captain MILLIS. It is my best judgment in light of the present information, and still it would be embarrassing if we should get that appropriation and should not be able to finish the light-house, and I should feel a considerable responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. We will put down here, in your judgment as now informed \$35,000 will complete this light-house, and I will ask you sometime in a day or two to look into it carefully and see if you are willing to abide by that \$35,000, and if you are not, let us know how much additional you are willing to abide by?

Captain MILLIS. Very well. I wish to say in reference to this estimate, it must be borne in mind this is rather a difficult place. It is down at the mouth of the Potomac River, in deeper water than we generally build a light of that kind, and that estimate was made on the best information we had, and since that estimate was submitted we made a contract for the ironwork which is lower than we first calculated. I will say that, so the estimates will not be regarded as without foundation.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER LIGHTS, VIRGINIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not light the Rappahannock River from the general appropriation?

Captain MILLIS. There is one of these lights, Carters Creek—this does not give the details of the estimate, but that one light is in the water and that is going to cost \$3,000. This is the most important of all of them; the others are not so important, which go to make the total cost of \$3,300.

LIGHT VESSEL, CAPE LOOKOUT, NORTH CAROLINA.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of floating aids there is another light vessel at Cape Lookout Light Shoals, North Carolina, which is not authorized, and it is not to take the place of a light vessel.

Commander WILDE. It will be establishing a new light vessel there. The note covers the ground succinctly and concisely.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not regard this steam light vessel as a matter of pressing necessity, do you?

Commander WILDE. Well, no; I do not consider it of pressing necessity, but I think it is a necessity, but it is not absolutely indispensable by any means.

LAZARETTO POINT LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, MARYLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. Your note explains the next item of the Lazaretto Point Light-House Depot, Maryland, fully?
 Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

PORTSMOUTH LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, VIRGINIA.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the Portsmouth Light-House Depot, Virginia, does that note explain it?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet you put Lazaretto Point Light-House Depot ahead of it?

Commander WILDE. Well, Portsmouth depot is more important than Lazaretto Point Light-House, because the wharf is in a very bad condition there, and the buildings are in very bad condition; in a decidedly tumbled-down condition.

SIXTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Mr. SAYERS. Give the limits of the Sixth district.

Commander WILDE. The Sixth district extends from New River Inlet, North Carolina, to and including Jupiter Inlet, Florida.

CAPE FEAR LIGHT STATION, NORTH CAROLINA.

The CHAIRMAN. The note covers the ground of the next item of Cape Fear Light Station, North Carolina?

Captain MILLIS. That is really a very important item of Cape Fear Light Station. The spit has made out there from what it was formerly, and the light is now 3 or 4 miles inland and is of no use except as a local harbor light for Cape Fear River, and we have no first-order light station on that long stretch between Cape Romain and Cape Lookout. There is no coast light; no light that answers as a coast light in that stretch.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not the general appropriation carry Cape Fear Range Light?

Captain MILLIS. For reasons I have already explained, it would if it were mentioned and the amount big enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Cape Fear River is mentioned in the river lighting?

Captain MILLIS. I was not aware of that. I think I recall now the reason. These lights are put to mark the channel which has been dredged and established by the Government and are in the nature of permanent aids, and the lights established under appropriations for river lights are always temporary on those sites.

INSIDE PASSAGE LIGHTS, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

The CHAIRMAN. Inside passage beacon lights, Georgia and Florida. There is no reason why that should not be in the general river appropriation?

Captain MILLIS. No; those passages in there are not like changeable channels of rivers; they are always permanent, so it is much more desirable to put them by themselves than under the appropriation for rivers; they are not rivers anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of "Other purposes," there is another item that is not authorized by law and would go on the deficiency bill, if at all.

SEVENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Mr. SAYERS. Give us the limit of the Seventh district, if you please.

Captain MILLIS. The Seventh district extends from just south of Jupiter Inlet, Florida, to the mouth of the Perdido River, Florida.

HILLSBORO INLET LIGHT STATION, FLORIDA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Hillsboro Inlet Light Station, Florida. That is not authorized, and the note is all you desire to submit about that?

Captain MILLIS. I will say the distance between the two first-order lights from Jupiter Inlet to Fowey Rocks is 80 miles, and the range of these lights averages about 20 miles, leaving over 40 miles of coast which is not protected. It is very easy for a vessel to come on the coast in a fog, and it has been recommended for a number of years to complete a chain of first-order lights.

Commander WILDE. Vessels coming from New York bound south now cross over Hatteras and come down eastward and strike the coast, making Jupiter Inlet if they

can, but the current sometimes carries them too far, or they make too much allowance, and they do not make Jupiter, and here is a wide space of 80 miles between Jupiter Inlet and Fowey Rocks, and to complete that chain of lights would be a great advantage to all those Gulf steamers and large Gulf commerce from Habana New Orleans in crossing over there.

Mr. SAYERS. Do not the steamers from New York to Galveston, Tex., run a great distance out from this point?

Commander WILDE. They cross at Hatteras, and when they get down to the east side of the Gulf Stream they cross right there and make Jupiter Inlet if they can, and then run along the Florida coast and Gulf Coast, and as I say, sometimes they do not make allowance enough for the current and sometimes they make too much allowance, and find themselves over on the coast without seeing Jupiter.

FLORIDA REEF BEACONS, FLORIDA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Florida Reef Beacons, Florida. That could be paid out of the general appropriation for the lighting of rivers?

Captain MILLIS. It could, if we had enough.

APALACHICOLA BAY RANGE LIGHTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go to the next item after Apalachicola Bay Range Light Station, Florida. That is not authorized?

Captain MILLIS. We could build that from the general appropriation for repairs.

ST. JOSEPHS POINT LIGHT STATION, FLORIDA.

The CHAIRMAN. St. Josephs Point Light Station, Florida, is not authorized.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no pressing necessity for the establishment of that station now?

Captain MILLIS. That has been used for some time as a harbor for these coast vessels; it is right at the entrance to St. Josephs Bay.

KEY WEST LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now pass to the item, on page 26, of Key West Light-House and Buoy Depot; the general item for repairs would cover that also?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; if we had enough money.

EGMONT KEY LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. The same of the next item of Egmont Key Light-House and Buoy Depot, Florida?

LIGHT TENDER, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The next item of tender for the Seventh light-house district is not authorized.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the necessity for that tender?

Commander WILDE. There is an old wooden tender, built in 1876. She has been constantly employed in that hot climate and is in a badly deteriorated condition, and there should be a new steel tender supplied in her place. She is the only tender in that district, and she is constantly on the go; and being built of wood she is very much deteriorated. We have hauled her out and tried to put her in condition, but we need a steel tender.

EIGHTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Mr. SAYERS. Give the limits of the Eighth district.

Commander WILDE. The Eighth district extends from the mouth of the Perdido River, the boundary between Florida and Alabama, to the Rio Grande, the southwestern boundary of Texas.

Mr. SAYERS. Embracing the whole of the coast of Texas?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

GALVESTON JETTY LIGHT STATION, TEXAS.

The CHAIRMAN. When will you be ready to build that light fog signal at Galveston?

Captain MILLIS. We are ready now.

The CHAIRMAN. Where would you build it?

Captain MILLIS. On the west jetty.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that completed?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; at all events it is nearly so; I am not sure it is completed, but it is sufficiently finished so we can put a light on it.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been legislation establishing it, and I am curious enough to ask you, How important is it?

Captain MILLIS. Very.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it very important?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; for the port of Galveston. There is now a light vessel temporarily in the main channel, partly in from the end, and this work has cost an enormous amount of money, and is now approaching completion, and it is very important that it should be made available.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you dispense with the light vessel when this is constructed?

Captain MILLIS. Probably; but I can not say it will be done immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. When will this work be completed?

Captain MILLIS. We could finish it in a year if we had the money made immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it is not made immediately available?

Captain MILLIS. Well, it could be done within a year, and by the year, I mean calendar year, because in that climate we can work the entire year round. If made available the 30th of June, 1896, we can, undoubtedly, complete that by the 1st of July, 1897. We can work the entire year round there without any trouble.

SAND ISLAND LIGHT STATION, ALABAMA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item of Sand Island Light Station Alabama. I suppose the note explains that?

Captain MILLIS. Except I can say it is an important light, which marks the entrance to Mobile Harbor, and has a very fine stone tower. It would be a very grave loss if it goes in the water, and we had to do some temporary work last season.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do there?

Captain MILLIS. Repaired.

The CHAIRMAN. The item of repairs would really cover it if you had enough money?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

RED FISH BAR LIGHT STATION, TEXAS.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any light on Red Fish Bar?

Commander MILLIS. Yes, sir; that is to be moved.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it of any account now?

Captain MILLIS. Very little. It is something over a quarter of a mile from the dredged channel. When it was first established it was on that channel across the bar, but when the Government began improvements it dredged the channel and took a different location, and now we want authority to move it alongside the dredged channel.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you move it without authority?

Captain MILLIS. There is some question about that. We might do it, but the accounting officers of the Treasury Department might question the legality of it. We do not ordinarily presume to move light-houses without authority and appropriations by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the law authorizes you to ask in advance before you expend the money; you can ask the Comptroller.

Captain MILLIS. But if they should say we could not then we would have to wait another year or two before we could get the authority.

HORN ISLAND PASS LIGHT STATION, MISSISSIPPI.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Horn Island Pass and Round Island northwest spit, Mississippi Sound, Mississippi. That explains itself in the note?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then comes another reimbursement item.

NINTH LIGHT-HOUSE-DISTRICT.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you give the limits of the Ninth district?

Commander WILDE. The Ninth district includes all aids to navigation on Lake Michigan, Green Bay and tributary waters, and the Straits of Mackinac west of a line drawn across the Straits from Old Mackinac Point.

MANISTIQUE LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The note in regard to the first item of Manistique light-house and fog signal station states all there is?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; it has got to be a good harbor, quite a harbor in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Much shipping?

Captain MILLIS. I am not informed in detail, but my impression is the Government has made some considerable improvement there, but what the commercial importance of the port is I am unable to say.

MENOMINEE LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The note explains the next item of Menominee light and fog signal station, Michigan?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing to add to that?

Captain MILLIS. Nothing except the fog-signal service on the lakes has got to be very important every year. We find they are very useful in thick and foggy weather, and especially when it is smoky, and it is very important for them to make the most of the navigation season, so the demand for fog signals has been growing very rapidly of late years.

MENASHA RIVER RANGE LIGHTS, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for establishing range lights on Menasha River, a tributary to Green Bay, Lake Michigan, \$500. That could come out of the general appropriation?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Captain MILLIS. It would be trenching on the appropriations for the rivers.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know anything about it, but you call it a river here.

Captain MILLIS. I think that is an artificial channel, but as to that I can not speak positively. In the note it is referred to "For establishing range lights on Menasha River, a tributary to Green Bay, Lake Michigan," but I think it is an artificial channel, but I will not be positive as to that. He speaks of earth cuts and rock cuts, which indicates an artificial channel.

ST. JOSEPH PIER-HEAD FOG SIGNAL, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is St. Joseph pier-head fog signal, Michigan.

Captain MILLIS. That is the southern shore of Lake Michigan, near Benton Harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that important?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it very important?

Captain MILLIS. Well, it is relatively important according to our estimates as shown by its position.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking you, because it seems to be authorized?

Captain MILLIS. Our estimate of the relative importance is not based on whether or not it has been authorized by Congress, because many things have been authorized that the Board has not recommended.

SOUTH MILWAUKEE LIGHT STATION, WISCONSIN.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next, South Milwaukee Light Station, seems to be not authorized, and we will go on to the next item.

DEPOT FOR THE NINTH AND ELEVENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

Mr. HAINES. I understand all these items are not very urgently pressing.

Captain MILLIS. They are in the order in which they are put down. We do not consider the Ninth is of more or less importance than any other district. We have not assumed to express a view upon that point.

Mr. HAINES. Well, I understood you have fixed these places in the relative order of their importance in the district, but you do not consider the demands of the public service in this district as of particularly pressing importance?

Captain MILLIS. I do not desire to say that. We can not express anything on that point. On the other hand, the demands for aids to navigation in the Ninth district, and, in fact, all these lake districts, if we were to compare one with another, would be fully as great.

The CHAIRMAN. I presume there is more commerce on the lakes than all the foreign commerce.

Captain MILLIS. If it should be placed on that basis.

Mr. HAINER. I judged simply from your answers.

Captain MILLIS. No, sir. Do not misunderstand me on that point. We do not say that.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not the lakes pretty well lighted?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir. In some portions of the coast they are pretty well lighted. The degree perhaps may be indicated by the appropriation made by Congress last year, and there were more new light stations on the lakes than any other one locality.

TENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Mr. SAYERS. Give the boundary of the Tenth district.

Commander WILDE. The Tenth district extends from the mouth of the St. Regis River, New York, to the river Rouge, Detroit River, Michigan.

Captain MILLIS. It is the American side of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

CONNEAUT RANGE LIGHT STATION, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of fixed aids, you have the item of Conneaut Range Light Station, Ohio. That is payable from the general appropriation?

Captain MILLIS. If we should build one of those lights it would be rather stretching the construction of the law. The law does permit the lighting of a pier head of the lakes out of the appropriations for repairs, but it is very likely there will be a question raised about the lighting of anything else except the pier head, which we want to do in this case.

GRASSY ISLAND RANGE LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, for Grassy Island Range Light Station, Michigan, seems to be for a dwelling for the keeper.

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir. The keeper now lives over on the other side of the main channel, and has to cross over by a boat to light these lights, which is not an entirely safe arrangement.

Mr. HAINER. Is not that a pretty large appropriation for the purpose?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; you know that country there is all marsh when the river is up, and we have to build a foundation to set them on.

CARLTON ISLAND LIGHT STATION, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the item of Carlton Island Light Station, New York. It seems to be authorized, judging from the notes?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is \$6,000. Have you had anything on that work?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; nothing has been done there.

The CHAIRMAN. Six thousand dollars will complete it?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; it is a station on shore, and it will not cost \$8,600.

GALLOO ISLAND FOG SIGNAL, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, of Galloo Island fog signal, New York, seems to be authorized in 1893. Do you regard those two as very important?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; I think those are very desirable aids to that district. Galloo Island is near the eastern end of Lake Ontario, and as you approach the eastern end there are a number of islands—

The CHAIRMAN. You say they are desirable, but are they indispensable?

Captain MILLIS. I do not think any of these are indispensable, and I would not say so.

The CHAIRMAN. They are desirable only?

Captain MILLIS. I should not say that anything that is asked for here is indispensable—the whole light-house establishment. It depends upon the meaning that attaches to the word “indispensable.”

The CHAIRMAN. When I say indispensable I mean in comparison with other works of appropriation.

Captain MILLIS. Well, sir, this is rather a large subject; but I should say, in regard to the Tenth district, this arrangement expresses the view of the Board as to the relative importance, and they are what, in the impression of the Board, are necessary for the Light-House Establishment.

GROSSE ISLE NORTH AND SOUTH CHANNEL LIGHT STATIONS, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, I believe, is not authorized?

Captain MILLIS. The conditions there are similar to other stations. They are in the Detroit River, where we have establishments sufficient for the range lights, but we have not got a place for the keeper to live, and which we ought to have.

ELEVENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Commander WILDE. The Eleventh district extends from the river Rouge, Detroit River, to the head of Lake Superior.

PORTAGE LAKE AND RIVER LIGHTS, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the first item under the Eleventh district—Portage Lake and River lights—be paid from the general appropriation?

Captain MILLIS. That is practically a ship canal, purchased from private parties by the Government.

BIG SABLE FOG SIGNAL, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item—Big Sable fog signal, Michigan—seems to be authorized, and the next—St. Clair lights, Michigan—seems to be river lights?

LAKE ST. CLAIR LIGHTS, MICHIGAN.

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; those are not river lights.

The CHAIRMAN. For Lake St. Clair, Michigan, you ask \$20,000?

Captain MILLIS. That is a part of the 20-foot great deep water lake channel system the Government inaugurated some years ago and is now working on.

DEVILS ISLAND LIGHT STATION, WISCONSIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item—Devils Island light station, Wisconsin—does not seem to carry an appropriation, but you want authority to use an unexpended balance?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir. By some reason of which I am ignorant the wording of the act was changed so we can not use it.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want to do is to build a light keeper's dwelling without an appropriation, and you want to make available the appropriation you already have?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

POE REEF LIGHT SHIP, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to have a steamer in the next item of Poe Reef light ship, Straits of Mackinac, Michigan?

Commander WILDE. We have a cheap built vessel we purchased and put there because the Board felt there was a great and crying necessity in consideration of the great amount of commerce passing there, and so we got this cheap vessel and put it there, depending on an appropriation to get a sound, secure vessel there.

The CHAIRMAN. If we give you the appropriation you will build it, and if we do not you will use the one you now have?

Commander WILDE. We will have to do it.

TWELFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Commander WILDE. The Twelfth district extends from the boundary line between California and Mexico to the boundary between California and Oregon.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item in this district is not authorized, and the next is not authorized; and the next item for the Quarry Point fog-signal station is not authorized?

Commander WILDE. No, sir.

YERBA BUENA LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for reestablishing the wharf at Yerba Buena light-house and buoy depot, California, \$30,000. Is there any wharf there now?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; there is a wharf there which has given us a great deal of trouble by persisting in falling down.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Yerba Buena?

Captain MILLIS. San Francisco Harbor, just off the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it to repair the wharf?

Captain MILLIS. It will amount to rebuilding. I am unable to say, but I have no doubt that is a question which depends upon whether you must have the wharf or not. If you must have the wharf, and it can be repaired to answer present purposes, of course it is worth repairing.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you must have it, or can you wait?

Commander WILDE. It is a very important depot, and while I have not been there, the chairman of the Board made a visit there last year and reported to the Board that that was in a dilapidated condition and ought to be at once replaced in some sort of condition.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the note explains the other points?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; both of those.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything additional to add to that?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir.

THIRTEENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Commander WILDE. The Thirteenth district extends from the southern boundary line of Oregon to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia, and includes Alaska.

FORT STEVENS LIGHT STATION, OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item under the Thirteenth district is Fort Stevens light and fog signal station. It is to reestablish a fog signal at or near the outer end of the wharf at Fort Stevens?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir. The improvements at the mouth of the Columbia River have made the present light insufficient and changed the situation entirely.

Mr. HAINER. That is pretty nearly indispensable?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you do that work the coming year?

Captain MILLIS. Oh, yes, sir.

POINT NO POINT LIGHT STATION, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. Point No Point light station, Washington, is not authorized, is it?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; none of these items under the Thirteenth district are authorized.

UMATILLA REEF LIGHT SHIP.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we might as well pass them, then. You have had \$40,000 for Umatilla Reef light ship?

Commander WILDE. The contract is already made, and the ship is now building.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the contract price?

Commander WILDE. Sixty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. When will it be completed?

Commander WILDE. Ten months from the signing of the contract, and the contract was signed in January, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$19,700?

Commander WILDE. No, sir; we want \$40,000. Then there are certain expenses to be added to the \$69,700 for inspection, and other incidentals to inspection, cost of making plans, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What would they all amount to?

Commander WILDE. I could not say exactly, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you write us a letter about it?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The contract price is \$69,700?

Commander WILDE. I think it is \$69,700. It is \$69,000 and something, but I will not be positive it is \$700.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it cost \$10,000 to superintend the building.

Commander WILDE. No, sir; it will cost \$1,500 for superintendence.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had \$40,000, and now you will probably want \$31,000 or \$32,000 instead of \$40,000. In other words, you contracted for a vessel and we want to appropriate the amount sufficient, but we do not want to appropriate the \$80,000 unless it is necessary.

Commander WILDE. I will make up a computation and send it in, giving the exact figures, as soon as possible.

Mr. LAYTON. Does that contract include all this matter referred to in the paragraph—equipping, outfitting, etc.?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir. It was a very low bid, and I think they took that bid for the sake of building that on the coast, and did not expect—in fact, they told me they expected to lose money on it; but they wanted to build the ship out there.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1896.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In reply to your oral request, I have the honor to inform you that \$37,000 will be required to complete No. 67 light vessel now under construction at Portland, Oreg., in addition to the \$40,000 appropriated last year. The vessel is to be completed October 12, 1896.

The contract price is \$69,750. The additional \$7,250, making a total of \$77,000 (instead of \$80,000), is necessary to pay for services of draftsmen in preparing plans and specifications, photolithographing for distribution to bidders, advertising, expenses of inspector while building, the expenses attending the testing of all steel entering into construction of hull, boiler, and machinery, and also to meet extra charges involved in changes in plans and specifications, and special inspector of electric light plant.

Very respectfully,

GEO. F. F. WILDE,
Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

OIL HOUSES FOR LIGHT STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings us to the end of this, except the item for oil houses for light stations. In 1889 you had \$15,000, and, with the exception of 1890, you have had appropriations right along. Is that work approaching completion; and if so, when, in all probability?

Commander WILDE. These oil houses are being built at different stations as we obtain money for doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, there is a provision that no oil house erected hereunder shall exceed \$550 in cost.

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they cost?

Captain MILLIS. All the way from \$200 up to the limit of the law.

Mr. HAINER. I see you propose to exclude that proviso in this appropriation?

Captain MILLIS. That was not deliberate; it was only an oversight; because very few cost as much as \$550. In fact their cost could be limited to \$500, and would be entirely safe.

Commander WILDE. Of course, they cost more in some locations than others. There is no point in omitting it; in fact it did not occur to me before. It might be a very good thing to put that limit in.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. For the light-house establishment, did you have any deficiency this year for supplies of light-houses?

Commander WILDE. No, sir; because we keep the expenses right down. We are not allowed to go over it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are pretty well ahead on supplies?

Commander WILDE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you supply just for the year or do you get supplies for two or three years?

Commander WILDE. We should have some supplies ahead on hand, but we, comparatively speaking, have no supplies ahead. Take, for instance, lanterns for light-houses, which are all pretty much imported. I do not think we have many imported lanterns on hand.

Captain MILLIS. We have a lot of old junk.

The CHAIRMAN. That item could not be cut?

Commander WILDE. No, sir; we ought to have more.

Mr. SAYERS. More than what?

Commander WILDE. More than we had last year. There has not been a comparative increase in the appropriations compared with the increase in the number of light-houses. Now, there are 51 new lights this last year, and yet we scrape along

and do the best we can, but we live from hand to mouth in the way of supplies. We have no stores on hand to speak of at all scarcely, and we should have some on hand.

Mr. HAINER. What is the explanation for the striking out of the proviso in this section again, "Provided, That lenses and lens glass for the use of the Light-House Establishment may be imported free of duty?"

Captain MILLIS. That is entirely unnecessary, because anything purchased by the Government is imported free of duty anyhow.

Mr. HAINER. Are many of these imported as a matter of fact?

Captain MILLIS. One for every new light station authorized, and they are to take the place of broken apparatus.

Mr. HAINER. What proportion of this apparatus is imported?

Captain MILLIS. We import the glass part; everything else is made in this country—lamps, etc.; but the glass is made in France. There is one establishment in England and a small one in Germany, but the other three are in Paris, who supply the lenses for the light-houses of the world.

Mr. SAYERS. Three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars would be sufficient for this coming year for supplies of light-houses?

Commander WILDE. We can make it so. We will do the best we can, but we certainly can not accumulate any extra supplies on that.

Captain MILLIS. In that connection we might call attention that the estimates of the Board for a number of years show in that column. In 1894 the estimates made were \$710,000, and dropped in 1895 to \$525,000, and in 1896 they were \$750,000, and in going over this the Board saw the inconsistency of some of these estimates and considered that matter with a great deal of care, and in view of the demands of the service and the fact that now we had to be economical we have fixed the estimate for 1897 at \$600,000. The number of light stations has increased very nearly, if not quite, double since 1878, and they are growing all the time, and the demands on that particular appropriation are very heavy, because the most of our stations are expensive things to be maintained; some are not so expensive, but it takes very close figuring to make both ends meet. We have already been receiving demands from the district officers for allotments under repairs, and I have here a statement showing the amount we have spent up to date, which came in only a few days ago, which shows we are going to have some trouble in getting through this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have not your appropriations quite doubled since 1878?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; the total amount of our appropriations, if they were increased pro rata, would be about \$4,000,000, according to an estimate made a little while ago; but of course it can not be said it costs twice as much to maintain an establishment of 2,000 lights as it would to maintain an establishment of one-half the number of lights, but it does cost more.

SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to understand something about the estimate of salaries for keepers of light-houses. You ask for \$700,000. Now, will the \$690,000 you receive carry you through next year or not?

Commander WILDE. Not if we establish the light-houses we expect to establish during the coming year. That is a matter of plain addition, pretty much. We have so many keepers, at such a salary, and the total amount is \$700,000, and that at even a less salary than the law allows us to give these light keepers. In order to keep within it, and in order to furnish light keepers for new lights, we do not put the salary up to the limit allowed by law, but keep them down as much as we can so as to keep within the appropriation and have enough to put keepers in at newly established lights. We ought to have that \$700,000.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT-VESSELS.

Mr. SAYERS. What have you to say in regard to the expenses of light-vessels?

Commander WILDE. The expenses of light vessels have enormously increased in this way. In the last two years the number of light vessels established is just 33 per cent of the entire number, and there should be a corresponding increase of appropriation for maintaining these light-ships. The older light-ships, as I said once before, floating property deteriorates very rapidly, and the older light-ships are requiring more extensive repairs. Now, take the year 1878, for the expenses of the light vessels the appropriation was \$234,000, and we had then less than one-half the number of light-ships we have now, and not one of them with a steam fog signal on board, and yet in 1878 there was \$230,000 appropriated for expenses of light vessels, and not one had a steam fog signal on board, and a large majority of the light vessels now do have steam fog signals on board, which increases the expense, because the expenses of attending these all come out of the expenses of light vessels, fuel, etc.

EXPENSES OF BUOYAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of expenses of buoyage. You ask there an increase of \$65,000?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard that as a very important branch of this service?

Commander WILDE. I do, most emphatically, Mr. Chairman. I do not think that we have a dozen spare buoys on hand now. Now, suppose it happened as two or three years ago when this cyclone came in which we lost 100 buoys, we could not replace them, we had not them on hand to restore, and it is a matter of great necessity to have a certain supply of buoys to replace those which are lost or carried away.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get them?

Commander WILDE. We have them made by contract, mostly in Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. Can they be rapidly made?

Commander WILDE. Generally after we get the contract and specifications out they usually want three months to make a certain number of buoys.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not keep them in stock—the manufacturers do not keep them in stock?

Commander WILDE. Oh, no, sir. We really ought to have that money, sir.

EXPENSES OF FOG SIGNALS.

The CHAIRMAN. The item in regard to expenses of fog signals seems to be explained by the note, or is there anything more you desire to say on that point?

Captain MILLIS. We are getting to regard that as a most important branch of the entire service. All accidents which ever happen happen in foggy weather, and the demands for fog signals are growing all the time, as was indicated by the calls for steam signals on the lakes we have submitted. You will notice there has been no increase of the appropriation since 1892. We have had the uniform sum of \$70,000 since 1892, and away back in 1886 we had \$60,000, and it has got to be of the greatest importance to increase the efficiency of that branch of the light-house service, and we are now asking \$125,000, the same as we did the last year.

LIGHTING OF RIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the item of the lighting of rivers, you say it can be maintained for the same as last year. I suppose your note tells the whole story there.

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

SURVEY OF LIGHT-HOUSE SITES.

The CHAIRMAN. The survey of light-house sites is estimated the same, \$1,000.

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

THURSDAY, *March 12, 1896.*

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. I. KIMBALL, SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

SALARIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. On pages 42, 43, and 44, you submit for salaries of superintendents an increase of \$1,600 to \$1,800?

Mr. KIMBALL. Mr. Chairman, that is not an increase over what the law authorizes. It is to make up for the decrease which was made last year. The law gives eight district superintendents \$1,800, but last year it was cut down to \$1,600. I suppose it would be proper to state something of the history of this reduction.

Mr. STONE. Who are these men?

Mr. KIMBALL. They are superintendents of districts.

Mr. STONE. Are they in the service of the Army or Navy?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir; only in the Life-Saving Service.

Mr. STONE. They are under the protection of the civil-service law?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir. They are under the civil-service law to this extent: There is a provision of law to the effect that the appointment of district superintendents, inspectors, and captains of crews of life-saving stations shall be made solely with

reference to fitness and without reference to their political party affiliations. They are under civil-service methods to that extent. The Life-Saving Service is divided into 12 districts, and many districts have a large number of stations and some have not so large a number. These officers give bond all the way from \$10,000 to \$50,000. These \$1,800 men nearly every one give a \$50,000 bond, and they are the paymasters of their respective districts. Some of them, to my certain knowledge, pay clerk hire out of their own pockets.

When this bill establishing their salaries was passed, it was proposed they should have \$2,500, but, gentlemen, there was a great deal of opposition in the Senate to the passage of this bill organizing the Life-Saving Service in 1874, I think it was, and Mr. Brown, of Georgia, I think it was, fought the bill tooth and nail in every direction, and tried to kill it at last by proposing any quantity of amendments, and finally he succeeded in putting on an amendment which he passed reducing the salaries of these men from \$2,500 to \$1,800. It always seemed to me to be too small a salary, and it always was too small. It does not compare with the salaries paid to men throughout the Government service for like positions. Take, for instance, the Steamboat-Inspection Service. You have local inspectors over the districts, and they have about the same number of districts, and they have \$3,000 a year. Their duties are not as onerous—not near. I am sorry to have to urge this thing.

Now, I want to state how this reduction happened. Last year the Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting the estimates for the fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, recommended an increase of three of the district superintendents from \$1,500 to \$1,800, bringing it up to what the others had. This committee, of which Mr. Sayers was chairman, passed the act just as it read, without putting any additions to the estimates that the Secretary had submitted, and it went over to the Senate. When it got into the Senate some Senators who were interested in the districts that these three men belong to, went to the Committee on Appropriations there and insisted upon an increase. The result was that the Senate reported the bill increasing those three to \$1,600, and cutting down the rest to \$1,600, so that it made \$1,600 for salaries for all. That reduced the expenses of the Government some \$1,200, whereas the only increase asked to do justice to those men was some \$900 a year. Now, these men feel aggrieved, but I have assured them, I have no doubt on laying before this Congress the fact it will be corrected, and that is the reason why some of them have not resigned. Now, in this I have recommended that one man should have but \$1,500. He was receiving \$1,600.

Mr. LAYTON. The law provides that they may be allowed \$1,800?

Mr. KIMBALL. It provides eight of them shall.

Mr. LAYTON. What provision is made for the balance of them?

Mr. KIMBALL. The law provides that the first district shall have \$1,500.

Mr. SAYERS. And you put it at \$1,800?

Mr. KIMBALL. The Secretary reported the recommendation.

Mr. SAYERS. Why did not you stand by the law? Why do you talk about Congress when you do not follow the law? The law puts it at \$1,500 and you raised it to \$1,800.

Mr. KIMBALL. Because I am informed, and it is the custom for the head of a Bureau, after consulting the Secretary of the Treasury, to submit estimates for an increase if he deems it right and proper to do so. That has been done years and years.

Mr. LAYTON. What is the total number of superintendents?

Mr. KIMBALL. Twelve.

Mr. LAYTON. The law authorizes the payment of eight at \$1,800, and for the remainder \$1,500?

Mr. KIMBALL. The first district \$1,500, the second \$1,500, and the third \$1,800, the fourth \$1,800, the fifth \$1,500, and the sixth \$1,800, and the seventh \$1,200. That is \$1,500 now, but there were two which were cut down last year, which were raised by the Appropriations Committee without any recommendation from the Secretary's office.

Mr. SAYERS. What district is that?

Mr. KIMBALL. The Seventh district, raised from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a few years ago. There are but two life saving stations in that district; the others are houses of refuge, employing no crews, but merely a keeper. It has but two full stations in the district and \$1,200 has always been thought sufficient. It was raised to \$1,500 without recommendation of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go to the item of salaries for 257 keepers, where you submit an increase of 5 keepers?

Mr. KIMBALL. There have been five additional stations built since last year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a necessary increase?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this explain the increase in the next item for pay of crews of surfmen from \$1,208,000 to \$1,248,000?

Mr. KIMBALL. Not all of it. There have been five additional stations built.

The CHAIRMAN. You put in commutation of quarters. Has that been done heretofore?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; paid out of the appropriations for the Revenue-Cutter Service heretofore, but now the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order the first of last year that that should be paid out of here, and it is simply carried here; that is all.

NEW LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate of \$40,000 for new life-saving stations. There are now a number of life-saving stations authorized that have not been constructed?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; there are more than twenty now that have not been constructed.

The CHAIRMAN. Authorized without your asking it?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; but not without my recommendation. The bills have generally been introduced by Members of Congress and referred to the Committee on Commerce, and referred by them to the Secretary of the Treasury and by him to me, and I make a report to the Secretary of the Treasury and he transmits it.

Mr. SAYERS. When these bills come to you, do you recommend their passage?

Mr. KIMBALL. I have recommended the passage of all authorized, but I have turned down a great many that have not been authorized.

Mr. SAYERS. No bill has passed Congress against your recommendation?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; one bill passed the House once, but it did not pass the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send us a list of those authorized and not constructed.

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to have had substantially the same estimate for construction?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; every year there are more or less stations authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. About what does it cost to construct a station?

Mr. KIMBALL. Well, it costs—it differs in different localities—all the way from \$5,000 to \$7,000, and to equip them.

The CHAIRMAN. Have these appropriations been exhausted for 1896?

Mr. KIMBALL. All the balances of appropriations last year were turned into the Treasury under a decision of the Comptroller that they were not permanent appropriations, but they were annual.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was it? Was it a considerable amount?

Mr. KIMBALL. I think in the neighborhood of \$70,000 was turned in.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this \$43,000 have you expended this year?

Mr. KIMBALL. I expect to expend the whole of it. They gave us \$43,000 last year, and we shall have expended the whole of it by the time we get through.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1895 did you expend the whole of the amount you received?

Mr. KIMBALL. I mean 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking now of 1896.

Mr. KIMBALL. We had a balance over from the former years and that went in with the balance.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the \$70,000?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; in all, that has gone into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The Life-Saving Service has been pretty well cared for?

Mr. KIMBALL. Well, I have done the best I could as far as that is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to expend as much as \$40,000 the coming year?

Mr. KIMBALL. I think we shall expend—I do not see how we can get along with less and do what we want to. Now, Mr. Chairman, I think I ought to say something, as I suppose you wish me to give you all the information that is necessary for you to act in the premises. There is a matter that gives us a great deal of difficulty in the Life-Saving Service, and that is included in the pay of surfmen.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it fixed by law now?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We can not legislate on this bill.

Mr. SAYERS. You will have to go to Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KIMBALL. I am not asking you to raise salaries now, but I think they should be equalized even if you have to reduce salaries. You have no objection to that, I suppose, but I am not going to recommend a reduction; I am going to tell you what the situation is. A portion of the men receives \$65 a month and a certain other portion receives \$60 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they do the same work?

Mr. KIMBALL. Well, 154 men out of over 4,000 on the Atlantic Coast get \$65 a month for the time they are employed, and the others get \$60.

The CHAIRMAN. One part works all the time and the others part of the time?

Mr. KIMBALL. These 154 men are employed five months in the year and the others are employed ten months in the year. The idea was, I suppose, on account of the short employment of these men who are employed for a limited time that they should receive more, but it happens on the most of the Atlantic coast that the short employment is what is most sought after, because on the New Jersey coast and Long Island and Cape Cod coast, etc., wherever there are pleasure resorts or summer resorts there is plenty of employment for this class of men in yachting and fishing and doing other sort of work which pays them much more than they get as surfmen. Now, I have got a letter here which will give you an idea of it. Here is a letter from the superintendent of a district—a personal letter to me:

"DEAR MR. KIMBALL: Can not there be a bill passed by Congress to make the pay of the men equal. I am sure \$60 per month all around would be more satisfactory to the men, and would save work in this office. If there was a difference in the rate per month, those who serve for the short term could much better serve for less, as there is but little chance to make anything on the coast in the winter months, and no doubt every surfman would desire that place even if wages were less. I hope it will be settled at one rate per month."

Mr. KIMBALL. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, recommends a uniform rate, but at the same time he does not think \$65 a month too high, and neither do I, if you do what seems to be just to the men; but I say the men can be secured for \$60 a month. Now, that is a fair statement of the case. I think the men would be better satisfied at a uniform rate; I know they would on the Atlantic Coast.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. C. F. SHOEMAKER, CHIEF OF REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 46 I see in the first paragraph you change the phraseology. Why do you do that?

Captain SHOEMAKER. In what respect?

The CHAIRMAN. You add the italics "for pay of naval constructor."

Captain SHOEMAKER. Because that is a new item.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you pay him now?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We have no authority to pay him, except from the construction of new vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you pay him now?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We do temporarily, and I want this made permanent.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Because we need a man, and as soon as we get through building new vessels we would have to discharge him.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you ever get through building new vessels?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I hope not very soon, because we have got a veritable rotten row just now, and we would like to have new ones.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not fix his salary here?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I think you will find it in my letter.

Mr. SAYERS. Does this increase of the Navy to some extent diminish the necessity of an increased revenue-cutter service?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not understand you, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. We are building more vessels for the Navy.

Captain SHOEMAKER. But they are altogether different ones. We have small vessels and they have battle ships and all that sort of thing—cruisers. They go abroad to show our flag.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you pay this naval constructor now?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Two thousand dollars a year.

Mr. STONE. Has this service any connection with the collection of the revenues in any way?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It has varied duties. It is employed in almost every law which concerns commerce, the enforcement of neutrality laws, and everything of that sort.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item for buglers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir. I will say to you this whole pay table of the Revenue-Cutter Service was recast. I have only been there from last March, since Captain Sheppard died; I was appointed to his place, but I find that it works well. It reduces the pay in some directions and increases it in others, but I do not think there is anything more asked for than is really necessary for the efficient manning of these vessels.

Mr. SAYERS. Your estimate on page 47, under the head of expenses of Revenue-Cutter Service, is \$1,012,500?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is it that you ask for more than \$935,000?

Captain SHOEMAKER. One thing is because the retired list of \$35,000 is paid out of the Revenue-Cutter Service. You passed it in the urgent bill for the current year.

Mr. SAYERS. So that item has to be added to this year's appropriation?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir. Then there is forty-one thousand and some hundred dollars left and \$39,500 of that is for the payment of new crews for new vessels now building, and which will go into commission on the 1st of July, and \$2,000 of that balance of \$41,000 is for the pay of the naval constructor.

Mr. SAYERS. When do you say these two new vessels would be completed and go in commission?

Captain SHOEMAKER. They are contracted to be finished on the 1st day of May.

Mr. SAYERS. But will they be ready for use by the 1st of July next?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We hope so, sir; and we feel very confident they will.

Mr. SAYERS. Will those two vessels be an addition to the number of vessels in use, or will you take out of commission two of the older vessels and substitute these two new ones for them?

Captain SHOEMAKER. These vessels were built specially for particular stations. One for the Great Lakes to take the place of the *Perry*, which was ordered to the west coast to reinforce the Bering Sea fleet, and one for the Boston station or New England coast to take the place of the one which was lost.

Mr. SAYERS. So that the number of vessels in commission next year will be increased by those two vessels?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not see any way to avoid it.

Mr. HAINER. It will not be increased by but one.

Captain SHOEMAKER. By only one; that is right.

Mr. HAINER. Because one is sunk; so this replaces one vessel?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And this increase in the estimates springs from three sources: First, these new vessels; second, the retired list; and third, the payment of how many dollars?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Two thousand dollars to the naval constructor; that is right.

REVENUE CUTTERS IN SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write a letter to the committee here, at your convenience, giving us the whole number of revenue cutters in commission, the number constructed in the last ten years, their cost, and where stationed.

Mr. SAYERS. We want the number of vessels in use and when constructed.

Captain SHOEMAKER. I think I have prepared something here, which I dug out from the records since I have been in this office, which will probably answer the question and show the original cost of the vessels and expense of them for twenty years past, age, and everything about that.

Mr. SAYERS. Does that embrace all the vessels in the service?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; I got that out because I thought it would be of interest to you here.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Names and stations of revenue vessels, their length, tonnage, cost, cost of repairs, how and when obtained, etc., to January 1, 1896, covering twenty years.

Name.	Station.	Propulsion.	Length. Feet.	Gross tonnage.	How obtained.	When obtained.	Cost.	Cost of re- pairs since built or purchased.	Remarks.
<i>Cruisers.</i>									
Woodbury	Portland, Me.	Screw	146	330	Construction	1864	\$92,000	\$87,579.85	From Navy.
Crawford	Baltimore, Md.	Side-wheel	152	265	Purchase	1865	18,000	155,621.39	Do.
McLane	Key West, Fla.	do	163	315	do	1865	36,000	110,011.99	
Johnson	Milwaukee, Wis.	do	175	499	Construction	1865	162,000	91,322.23	
Hamilton	Philadelphia, Pa.	Screw	144	223	do	1871	65,000	191,581.82	
Coffax	Wilmington, N. C.	Side-wheel	179	369	do	1871	60,500	84,823.04	
Grant	Port Townsend, Wash.	Screw	163	263	do	1871	92,500	168,487.90	Iron.
Seward	Shieldsboro, Miss.	Screw	140	184	do	1873	34,600	125,901.72	
Manhattan	New York, N. Y.	Stern-wheel	102	117	do	1873	49,757	143,429.06	
Boutwell	Savannah, Ga.	Twin-screw	138	152	do	1873	75,500	144,236.79	
Wolcott	Sitka, Alaska.	Screw	165	199	do	1873	70,500	119,810.27	Wooden.
Dallas	Boston, Mass.	do	140	179	do	1874	71,000	160,247.78	
Dexter	New Bedford, Mass.	do	143	188	do	1874	71,000	141,296.39	
Corwin	Astoria, Oreg.	do	145	213	do	1876	92,000	80,217.58	Do.
Chase	School-ship	Bark	148	321	do	1878	20,300	49,034.44	
Forward	Mobile, Ala.	Screw	155	267	do	1882	72,750	13,140.94	
Fessenden	Detroit, Mich.	Stern-wheel	191	339	do	1883	83,000	31,001.41	Iron.
Perry	San Francisco, Cal.	Screw	165	282	do	1884	83,000	41,146.76	Wooden.
Rush	do	do	175	300	do	1885	74,400	123,087.12	From Navy, wooden.
Bear	do	do	198	703	Act Congress.	1885			
Morrill	Charleston, S. C.	do	145	288	Construction	1889	72,600	4,646.26	
Winona	Newbern, N. C.	do	148	321	do	1890	60,740	4,919.47	
Galveston	Galveston, Tex.	Twin-screw	190	416	do	1891	95,650	17,534.16	
<i>Harbor boats.</i>									
Washington	Philadelphia, Pa.	Screw	89	77	Purchase	1865	7,000	134,175.72	From Navy.
Hamlin	Roston, Mass.	do	86	65	do	1866	15,500	112,180.71	Do.
Chandler	New York, N. Y.	do	96	95	do	1866	6,500	13,448.35	
Harley	San Francisco, Cal.	do	64	23	Construction	1879	15,800	20,640.00	
Smith	New Orleans, La.	do	117	133	Purchase	1887	3,000	2,863.96	
Hudson	New York, N. Y.	do	96	128	Construction	1893	36,500	2,800.82	
Calumet	Chicago, Ill.	do	94	123	do	1894	38,500	1,174.71	
Guthrie	Baltimore, Md.	do	87	98	do	1895	21,973	387.70	
<i>Launches.</i>									
Search	Baltimore, Md.	Screw	40	12	Construction	1869	5,524	14,179.03	
Discover	Savannah, Ga.	do	38	11	do	1869	5,524	14,656.19	
Penrose	Pensacola, Fla.	do	67	18	Purchase	1883	7,250	6,116.73	
Tybee	Savannah, Ga.	do	63	28	Construction	1895	11,878		
<i>Sloops.</i>									
Alert	Elizabeth City, N. C.	do	45	15	Construction	1877	2,085	418.45	
Sperry	Patchogue, N. Y.	do	32	7	Purchase	1891	600	2,230.93	

1 Since September 1, 1876.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you drop out the words "instruction of cadets" on page 47?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Because there is no professor employed, and we do not instruct the cadets except in technical matters, and our own officers do it.

NEW REVENUE CUTTER.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the contract price for this revenue steamer you are authorized to contract for?

Captain SHOEMAKER. The contract price entered into as far as the contract itself was concerned is \$196,500. Now, that is explained in this way. We had to pay Rising \$2,000 for the plans and specifications of that vessel, and we had to pay for the advertising, etc., and it cut us down very closely, and we had to change our specifications to get within the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. When will that steamer be completed?

Captain SHOEMAKER. She is contracted to be built, and will be completed, they say, on the 15th day of January, 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. You will need all this money?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We will need every cent, and would like to have some more, but will not ask for it.

Mr. SAYERS. For what?

POINT BARROW STATION.

Captain SHOEMAKER. For that ship—to fit her out after building. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is an item in that bill for the maintenance of Point Barrow station, \$4,000. I suggest to you gentlemen you can strike that out. We do not want it, as we are going to sell the station, and that will relieve the appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. Why are you going to sell or dispose of it?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Because the scene of operation in that part of Alaska has changed, owing to the ice and fogs up there, so it has moved now something like 300 or 400 miles west of where it originally stood. I mean the country is forming up in there since that station was first built, and it is out of the track of the anchorage of the whalers something like 300 to 400 miles.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you propose to establish another station in a different place?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir. There has been altogether about \$46,000 to \$50,000 appropriated for the maintenance of that station, and we have expended about \$26,000 of it and the rest has reverted, and now we propose to do away with the thing and sell the stock in it. We have in the station about \$8,000 worth of provisions, arms, ammunition, clothing, etc., for possible shipwrecked seamen in that country, and we propose to sell that. We have an offer from the Alaska Steamship Company to take the goods at cost, and that, of course, comes back into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to state?

LIMIT OF NUMBER OF OFFICERS.

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; there is one thing very important to me; I do not know how you will look at it. This is the present law that limits the number of officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service as well as the general personnel, and I want to have that provision put into this bill if I possibly can:

PRESENT LAW.

SEC. 2749. The officers for each revenue vessel shall be one captain, and one first, one second, and one third lieutenant, and for each steam vessel, in addition, one engineer, and one assistant engineer; but the Secretary of the Treasury may assign to any vessel a greater number of officers whenever in his opinion the nature of the service which she is directed to perform requires it. And vessels of both descriptions shall have such number of petty officers and men as in the opinion of the Secretary are required to make them efficient for service.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Provided, That hereafter the active list of commissioned officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service shall not exceed thirty-six captains, thirty-six first lieutenants, thirty-six second lieutenants, thirty-six third lieutenants and cadets, twenty-six chief engineers, twenty-six first assistant engineers, and twenty-six second assistant engineers, or two hundred and twenty-two in all. And all vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service shall have such number of forward officers and enlisted men of all ratings, not exceeding the number of petty officers and men now authorized by law, as in the

opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury may be necessary to efficiently man them for service.

Captain SHOEMAKER. This is in the line of economy, and I think the statute as originally drawn is very loose, as you will see by looking at it. Whenever you build a vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service that will authorize you to increase the number of officers by just so many, and if we had, say, ten more new vessels, that would increase the personnel 40 line officers and as many engineers as the Secretary of the Treasury chooses to put aboard. Now, that proviso I have here puts a limit upon the number of officers to exactly what we have now, and have had for several years—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not need an increase?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir; we do not; and when we do we will come here and ask for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this carry the number in service now?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will it take care of the new ships?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir. Now, I want to say to you—you said something sometime ago about a new ship displacing the old ship. When that comes about and I am still at the head of the division, as I hope to be, we propose then to send her to the west coast to take the place of an old, useless vessel out there, the *Walcott*, an old wooden vessel that has been in use for from twenty-two to twenty-five years and about worn out, and a ship like this new one would probably do the work of two like that.

Mr. SAYERS. Then you will not want as large an appropriation as you asked for?

Mr. SHOEMAKER. More than this.

Mr. SAYERS. When will that be?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I can not tell you just when it will be, but it will be some time next year. Of course you know they never come up to their promises. In fact they have one vessel that has been building about three years and we have not got her yet. That is right in the line of economy—

Mr. SAYERS. But our rule does not cover economy.

Captain SHOEMAKER. It changes existing law, I know. I have gone over that ground and I would like to say to you that the Secretary of the Treasury—I discussed it with him—and I know that the amendment, if you will call it so, he will indorse as strong as the English language can make it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the object of the amendment?

Captain SHOEMAKER. To limit by law the number of officers in the Revenue-Cutter Service now and for future time; and whenever we want an increase we will come and ask it and show you the reasons.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it help the Revenue-Cutter Service?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It will help that much, that it does not leave anything to loose construction.

Mr. STONE. Where do you get officers now for the Revenue-Cutter Service?

Captain SHOEMAKER. For about twenty years we have been educating our own officers except such as we get—graduates from the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. STONE. You get some from the Naval Academy at Annapolis?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; we get some dozen or twenty.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir; they are mustered out through lack of vacancy in the naval service.

Mr. STONE. Who appoints them?

Captain SHOEMAKER. The President of the United States.

Mr. STONE. Your purpose is to limit the number of commissioned officers to the number now in the service?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. The most of your officers, you say, are graduates and you train them yourself?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We have for twenty years.

Mr. STONE. They come up from the men who are on board of your vessels?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Not at all. We admit them upon a regular standard examination, and they serve a certain probationary term of two years on board a school ship. At the end of that time they pass a physical examination for admission and appointment as third lieutenants in the Service—the Revenue-Cutter Service.

Mr. STONE. That is the first grade?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. What pay do they get?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Twelve hundred dollars a year on duty.

Mr. STONE. And they pass an examination and are recommended by you, I suppose?

Captain SHOEMAKER. They are recommended by the Board to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. STONE. And appointed by the President?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. STONE. If you can pass this law you speak of, then you will not have any use to take on new men any more?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We will only take them on as we need them, and that is all we do now. For instance, take the number of third lieutenants and graduates combined, it can only reach the number of third lieutenants allowed by law—that is to say, there will be 36 third lieutenants and graduates together. Now we have 24 graduates in service and one or two third lieutenants.

Mr. STONE. In other words, a graduate awaiting promotion—a meritorious man, we will say—if you pass your bill, has simply to wait until somebody dies?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is what they do now in all service of this character under every government.

Mr. LAYTON. Has there been any abuse or misuse of the law as it exists now?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is the question.

Mr. STONE. There must be some purpose. I presume the purpose is the good of the Service—not for a moment do I think anything else—but in what way will the benefit to the Service come about?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It will benefit it in the way I have just stated; in case we build a new vessel, we do not need the increase.

Mr. HAINER. As I understand you, the law now makes a compulsory increase of officers every time a new vessel goes into commission whether the officers are needed in the service or not?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Just so. If it does not make it absolutely compulsory, it leaves it within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, whoever he may be.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you need a new vessel, would you need officers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We have got the officers now. We have got officers enough. We do not propose to keep the old vessels in the Service, as you will see by that list I have given you. After we get the new vessels to take their place, wherever we can reduce we will do it. I do not want to see an abnormal increase in the personnel of this service—

Mr. STONE. Do I understand you to say that where you build a new vessel that an old vessel in service will go out of service by sale or disposal in some way?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir. Take, for instance, the vessel on the Baltimore station. Suppose we had a new ship there in place of that vessel, which is a very old one and about worn out; the policy would be to transfer a new ship there and sell the old one.

Mr. STONE. Under the present law you would be simply bothered with an extra number of officers you would have no use for?

Captain SHOEMAKER. By applications pushing to get new officers appointed.

Mr. STONE. But I understand you are compelled, every time you put a new vessel in commission, to appoint so many officers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not say we are compelled to do it, because the law is not mandatory in that respect.

Mr. STONE. It is simply to avoid annoyance and difficulty?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It is that and to prevent the increase that I have shown you.

Mr. HAINER. You wish to avoid that latitude in construction, and you do not know who will be the next Secretary of the Treasury?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No; and I do not care very much who it is, as far as I am personally concerned.

Mr. HAINER. But you can not tell what construction may be placed on that?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir.

Mr. STONE. The civil-service law does not touch your branch of the Service, nor is it likely to?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir; I am very happy to say we have no civil service and no politics in the Revenue-Cutter Service, and never had, to my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Wherein does it improve the present officers of the Service to make this legislation?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not know it improves the condition of the present officers. It simply limits the number of officers for the Service to a fixed number.

The CHAIRMAN. Wherein does it improve their condition?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It does not improve the condition of a single officer in the Service, as far as that part is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Will not it result in it?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir; I do not know in what way it would. It was simply my proposition to limit the number of officers definitely, because as it is now it is entirely arbitrary.

The CHAIRMAN. If you build another vessel that increase would require an increased number of officers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It will require an increase of officers, certainly, but the law is perfectly plain—

The CHAIRMAN. You mean if you make this amendment?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Why, no; that fixes the number and you can not go beyond it.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do, have less officers to a vessel?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We would not have less officers, but, as I tried to explain before, we will take the officers on the vessel we propose to sell and put them on board of the new ship.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you increase this five vessels?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not want to suppose that?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am supposing. What would be the effect of that legislation?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Of course if you increase the number of vessels in the Service five you will have to increase the number of officers proper to keep up your force; there is no question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would come and want legislation?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; and more pay for them, too.

The CHAIRMAN. If we were to increase from one to five you would come and ask legislation for enough additional officers to man the additional vessel or vessels?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Undoubtedly, if we could not get along without it.

The CHAIRMAN. The subcommittee will consider it when it reaches that point.

Captain SHOEMAKER. I admit there is danger of its being ruled out.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be ruled out if the point of order is raised.

Mr. HAINER. I suggest it would be a good plan to refer the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, and get his view.

FRIDAY, March 13, 1896.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

STATEMENTS OF PROF. S. P. LANGLEY, SECRETARY SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, AND PROF. G. BROWN GOODE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

The CHAIRMAN. I will refer you first to Document No. 114, asking \$2,000, in order to expedite transmission of public documents to foreign countries.

Professor LANGLEY. I think I could say to the committee that the most serious matter about this is our inability to send these exchanges as an ordinary merchant's business would be transacted. The steamers which carry this freight have in part carried it free, and the result has not been a gain, but a loss, since they only undertake it when they have nothing else to take, and the Government's transmission waits sometimes a month, and the service on that account is a great deal slower than a private business would be; and it seems to me that if I conducted a private business I should regard that as bad economy. It is on that account I have asked for an increase in appropriation for freight, and that will enable me to pay these steamers what they are carrying under the name of gratuity, but in reality are not doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have estimated \$23,000 for the coming year, and you estimated \$23,000 for this year, and you have had \$17,000 for the last year and the same amount for the current year. Now, is there to be a deficiency there?

Professor LANGLEY. We do not anticipate there is, but I am very desirous of conducting this on a business footing, and in order to do it I must have in any case \$2,000 more to pay the freight, which is now given to us, because, as I have just explained, in consequence, the work is illy done.

The CHAIRMAN. You must have \$2,000 in the current law; that is, instead of \$17,000 you want \$19,000?

Professor LANGLEY. I should be glad to have it, and the \$19,000, in my judgment, is absolutely necessary for the proper carrying on of the service.

Mr. SAYERS. You can carry on the service without a deficiency on \$19,000?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And will do it?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; and will do it.

NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of North American Ethnology. Your estimate is \$50,000, and you have had \$40,000 since 1885, with the exception of one year, 1892, when you had \$50,000, and that \$50,000 you did not use, I believe?

Professor LANGLEY. This is the only thing I can urge in regard to that as a reason which I hope will commend itself to the committee. These are the last years in which material for the Bureau can be gathered. Mr. Goode here will tell you that things are costing more and more every year, are growing more and more unattainable every year, and the Director of the Bureau, Major Powell, desires to go into the field this year if he can and make a last attempt to gather any vanishing material which is nearly gone. If it is not irrelevant, I would like to say I had an intimation through the State Department that the Sultan of Turkey was forming a collection of museums and wanted to get specimens of North American Indian headdresses, etc., and I found things which twenty years ago could be had for nothing, or cost but little, would now cost, how much, Dr. Goode?

Professor GOODE. It is impossible to get them; everything is going to Europe and our museums can not compete with Germany and France.

Professor LANGLEY. I was unable to get things for the Sultan without asking an appropriation which was impossible, and in the last ten years the price of every kind of ethnological material—things they desire to have in a museum—has risen over a thousand per cent on the average.

Mr. SAYERS. In your judgment, how long will it be necessary to continue this appropriation? For instance, we will reach a time when you have gathered everything that is possible to have gotten respecting the American Indians.

Professor LANGLEY. I would rather you would ask that question of gentlemen who know more than I do.

Mr. SAYERS. I do not expect, of course, an absolutely accurate answer.

Professor LANGLEY. I do not understand that this will last like other Government appropriations, indefinitely. It is a question of a limited term of years, but how many I do not dare say.

Mr. SAYERS. I presume it will be necessarily so?

The CHAIRMAN. I take it there is no prospect of an immediate cessation.

Professor LANGLEY. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose Congress should recommend over and above \$40,000, what would that extra \$10,000 go for?

Professor LANGLEY. It would go, as I understand it—and I confess I am dependent myself on Major Powell in the matter—it would go for two things. First, an expedition into the field to actually collect some few things which are left. Such expeditions have been sent out by myself the past year, on an economical scale, and I have spent \$2,000 in one case; but in this case it is proposed to make a larger one, and probably Major Powell would take charge of it himself. The other is to gather in certain books of reference which the Institution library does not possess, in order to complete the work of publication on the subject of the North American Indians. If the \$10,000 is granted it will not all go in that way, but largely for those two things.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, about the astrophysical observatory?

Professor LANGLEY. About that I can speak without reference to anybody else. I know the committee has always been kind and liberal in that respect, and I simply want to say that when I took this I promised the committee that the amount of \$10,000 was sufficient and I would not ask for more, but it should be made to do and it has done. During the last two or three years the committee has given \$9,000, and I want to ask them to be kind enough to give the additional \$1,000, and that is for a very good reason. The work of the preceding past three or four years has been drawing near to a successful termination, and this coming year we are going to publish the results which I hope will justify what the committee has done, and I should like the \$10,000 this year, and the additional \$1,000 will be made use of in preparing this matter for publication. I hope, therefore, the committee will see fit to give me the full appropriation.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Mr. SAYERS. Did the Smithsonian Institution make an exhibit at Atlanta from the National Museum?

Professor LANGLEY. It did.

Mr. SAYERS. You, of course, were required to prepare cases for sending your exhibits down and bringing them back, were you not?

Professor LANGLEY. If you will allow me I will refer you to Mr. Goode who is in charge of that?

Mr. SAYERS. Is that so?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Are there any of these cases which you used at the Atlanta exposition available for use at the Museum?

Professor GOODE. Every inch of the glass and almost every foot of the lumber has been either used or will be available for use.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of the National Museum. Your estimate for 1896 was \$30,000 and we appropriated \$12,500. For a number of years you have had \$10,000. In 1893 you had \$15,000, and in 1892 \$25,000, and so on. Is not your building pretty nearly full—I refer to the National Museum?

Professor LANGLEY. If you will allow me, I will ask Mr. Goode to answer the question, as he knows more in detail than I do.

Professor GOODE. The building is lamentably full. It has five times as much in the space there as any other museum I know of, but at the same time collections are coming in, and there are many things it is impossible to put in store without damaging them, and we are building the cases for them and adjusting the old cases to accommodate them so as to take care of them until we have more room.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these cases used at Atlanta availed off?

Professor GOODE. We used the old cases as far as we could. I think 75 per cent of the cases were sent down from here and brought back again; but there are certain cases for the purpose of exhibiting which have to be constructed to accommodate special collections.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose Mr. Sayers's question was whether, in regard to the new cases used at Atlanta, you can use them here. Was that the object of your inquiry, Governor Sayers?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir; but there was a great deal of new glass bought for special cases, and the cases made of common wood that were hardly suitable for museum purposes, but still where we are very crowded we are using them of common wood and glass, and everything spent in cases practically has been saved for permanent service; but still the space is so small it does not amount to much in a great building like ours.

Mr. SAYERS. It will be a good many years before the Library building is filled; why not put this down there?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know what is to be done with the Library, but there will be room enough for a hundred years in that building—the most magnificent building on earth. Are you familiar with this building?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever taken up that subject yourself, or turned it over in your mind here, or thought about the matter of utilizing this building, pending the time it is filled with books, for a national museum?

Professor GOODE. No, sir; that is a question of policy which it would not be my province to consider at all; but there is a very great lack of economy in temporarily occupying a building by a museum, because cases have to be made to suit the building they are going into. Mr. Cannon, if that building were empty of any books put in there, the collections which belong to the Smithsonian Institute would fill it so it would not seem—

Mr. SAYERS. This entire building?

Professor GOODE. The entire building.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe the National Museum building was built for about \$250,000.

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; it is about the cheapest building ever put up.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it answer the purpose in regard to a museum?

Professor LANGLEY. It answers its purpose, but not in the way a more expensive building would do.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, suppose you had \$250,000 to expend on a building, would it be wise expenditure to duplicate that building?

Professor LANGLEY. No, sir; that building was built too cheaply, and the floors rotted and we had to come to you for an appropriation. The economy was carried too far. If I had \$250,000 myself I should put it in a smaller building and put it up better. In this case the economy was such that in one case they put the floor boards and beams directly on the soil of the park, and they worked cheaply in other ways; but it was undoubtedly a very cheap building.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, touching this shelving here—

Professor LANGLEY. I would be glad to have Mr. Goode answer as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$12,500 for the current year. How much longer can you put in cases, owing to the crowded condition you say exists there?

Professor GOODE. This money is spent not only in the construction of new cases but adjusting old ones, to buy glass cases, to buy packing boxes, and to stow away

material; to take care of the temporary accumulations of each year, and for repairing and refitting the cases and numerous things which have to be used in connection with the collections, and is an appropriation which can not well be discontinued unless the general appropriation is increased to provide for that sort of expenditure.

EXPENSE OF HEATING, LIGHTING, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the expense of heating, lighting, electrical telegraphic and telephone service for the National Museum. Do you have any deficiency for this year?

Professor GOODE. No, sir; it has been a mild winter. If it had been a usual winter we should have had a deficiency.

CONTINUING PRESERVATION, EXHIBITION, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections, etc. You had \$143,225 for this year, and you submit the same estimate as for last year, \$180,000. Is that the salary fund?

Professor LANGLEY. Essentially the salary fund.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no deficiency?

Professor GOODE. No, sir; we never had a deficiency in that item.

Mr. SAYERS. Except once, in 1893, you had a deficiency of \$2,000?

Professor GOODE. That, sir, was something I have forgotten the circumstances of, but I think it was asked by outside parties for the purchase of a special collection. We never had a deficiency for current expenses, and that was something not asked for by the Smithsonian Institution. It was something asked for by somebody else and the Smithsonian Institution approved it. If there was a deficiency in the current expenses, I should feel it was my duty to give my resignation in to the Secretary.

Mr. HAINER. What portion of this appropriation for the current year has been expended for increase of collections?

Professor LANGLEY. Very little; but Professor Goode can answer more specifically than I.

Mr. HAINER. I mean for the specific purpose of increasing the collections.

Professor GOODE. We spent nothing for the increase of collections except paying freight on things that were given to us, and on exchanges. The expenditures for specimens up to the 1st of March this year was \$3,400.

Mr. HAINER. It seems to me the portion of your note which relates to the increase of collections presents a very strong point and requires consideration.

Professor GOODE. The British Government spends for the British Museum every year for the increase of collections more than has been spent on the National Museum for the fifty years since it has been in existence. The Museum is founded on the generosity of the people of this country. Now you ask how much we have spent. One man has given us \$5,000 worth of specimens this year. He came in the other day with an American gem, he is proud of the American resources, and he found a beautiful tourmaline, for which he paid \$1,500, and he came in and handed it to the Secretary and said he wanted to give it. Another man spends every year \$2,000 or \$3,000 in increasing another special collection. There are half a dozen men of that kind whose gratuity of expenditure give us what we do not ask for, amounting five times to what we are able to expend from the appropriation after the salaries are paid.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not true, too, the specimens illustrating ethnology and the national history of our country generally are becoming more and more expensive as the years go by, and it is poor economy to allow a museum of history to go in arrears in this respect?

Professor GOODE. We have the mortification of knowing that the things which a student of science should see are taken away from the United States and carried to England, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

Mr. SAYERS. What would you say of a policy of making the appropriations simply for salaries only and then an appropriation for the purchase of these specimens; making them independent?

Professor GOODE. That is a question of policy.

Mr. SAYERS. So that here is a fund that you can only use for a specific purpose and you are not allowed to invade that fund for the payment of salaries. What do you think of that policy?

Professor LANGLEY. It would be associated with the amount Congress saw fit to appropriate for this purpose and if it enables us to compete with European museums and retain the things in this country I should be in favor of it.

Mr. HAINER. As far as it would go it would be an advantage. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that you ask Dr. Goode to address a letter to the chairman going some-

what into details in this matter of increase of collections, and what economically should be done in the matter so we will have the information. It seems to me it is of primary importance.

Mr. STONE. Can Dr. Goode tell us how much was expended for the last fiscal year for specimens?

Professor GOODE. \$3,366.47.

Mr. STONE. Under your appropriation you could have expended more?

Professor GOODE. Not very well, because the demands upon the staff are constantly increasing and we can not do the work. If we could get along with a smaller force we could have more money for specimens, but we can not do the work with a smaller force.

Mr. STONE. Your work is "for continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and other sources, including salaries or compensation to all necessary employees." Now the amount which you expend for specimens is embodied in that appropriation, is it not?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. And also the salaries for your force and everything of that kind, so that you say the pay roll is increasing—

Professor GOODE. No, sir; the pay roll is not increasing. We have been obliged to cut down the pay roll since the reduction of the general aggregate of the appropriation four years ago, and we have had to dispense with a considerable number of important men.

Mr. STONE. You had \$143,225, and out of that amount you only expended \$3,000 for the purchase of specimens?

Professor GOODE. That is all.

Mr. STONE. Why is that; why could not you expend more? Was it because you did not have sufficient money, or the balance of the appropriation was eaten up by the pay rolls, etc?

Professor GOODE. Simply because the current expenses had to be taken care of. We had to take care of what we had. There was the pay roll and other expenses of which there are many items. We have to take care of and preserve what we have acquired in many years. I would like to say in amplification of that, however, a little more was spent on the increase of collections. We have a force of taxidermists, modelers, etc., carried on the pay roll, and they are on duty taking material unavailable for exhibition and mounting it and making models and things of that kind necessary to be done.

Mr. STONE. What amount was expended for new collections for the Museum, absolutely bought as new collections for the Museum, not pay of force of taxidermists and others? I suppose if you prepare a bird for the Museum it is a new collection?

Professor GOODE. That would be certainly legitimate. If you look at it from that point of view, making an increase of exhibits, collections out of the material otherwise unavailable, and purchases included in, I should say \$60,000.

Mr. STONE. Of this \$143,000, what was expended in adding collections to the Museum—and by collections I mean additions—in making additions to the Museum?

Professor GOODE. Building up collections.

Mr. STONE. Anything purchased or constructed?

Professor GOODE. Perhaps \$75,000.

Mr. STONE. But you do not know how much?

Professor GOODE. No, sir; I am guessing.

Mr. STONE. Governor Sayer's question related to this: If you can separate this appropriation and appropriate a specific amount for collections, additions, and a specific amount for pay roll, and the specific amount for these collections could not be intrenched upon, would it not be better for the fund? You can tell with some distinct degree the amount of money you are now expending, or have been for years?

Professor GOODE. Exactly; but I should not like to answer except in a general way.

Mr. STONE. You say it may be \$60,000, or \$75,000, but you do not know?

Professor GOODE. It is impossible to do anything more than give a general estimate, because every one of the employees, except watchmen, cleaners, or laborers, every one of the scientific staff is actually engaged on that kind of work. He does not actually make things with his hands, but if there is to be a specimen mounted he superintends it; and probably you can say the whole force, except the watchmen, cleaners, and laborers, the people who look after the cleanliness of the building, are engaged in building up the collection of specimens, and every one of these men are constantly keeping up relations with the people who give us material.

Mr. STONE. Are you mounting and preparing every specimen you consider of sufficient importance to put in the Museum now?

Professor GOODE. No, sir; we only mount and prepare things which it is absolutely impossible to preserve without doing otherwise.

Mr. STONE. You have a system by which you grade or regulate the value or importance to science of the different specimens which you prepare?

Professor GOODE. Yes.

Mr. STONE. Are you preparing and putting on exhibition in the Museum those most important things, or those things which will decay if you do not do it?

Professor GOODE. When a thing can be kept in store in a compact and complete form, and more compact than if placed on exhibition in our department, unless it is something of very great public interest or scientific value to put it out, the policy is to keep it as it is; but there are many things which must be done now. For instance, we have had recently one of the best types of a Sioux chief who has ever come to this city, one of the best remaining types, who is being photographed, and having a cast made of his face, hands, and feet, enough to preserve him as a permanent memorial of those people, and probably he will be the last chance we will have to get a good type. We have to do that now because we have him here. Now, if we had the skeleton of an Indian which was not well cleaned before putting it on exhibition, it would have to be—

The CHAIRMAN. Who is that Indian?

Professor GOODE. I can not tell you, but it is some prominent Indian like Red Cloud.

Mr. HAINER. Would it increase your force, necessarily, to expend the additional \$20,000 for the purchase of specimens, or could you take care of these additional specimens without an increase of this salaried force?

Professor GOODE. We would not need any increase in the salaried force.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got any place to put them after you buy them?

Professor GOODE. We never refuse anything. We think we have no right to refuse anything, because we believe there is going to be a new building, and we are going to have a National Museum worthy of the country some of these days.

RENT OF WORKSHOPS, ETC.

Mr. SAYERS. I think you had better ask him something about these workshops. Mr. Goode or Professor Langley indicated that it was absolutely necessary to have another building here somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you if you have anything to submit touching the item of rent of workshops other than contained in the note.

Professor LANGLEY. Only what I have just stated—that the underwriters ask in one case 8 rates, and it is a positive danger; as much as the storage of gunpowder would be.

ERECTION OF GALLERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 69 there is a new item I want to ask you about, and that is for the erection of galleries in two or more halls of the Museum building, for which you ask \$8,000. Is there anything additional to the note which you desire to say about that?

Professor LANGLEY. I do not know of anything to add.

Professor GOODE. I should like to say one thing, and that is that this is the easiest and simplest way of accommodating certain collections which are absolutely necessary for constant reference, which all scientific people need to refer to, and which has come to us lately. Owing to the crowded conditions within the last year the Commissioner of Agriculture has found it impossible to continue the care for the national herbarium, which is one of the greatest collection of American plants in existence, if not in the world, and that has come over to our building, and we had to turn out two other departments to store them, and put in the cases for the accommodation of that collection. Now there is still a part of the collection over in the Agricultural building, and it is not a fire-proof building and we can not store them. Then the Director of the Geological Survey is greatly in need of more material in regard to the geology of the country, ores and matters of that kind, and he finds he can not receive the material he is allowed to get; and these galleries would enable us to temporarily accommodate the requirements of those two departments. They do not want to establish museums of their own, but they prefer to have them come to our place and be taken care of there and not complicate the system, so that is really a crying need.

Mr. HAINER. I see you recommended this same improvement last year and the year before. May I ask you how often it has been asked for?

Professor GOODE. I think only for the last two or three years.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an expenditure for which you ask \$8,000. If this \$8,000 was given in the present crowded condition of the Museum, how much additional expense, at a rough estimate, would be made for cases?

Professor GOODE. Well, we have not estimated any additional expense. We propose to take care of that out of the appropriation for furniture and fixtures. I will say I have had a careful estimate of the cost of the ironwork for one-fourth of the Museum, which amounts to about \$3,000 at the present rate. It will probably be a little more later. This ironwork, however, will enable us to put the galleries in

two halls of the Museum; and I would like to add that galleries were contemplated when this building was built as a part of the original plan, and one reason why it was so cheap was that it was not finished.

The CHAIRMAN. Eight thousand dollars will cover the whole thing?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. About what per cent, at a rough guess, would that increase your room, as compared with the balance of the Museum, one-tenth?

Professor GOODE. No, sir; it would be about one-twentieth of the available exhibition space—not over one-twentieth.

The CHAIRMAN. Considering twenty as the whole?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You gentlemen say, in regard to everything that is valuable touching ethnology, the competition is pretty fierce from abroad?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

DR. ROWLAND STEINER'S COLLECTION.

The CHAIRMAN. And if collections are valuable they command increased prices. I want to apply that test to a letter, to which my attention has been called; under date of January 22, in which you recommend the insertion in the deficiency bill for the purchase of a collection of Dr. Rowland Steiner, of Groveton, Ga., which seems to have been sent to the Museum in 1894 for the purpose of study. You go on to speak of its usefulness and probable worth in money, etc., and finally you conclude your letter:

"Unless, indeed, this item can be granted without prejudice to the regular appropriations, and without danger of reducing the amount allowed in the regular expenses of the Museum I greatly prefer it should not be made."

In other words, compared with your other work, as I understand, the other work is of much more consequence than this purchase?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if this is really a valuable collection, the Georgia gentleman, so far as he is concerned, there are plenty of competitors?

Professor LANGLEY. Good material of that kind brings its price.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard it as a high or low price?

Professor LANGLEY. I regard it as a fair price. I do not think that anything too much is asked for it. I would be glad to get that, if we could get it without prejudice to the other appropriations.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the amount?

Professor LANGLEY. Seven thousand dollars.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

Professor GOODE. Before we leave the Museum may I ask your attention to page 211 of your book, which is for printing and binding?

The CHAIRMAN. It is for printing labels and blanks for the bulletin, etc.

Professor GOODE. We do not want to publish a limited edition. There is one other thing. I see a comma and the words "and for" have been left out, so it now reads "labels, and blanks for the bulletins." It should be "for printing labels and blanks, and for the bulletins and annual volumes of the proceedings of the National Museum, etc." That would be as it has been hitherto, and carry out what we required.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been that way heretofore?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you desire the words in italics to go in?

Professor GOODE. Very much, because we can not tell the people who will need books and it does not need any more appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Richardson printing act was repealed you could print within your appropriation for the current year?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to mention.

Professor LANGLEY. Nothing further regarding the Museum.

Professor GOODE. I would like to add one thing in which I know the Secretary is very much interested, and that is in regard to the question of storage. We are in a horrible condition in regard to storage. We have 170,000 cubic feet of storage which is an inflammable building, which is gradually rotting down, and they are so crowded we can not get in there even to repair the building.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be covered by the item of rent of workshops for National Museum?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be quite sufficient if we gave \$4,000 for repairs of buildings, \$2,000 for rent of workshop, and \$8,000 for erection of galleries?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir; and then we will be happy and contented.

Mr. SAYERS. I think it is all important to have a good building to take good care of these things and put them away.

Mr. HAINER. And it ought to be a fireproof building.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we will go to the Zoo Park. There is no deficiency in that this year?

Professor LANGLEY. There is none.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit the same estimate you did last year. You had for 1895, \$50,000, and for 1894, \$50,000, and we gave you \$10,000 additional last year?

Professor LANGLEY. The institution was not directly responsible for the increase of \$10,000. It was given for certain road work.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you want—you submit \$75,000? Can you fairly get along with \$50,000 or \$60,000?

Professor LANGLEY. In regard to that if you will allow me to show you this photograph [exhibiting]. I think the committee have some vague idea we were going to put up an expensive building when we talked about being allowed to repair a building for administration purposes. That is the building in which we have been for five years.

The CHAIRMAN. That is as much a curiosity as some of the animals?

Professor LANGLEY. I think it is. It is an old building at the Zoo, and this is the only office we have in which the watchmen sleep. It is an old building occupied by the Presidents as a summer residence in the earlier years of the century, and what I want to ask your attention to is a semicolon here. The trouble comes from a semicolon on page 70. The words read, "Erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures for animals; and for administrative purposes." I wrote the words myself. A clerk, as far as I ascertained—I do not think it comes through the committee—but a clerk in preparing the appropriation put in a semicolon after the word "animals." The result was the Comptroller decided we can not appropriate any repairs for administrative purposes, and particularly the immediate result of it is all of these broken panes of glass you see here, and this broken roof can not be repaired.

Mr. SAYERS. You want the semicolon out after the word "animals," and you want to leave the words "and for administrative purposes" in there?

Professor LANGLEY. I think, perhaps, the simplest way would be to strike all out.

Mr. SAYERS. How do you want it?

Professor LANGLEY. I would strike out this in order to make a clean sweep. I would strike out the words, "for animals and for administrative purposes."

Mr. SAYERS. Let me suggest, why not strike out "for animals" and also the semicolon?

Professor LANGLEY. I do not know what the Comptroller will do. He might decide we can not do anything.

The CHAIRMAN. We will strike out "for animals and for administrative purposes."

Professor LANGLEY. There is another word which follows which is an entirely distinct question, and I want to say in regard to the important words, "and purchase," the original appropriation allows the institution to purchase animals for the park. I think something like \$2,000 has been expended for the purchase of animals in all the six years the Zoo has existed, and our inability to purchase I can best illustrate by an example. The park was founded for the preservation as much as anything else of our American large game and not for the purchase of foreign things; but we can only get the remaining specimens of American game in some instances by purchase. For example, the largest carnivorous animal in the world is not found in Africa, but in Alaska on Kadiak Island.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the name of the animal?

Professor LANGLEY. It is a big species of bear, almost unknown, which is nearly as large as an ox. It has only been known within the past five or six years, and the skins of the animals are being carried to England. We would like, under this appropriation, to order a bear, but we can not; and it is to get one of these unique specimens that I have, either personally out of my private pocket or a small fund at my disposal, sent and paid \$100, so that we can buy a bear on the island. When we once buy him we can bring it there. It is in cases like that.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the words "and purchase" in?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. May I inquire why, in this paragraph, you have stricken out the provision "one half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States," etc.?

Professor LANGLEY. That is a very old and large question.

The CHAIRMAN. If we give \$50,000 for the Zoo will that be enough, or do you want \$60,000?

Professor LANGLEY. If you will give \$60,000 I think it will be sufficient. Now, if

you will allow me, before leaving, to mention one thing which I do as my duty. I care nothing myself about the preservation of the buffalo, not being a naturalist. I mean I have no private or scientific interest, but in the public interest I would like to say this park there was founded for the preservation of the national game, and it was thought the buffalo might be kept in the Yellowstone Park. Now, I want to read a few lines from a letter I have received from the officer in charge of the Yellowstone Park. Two years ago there were 200 buffaloes. The present estimate is one-fourth that number, and a gentleman known to this committee, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, told me the other day he had just come from New York and the largest furrier there, Gunter, had shown him nearly half a dozen freshly killed buffalo skins for which he asked \$600 apiece. A buffalo skin used to be bought for \$5 or \$6. Now a head of a buffalo will fetch as high as \$300 or \$400, and the robe from \$500 to \$1,000. It is just like leaving so many thousand-dollar bills lying about the park, and it is impossible to prevent them being destroyed. Now, I have received a letter from the officer in charge of the park, Captain Anderson, and I will refer only to what is essential:

"The reports made through newspapers of the slaughter of the bison recently are of course much exaggerated, but unfortunately several have been killed. I feel pretty certain that 10 were killed within the past four months. * * * I doubt if there are over 50 remaining."

And then I say in my report:

"There are now but seven of these animals in the National Park here, and even these are relatively considerable part of the extremely small pure-blooded stock which represents the vanished herds which once covered this continent. An illustration of the head of one of them is given herewith. The present value of such animals being over \$1,000, the value of those remaining 50 buffaloes in the Yellowstone is then over \$50,000. If so much of the national property can be saved by the appropriation of one-tenth of that amount, should not this be done on the ground of economy alone, and if by spending on their transportation a little more than the expense of shipping a few carloads of beef cattle these bisons may be saved from extinction, is it not worth while?"

I would like to ask the committee to authorize me to expend the additional \$5,000 on transporting about one-half of that herd, not to put all our eggs in one basket, here to Washington where they can be kept in security.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose you transport the buffalo here, could you propagate them after you got them here?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; that is the point.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you quite sure of that?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; they are increasing and multiplying here.

Mr. SAYERS. If you remove the buffalo from the plains and put them in an inclosure will they propagate and develop as they would when they are running wild?

Professor LANGLEY. In answer to that I will say they are doing it here.

Mr. SAYERS. Whereabouts?

Professor LANGLEY. Doing it here at the national park; we have had two born there.

Professor GOODE. And in Philadelphia a dozen or so.

Mr. SAYERS. I would not regard this park here as presenting normal or natural conditions for the development of the buffalo.

Professor LANGLEY. It would be better if it was ten times as big, of course.

Mr. SAYERS. This is a different country; were the buffalo in this region of country?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Professor GOODE. The first buffalo ever seen by a white man was 10 miles from where we are standing, above Little Falls, and a great herd ranged from the Piedmont region of the country down to Georgia.

Mr. SAYERS. I thought, as a rule, they ranged upon the plains?

Professor GOODE. They ranged all over the plains, but they have been shot here within one hundred and twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN. Your judgment is to make \$5,000 of this \$60,000 available for securing them?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we give you \$60,000, can you procure them without that \$5,000?

Professor LANGLEY. Certainly, I can; if the committee will withdraw or modify the provision obliging me to spend \$10,000 on this road, as I understand the present arrangement is.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that road completed?

Professor LANGLEY. No, sir; one is not yet in fact even begun. We are waiting on Mr. Olmstead to give final directions about it, and can not do so until some other things are done.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it intended to finish this road with this appropriation?

Professor LANGLEY. No; I think this road will cost before it is done more nearly \$50,000 than \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else?

Professor LANGLEY. There is nothing else.

FRIDAY MARCH 13, 1896.

FISH COMMISSION:

STATEMENT OF MR. H. A. GILL, CHIEF CLERK AND ACTING COMMISSIONER, AND MR. W. DE. C. RAVENEL, ASSISTANT, IN CHARGE OF FISH CULTURE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER.

The CHAIRMAN. Your first item is on page 71. Why do you drop out a clerk at \$600 in the first item for Office of Commissioner?

Mr. GILL. The increased work of the division of fish culture made it necessary we should detail a clerk and we simply transferred the position.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you get a detail without this transfer?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; I see no reason why we should not.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had current law for this fish-culture division you could utilize this clerk at \$600?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; we have been doing that for the past year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is a mere question of change of places in the Bureau; and then the only remaining question with the office of Commissioner is whether the committee will recommend these increases of salary?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will pass to the next item. The next is an increase of two salaries. Can you submit any deductions on these items—the first or the second?

Mr. GILL. Not on this portion of the bill. On the bill as a whole I can make some deductions.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you call the attention of the committee when we reach the items? In the office of architect and engineer there is an increase.

Mr. GILL. After reconsidering this matter, I would think, if a salary is to be paid to that class of men we have to get, who have to have a knowledge of architecture and some knowledge of engineering, it is difficult to get good men to do the work. We may get a man in temporarily—

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the reason you submit these increases?

Mr. GILL. Simply because the class of work demands a higher rate of pay than we are paying.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you losing your people?

Mr. GILL. We have lost some, for the reason other Departments were able to give higher pay than what they were getting.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find it impossible to fill their places?

Mr. GILL. We can always get men to fill places. The thing is, whether it is desirable, after a man has been trained in special work, to let him go and then train other men to that special work.

The CHAIRMAN. This is like a woman bidding against herself at an auction; not accurately, but there is a little something like that, in that when we get the different Departments of the Government bidding against each other for men?

Mr. GILL. There is a general comparison made in that way. People come in and say: "Why, the other Departments pay so much, and here you require just as much work and as good work from us and we only get so much money." I will give you an illustration: Recently—

DIVISION OF FISH-CULTURE.

The CHAIRMAN. In the division of fish-culture this is a mere increase of salary, is it not?

Mr. GILL. There is one additional clerk required. A transfer of one clerk at large, who is called upon to go out into the field as general purchasing agent to look after

general distribution of equipment—a general utility man—and two employees at large under another caption, and in his stead a provision for another clerk at \$1,200 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the increase you ask for, one?

Mr. GILL. An increase of one clerk, and then we ask one clerk to be increased from \$900 to \$1,200.

FISH PONDS, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is a mere increase, where you want an increase in the superintendent. That covers the change there?

Mr. GILL. We ask there two additional laborers. During the past fiscal year just ended we had to employ temporary labor to the amount of \$1,819, and much of that labor was practically continuous. Right here in the large city we have to have night men to look out for them properly, otherwise the place would be overrun. We have no police, and they are laborers by day and watchmen at other times. We have a large plant there, and the ponds have to be kept in order, and it is such a large amount of contingent appropriation we have—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you cut your contingent appropriation?

Mr. GILL. No, sir; later on we will come to that, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Is the work of that fish pond now satisfactorily conducted? I have the impression generally that a large amount of money is being expended there without a corresponding return.

Mr. GILL. Mr. Ravenel might answer that question, as he is directly in charge of that.

Mr. RAVENEL. I think last year we distributed from there some 140,000 to 150,000 yearling fish—black bass, tench, and carp—from the central fish ponds in Washington.

Mr. HAINER. In regard to carp, do you consider them valuable fish to distribute?

Mr. RAVENEL. They are quoted in the New York wholesale market this week at 9 cents a pound—higher than cod and very nearly the same as whittish. In the fishery on the Great Lakes there were from 600,000 to 800,000 pounds taken in Lake Erie last year.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not true some places in the West now use carp to fertilize orchards and things of that sort, and consider them a very poor kind of fish?

Mr. RAVENEL. In California there is a strong prejudice against them, and in New Jersey. She has passed a law against them. At the same time we received a petition from the Sturgeon Fishery organization asking us to introduce carp, which has been their only dependence this year.

Mr. HAINER. But wherever they have been introduced largely there they have come into disrepute?

Mr. RAVENEL. I can not agree with you on that question. I refer to the commissioner of Illinois. In his last report on that subject he said the carp is more valuable than any fish ever introduced into his State.

Mr. HAINER. Has it been largely introduced into Illinois?

Mr. RAVENEL. Dr. Bartlett, the former commissioner, bears testimony that way, and also the present commissioner.

Mr. GILL. I might mention Germany and Austria, and there is one prince, Prince Schwatzenburg, who buys \$100,000 worth of food a year for his carp ponds.

GREEN LAKE STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Come to the bill, on page 73, to the item of Green Lake Station, where you submit an increase. Why do you submit an increase of force?

Mr. GILL. We need more men to do the work. We are in an isolated place there, and we have to send here, there, and elsewhere at times to get temporary labor, which is not always convenient. It is a rearing station, where we need a sufficient force to properly care for the fish which are in the ponds. If it was a small station where simply the season operation was the limit, then a small permanent force could be got along with and the deficit made up by the employment of temporary personnel, but we have to go ahead and employ temporary men, and during the past year for such additional personnel we had to pay \$973.

The CHAIRMAN. For what do you use that station?

Mr. GILL. For landlock-salmon and trout.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that on Mount Desert Island?

Mr. GILL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the output from that hatchery this year?

Mr. RAVENEL. One hundred and fifty thousand yearlings, roughly speaking; I am not accurate on those figures, as I would have to look them up.

Mr. SAYERS. I would like for him when he returns to send this committee a report of how many yearlings were sent out from each one of these stations, and then we can get the work.

Mr. RAVENEL. We have it all prepared.

Mr. SAYERS. During the last fiscal year?

Mr. RAVENEL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Write us a letter giving us a report of the operations at each one of these stations during the past fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. And the total cost of maintaining them.

Mr. GILL. That has all been printed.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me glance at it and see. [Looking at same.] Suppose you take and add to this the output and you will give us what we desire.

CRAIGS BROOK STATION.

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir. The same reasons apply likewise to Craigs Brook station.

The CHAIRMAN. That is being operated?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of these hatcheries you have got in here are not being operated?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; I was going to call your attention to them.

ST. JOHNSBURY STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. St. Johnsbury station, is that operated?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

GLOUCESTER STATION AND WOODS HOLL STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Gloucester station and Woods Holl station, are those being operated?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

CAPE VINCENT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Cape Vincent, New York, being operated?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

BATTERY ISLAND STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Battery Island?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; it is a shad station. We only have a custodian there.

BRYANS POINT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Bryans Point Station, Maryland—is that operated?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

WYTHEVILLE STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Wytheville Station being operated?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

PUT-IN BAY STATION AND NORTHVILLE STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course Put-in Bay is, and Northville Station is, I suppose?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

ALPENA STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Alpena Station—is that being operated?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

DULUTH AND NEOSHO STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. And Duluth Station and Neosho Station?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; that is the one Mr. Burton just referred to.

LEADVILLE STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. And Leadville?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. How is the water supply there now?

Mr. GILL. That is all right.

SAN MARCOS, TEX., STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Is San Marcos, Tex., being operated?

Mr. GILL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When will you operate that?

Mr. GILL. If the appropriation for the completion is made by the beginning of the coming fiscal year, I understand nothing will prevent the operation of that station by the 1st of January, 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. You say "if;" how big is that "if?"

Mr. GILL. That is for the committee to say. The item has been submitted, and will be in the deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. For completion?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Those estimates have not come in yet?

Mr. GILL. No, sir; I will say that might be stricken out. This item of the personnel might be stricken out, and there are two other items which might be stricken out. We can provide for them out of the contingent appropriation.

BAIRD AND FORT GASTON STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Are Baird and Fort Gaston stations, California, operated?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a division there?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; and we ask one additional laborer.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you need a division there?

Mr. GILL. There are two different stations. It happened they were first introduced under one head, because one superintendent took charge of the two stations. Now it is separate.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we leave it as it is; will you operate them?

Mr. GILL. Certainly, it will not make a particle of difference. We would like to have the additional laborer.

CLACKAMAS STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Clackamas station being operated?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

MANCHESTER STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Manchester station?

Mr. GILL. That can be stricken out, and also Bozeman, as they are in the same category with San Marcos.

DIVISION OF FISH CULTURE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is this division of fish culture. That involves some transfers.

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you will be able to detail?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; but I might mention I have made a reduction there over the present year by eliminating one clerk at \$480.

The CHAIRMAN. Where?

Mr. GILL. From the appropriation made for the present year. We had a clerk at \$480 whom we can drop, and with the increase we ask here in regard to making the grade uniform there will still be a saving of \$300. I ask there that the coxswains be made a uniform salary of \$60, which carries an increase in the salary of one from \$540 to \$720.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you could get along without this clerk at \$480?

Mr. GILL. There is only one increase of \$170, one coxswain, from \$540 to \$720.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you speak of one clerk of class 1 you propose to transfer, but if you do not transfer him you want him there?

Mr. GILL. That is a question of detailing.

Mr. SAYERS. You can detail?

Mr. GILL. There is no reason why not; we do that right straight along.

DISTRIBUTION EMPLOYEES.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of distribution employees.

Mr. GILL. Now, I ask for two additional car messengers. Every year the work of distribution is increasing, and we have got to have trained men. We bring in

temporary men and we do the best we can, but the loss in transportation with such men is greater than if we had trained men to send these shipments with. We practically have no provision with the present personnel to meet exigencies occasioned by sickness, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose we give this, can not we cut down somewhere else?

Mr. GILL. We are running on a pretty short basis now and we need some additional help. Our men are not limited to eight hours of labor a day at all. Some of our men, our car men, work, you might say, twenty-four hours a day because they are en route, and although they may not be on duty they are on the car traveling during the moving season, and the work is nearly continued the year around. At some stations during the work of collecting they work anywhere from twelve, fourteen, to sixteen hours a day. I believe I am right. In our pond stations it is a very large part of the year. We make the point that our work, as it is a question of looking after life, is of an emergency character and the men have to be there; they have got to be there whether they work eight or ten hours, and they recognize that and it is done.

Mr. HAINER. You deem that absolutely essential?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; it is absolutely essential to do the work.

Mr. HAINER. You would submit to a cut in other places in order to get this if that were necessary?

Mr. GILL. It is not a question of submitting; we have got to take what is given.

DIVISION OF INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next division is division of inquiry respecting food fishes. Is that an increase of salaries?

Mr. GILL. That is increase of salary in part and an increase in personnel, and I would like to read the communication of the assistant in charge of that division explaining that matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been doing the work this year?

Mr. GILL. Not to the extent we want to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand it; but you have been getting along fairly well in that division?

Mr. GILL. Not to meet the information we should furnish and we have calls for.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "calls for"?

Mr. GILL. There are constant demands for knowledge of our oyster methods, oyster beds, etc.—a great many inquiries regarding them. Now we have not got the men we can send out—

Mr. SAYERS. This is office force entirely?

Mr. GILL. It is office and field entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. This letter is lengthy, and you have submitted generally in your report touching these matters?

Mr. GILL. Not so much in regard to these oysters. We have taken advantage of the services of college professors who have given us their time, but many inquiries on points have come up in the season when these gentlemen are engaged in their college duties.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you send a copy of this to the clerk.

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND METHODS OF THE FISHERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the division of statistics and methods of the fisheries. Have you got anything in writing you want to submit about that?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir. All of these men are paid very small salaries and we ask one additional man, one statistical agent, on page 80, at \$1,000. We desire that one to cover the field a little more rapidly than we do in order to get our reports out within a reasonable time.

VESSEL SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of vessel service.

Mr. GILL. There is no change.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you submit a reduction there?

Mr. GILL. No, sir; that is down to the very lowest possible notch.

STEAMER ALBATROSS.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not submit a reduction and have an efficient service for the steamer *Albatross*?

Mr. GILL. No, sir.

SCHOONER GRAMPUS.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that true also in regard to the next item for the schooner *Grampus*?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; in fact, when we have to send a vessel on a long cruise where she is kept out a month or six weeks at a time, we have to employ temporary seamen in addition. These whole estimates have been brought up with the idea we would only ask for the absolute necessary permanent personnel and meet contingencies of temporary employment.

Mr. SAYERS. Has there been any want of efficiency in this department during the past year?

Mr. GILL. No, sir; I think our men have all been very efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your work for the past year been as good as the previous year?

Mr. GILL. Our fish-culture work has gone away ahead. We have done better work last year than we have done in the history of the Commission.

Mr. SAYERS. You have done better work and more work?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; there is a growing demand for it and we have got to push it to just this point. There are times which arise—for instance when the spawning conditions are favorable we can multiply our work enormously with a very small additional appropriation. We will take shad for example. When we start on that work we have to have our personal personnel.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt of that, but you must recollect we have a lot of people to hear.

Mr. GILL. When the season is good a small additional expense enables us to do a great deal of work.

Mr. HAINER. Can not you, in going through this bill, cut out or reduce the items which are supposed to be purely scientific? For instance, sending out the *Albatross* to the deep seas where you do not have any food-fishes or anything of that sort, and put a little more of that in the practical work?

Mr. GILL. The *Albatross* has been engaged for the past two years under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. She has been withdrawn from the use of the Commission, and we have been simply able to do our work incidentally with that work.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are you under?

Mr. GILL. We are under nobody; we are an independent bureau; or, rather, I should say we are under Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The *Albatross* was built, I recollect very well, on the urgent representation of Professor Baird, now dead, for specific work in connection with the Fish Commission.

Mr. GILL. For the study of the fishing grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in the law transferring the *Albatross* from the Fish Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. GILL. An Executive order. The *Albatross* was detailed for several years in making the Bering Sea patrol.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the *Albatross* supported?

Mr. GILL. The *Albatross* is under the command of an officer of the Navy, and this personnel mentioned here is a civilian personnel which accompanies the vessel, and the expenses of running—oil, coal, etc.—are paid out of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I see the expenses are the same for 1894, 1895, and 1896; and you submit the same for 1897?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, what has become of that force when the *Albatross* is off doing something else?

Mr. GILL. They do such work as they can; take advantage of the conditions when possible. Where this vessel goes is all up in the United States territory, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this civilian force with the *Albatross* in all her wanderings?

Mr. GILL. Yes; sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Always sticking by her when she went up to Bering Sea?

Mr. GILL. We have two men in Washington temporarily working up reports on the seal question.

PROPAGATION OF FOOD-FISHES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to the item of propagation of food-fishes. You have \$100,000, and had \$91,000 for 1895, and \$91,000 for 1894?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a deficiency?

Mr. GILL. There is a deficiency of \$5,000 put in the item for the present year.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean you have expended that much more?

Mr. GILL. No, sir; we have got the money here now, but we will have to curtail other work unless we get it.

The CHAIRMAN. What other work?

Mr. GILL. Our shad work, and work on the Great Lakes, mainly.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean now in order to meet the demand which fairly comes you will want \$5,000 and the \$100,000 for the current year?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir. Now, part of the next year we expect to have three additional stations, for which also to carry on additional money will be needed to carry a part of the year for the personnel required for those stations in addition to the operating expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. In what item would that come?

Mr. GILL. In this item on page 81, propagation of food-fishes.

Mr. SAYERS. So you want that clause put in as heretofore?

Mr. GILL. There is no necessity of doing that if we have this appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. Will not half a year be as much as needed?

Mr. GILL. Half a year for two stations will be sufficient and probably seven or eight months at other stations.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now you want "including not exceeding \$5,000?"

Mr. GILL. I do not think it is necessary to put it in, because there is ample authority in that paragraph to do that anyway without limiting it.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you know that would pass the officers of the Treasury?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir; there is no question about that. This is for general propagation and does not specify these stations here or there.

Mr. SAYERS. Then I want to ask you if we increase this by one-half as much as you have asked for these three stations it will be sufficient?

Mr. GILL. It will be sufficient for those stations—no; it would require the personnel; but then you want to add additional to that for the current expenses, fish food, etc., and incidentals.

Mr. SAYERS. You have not asked for it?

Mr. GILL. No; you asked me whether if you gave half the amount for the personnel it will be sufficient. I say it will be sufficient for the personnel required.

Mr. SAYERS. This is all you ask for the personnel?

Mr. GILL. But you want an additional amount for the expenses of these stations. The \$120,000 will meet the requirements.

MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. The maintenance of vessels—is there any deficiency there?

Mr. GILL. Not for this year. There is for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. But none for the current year?

Mr. GILL. No, sir.

INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES.

The CHAIRMAN. Going to the next item of inquiry respecting food fishes; is there any deficiency there?

Mr. GILL. No, sir; there is no deficiency. We will have to suspend some work, but there will be no deficiency created.

STATISTICAL INQUIRY.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item of statistical inquiry, you have some new language there. Why do you want that?

Mr. GILL. "For the study of European methods of fishing and of preserving and preparing fishery products with reference to their adaptability to the fisheries of the United States."

Mr. SAYERS. Can not you study them now?

Mr. GILL. Not in the way it is contemplated. It is intended to detail an agent to go to Europe to these large fish preserving establishments and inquire into the methods and to prepare a full report in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would that cost?

Mr. GILL. About \$1,000. That is all covered by that item; the item of increase is but \$600.

The CHAIRMAN. You would take that \$600 and \$400 from the balance and send a fellow to Europe?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. I see you have corresponding language on page 81, under the head of "Propagation of food fishes."

Mr. GILL. That is with the idea of sending a man to Europe to study the fish-culture methods.

Mr. SAYERS. One man sent there would do for both purposes?

Mr. GILL. One man might do the same thing; we simply want authority to do that.

FRIDAY, *March 13, 1896.*

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF MR. CLAUDE M. JOHNSON, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Mr. SAYERS. You submit an estimate of \$92,000 for outbuilding and stables.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think that is a very necessary appropriation. It takes in our ink mill, laundry, stable, storeroom, and carpenter shop. The buildings now being used are nothing but frame sheds.

Mr. SAYERS. This item has been substantially submitted for several years?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. In the last Congress you submitted two estimates, and one was allowed, to construct another story upon the "L."

Mr. JOHNSON. Upon the old boiler house.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that work now being done?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much additional room will it give you?

Mr. JOHNSON. It gives two additional stories on the boiler house; I should say about 40 by 50 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. When will it be completed?

Mr. JOHNSON. It will be completed about the 1st of May.

The CHAIRMAN. For what will those stories be used?

Mr. JOHNSON. For sizing machines, for gumming machines, and for plate printing.

The CHAIRMAN. This will relieve you somewhat?

Mr. JOHNSON. Not in the direction indicated; but it will on the internal workings of the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. It will put you in that much better shape than you are now?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been doing this work and meeting the demands during the current year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your work has been the old work of the Bureau, and you have increased the work by reason of the printing of stamps, in which latter you have got into shape to do better work?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; I think the Bureau is in better condition to-day than it has ever been in its history. It is doing much more. It is doing nearly 100,000,000 sheets instead of 50,000,000 sheets as heretofore. The material with which this work is done is in an old frame shed which is subject to fire. It is in that condition which, if it were a private enterprise, it would not be permitted by the regulations of the District, because it is a frame building.

The CHAIRMAN. And you desire to remove this frame building and erect a fire-proof one?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; these buildings contain expensive machinery, and two very important branches of the work of printing must be executed there. The laundry work is done there—washing the rags which the printers use; and the ink mill is there; so that the facilities are not sufficient to do that work properly. We had to use the lunch room as a place for drying the rags. We have had to store colors in a frame building.

The CHAIRMAN. You are continuing to do the work, but this will enable you to do it more satisfactorily?

Mr. JOHNSON. Very much more.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose the committee would advise the House to construct these buildings and give the appropriation in part at this time with authority to contract; would that answer every purpose and meet your desire?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; with authority to contract. The work of the Bureau is growing very rapidly.

Mr. SAYERS. How far are these wooden buildings from the main building?

Mr. JOHNSON. Probably 50 feet.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there danger from fire?

Mr. JOHNSON. The main building is fireproof and I do not think it would burn up in case these other buildings took fire, but it would be injured should the frame buildings burn and the wind be from the south. One building was on fire recently and the superintendent informed me that the building was dangerous. We can not patch it up any more.

The CHAIRMAN. When would this work be completed if you were to get this appropriation with authority to contract?

Mr. JOHNSON. I should say it ought to be done in six or eight months.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole thing complete?

Mr. JOHNSON. I should think so. It will not be an extravagant building, but a plain one.

LABOR AND EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you submit \$431,000 for labor and expenses of engraving and printing. You had \$420,000 for the current year. Is there anything about that that you wish to say?

Mr. JOHNSON. The compensation is increasing a little. It has increased from \$420,000 this year to \$431,000 for next year. Plate printing has decreased and so has the cost of material.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate for 1896 is the same as for the coming year. The appropriation was \$420,000.

Mr. JOHNSON. That has been cut down.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any deficiency?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend all the money?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. For compensation we will expend it all. We ought to have \$431,000, because the necessary employees require that much money.

The CHAIRMAN. They have increased?

Mr. JOHNSON. Considerably.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the next year increase over the present year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Not so much over this year.

The CHAIRMAN. A large percentage of the employment comes from the appropriation made for postage stamps, etc., which is reimbursable?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

WAGES OF PLATE PRINTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item you submit, is for wages of plate printers, \$516,350.

Mr. JOHNSON. As against \$530,000 appropriated last year.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a little reduction?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you expending all of the appropriation for this year?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think I will have a little saved.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you suggest any further reduction on that?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir. These estimates are made carefully and closely.

ENGRAVERS' AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

The CHAIRMAN. For engravers' and printers' materials you submit a reduction from \$190,000 to \$166,000. Will you expend all that \$190,000 for the current year?

Mr. JOHNSON. I hope to save something out of that; but I can not tell yet, because I have not gotten far enough advanced. It looks like we will have a little saving there.

Mr. SAYERS. According to your estimate, there will be no deficiency for the year?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. But if we do not give you the estimate for engraving and printing there will be a deficiency?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. If the estimated number of sheets to be printed are actually printed there will be a deficiency. We will print as many sheets next year as this year, and yet we have reduced our estimates from \$1,140,000 to \$1,114,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How comes that?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have been right careful in management over there.

Mr. SAYERS. Your estimate is \$65,000 less than the estimates for 1896?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. The number of sheets to be done next year, 1897, is 94,610,000, and the amount estimated to be done this year is 94,611,000, so that we are doing substantially the same number next year as this year, but we have reduced our estimates for next year by about \$30,000 under the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the engravers' and printers' materials, we have here a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 11, to which I will call your attention, in which he recommends a proviso that it shall be a contingent appropriation, not subject to the provisions of sections 240 and 2682 of the Revised Statutes. That, I understand, is to get around a ruling made by the Comptroller in which he claims that this appropriation can not be used as a contingent appropriation.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; at one time the Comptroller ruled that a certain proportion of this appropriation for materials and miscellaneous expenses, which was expended for items enumerated in the contingent expense account of the Treasury, should be turned into the contingent fund of the Treasury Department and expended in that way for the Bureau, and that the bills should be paid out of the contingent fund and a portion of this fund turned into that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. This provides that no part of this shall be subject to section 240.

Why should it not be subject to that section?

Mr. JOHNSON. When it has been so construed by the Comptroller it is best to protect it.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom has this been reported heretofore?

Mr. JOHNSON. To the Secretary of the Treasury; but that clause is to keep the business in the hands of the head of the Bureau, subject to the Secretary of the Treasury. There has been a good deal of meddling on the part of Treasury officials, and it was thought best to have this.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you spoken to the Secretary of this?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; he signed that letter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1896.

SIR: Referring to my letter of December 12, 1895, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, relative to the use of the appropriation for materials and miscellaneous expenses of engraving and printing, and submitting a draft of a joint resolution authorizing the continued use of this appropriation for expenditures in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the joint resolution adopted by Congress (Public Resolution No. 4, December 27, 1895) covers only the remaining portion of the current fiscal year, and to avoid the uncertainty of the law developed by the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, it will be necessary to adopt a permanent provision in the appropriation bill which is now being prepared by your committee. To this end I have the honor to submit a draft of a proviso to be added to the item of appropriation for materials and miscellaneous expenses of engraving and printing in lieu of the proviso heretofore attached to said item. (28 Stat. L., p. 920.)

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

For engravers, printers, and other materials, except distinctive paper and for miscellaneous expenses, one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation herein made shall be used for all expenditures of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the manner in which appropriations for said Bureau have heretofore been used, and no part of said appropriation shall be held to be contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, nor be subject to the provisions of sections two hundred and forty and three thousand six hundred and eighty-three of the Revised Statutes: *And provided further*, That all the business of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be under the immediate control of the director of said Bureau, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the director of the said Bureau shall report to and be responsible directly to the Secretary of the Treasury.

RENT OF STAMP AGENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a document here, No. 281, rent for stamp agency, \$800. Why should not that be borne by the post-office appropriation bill for rental of offices occupied by the agent of the Post-Office Department to supervise the distribution of the stamps in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing?

Mr. JOHNSON. The Bureau wanted to furnish an office for the agent when it undertook to print the stamps, and that was part of the expense of printing the stamps. The contractor in New York had done so, and it was expected that the Bureau would do it; but we had no suitable room in the Bureau and we had to rent these rooms outside at a cost of \$600.

INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH S. MILLER, COMMISSIONER.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 87 is your first item for internal-revenue stamps.

Mr. MILLER. We have now \$60,000 for this purpose. We have made a very favorable contract for paper which is to be made now at Lockhaven, Pa.; and we are getting excellent paper. I believe that we will this year be able to cut that appropriation down about \$10,000. I think you can reduce that to \$50,000. We have now got the best contract we have ever had, and the contractor is making the best paper at a very low rate. I think \$50,000 will be ample.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you could cut it any more?

Mr. MILLER. I do not think it would be safe to do it.

VIOLATIONS OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

The CHAIRMAN. For detecting and punishing violations of internal-revenue laws you ask \$60,000?

Mr. MILLER. That is the fund out of which we pay all expenses in connection with the detection of frauds. It is the fraud fund, so called. We will need every dollar of it, and we could use a good deal more, but we do not think we ought to ask for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us a detailed statement of the expenditure of this fund?

Mr. MILLER. I can from the 1st of July, 1895, to February 28, 1896. I had it made up for the fiscal year. The actual details are not given. The persons who received pay out of this fund would not like to have their names given; they have been paid by about 3,000 vouchers. I think it would be a little unfair to publish the names of the gentlemen who have been paid out of this fund, because, if we did that, we could not get any information. The vouchers are on file in the office. We have 3,200 vouchers for small sums. It is expended in the employment of posse men who go along with deputy collectors through sections in which there are illicit distilleries. This week we have had four men shot. Four men were engaged; two were killed, and two were wounded.

The CHAIRMAN. This work is only in a very small way paid for from this \$50,000?

Mr. MILLER. What do you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. Is not most of it paid from another appropriation for collectors, etc.?

Mr. MILLER. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, is there not a general appropriation for marshals, collectors, deputies, and so on?

Mr. MILLER. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that the work referred to was done exclusively on this \$50,000?

Mr. MILLER. Not wholly; but in those raids where an agent went along with a deputy, very often we have to take a posse of eight or ten people, and they are all paid out of that fund. All the information in regard to the illicit distillation of whisky, or the location of illicit stills, is paid out of that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. I find by turning to the appropriation for the current year for the collection of internal revenue, the amount for salaries of deputies and clerks, including everything, is \$1,710,000?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. These people go right over the same field in many cases covered by the deputy collectors. They take a posse in most cases. The other people never have discovered any illicit stills; but these men go and destroy these stills. That is the class of work mostly on which they are engaged.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that the great bulk of the work of the enforcement of the law does not rest upon this appropriation of \$1,710,000?

Mr. MILLER. The great bulk is the cost of collectors who are presumed to do it. In many cases they fail to discover these violations.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fund to watch the other officers?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir. Take a division in one of the Southern States and it may have fifteen or twenty counties. A man could not go and cut up a still there to save his life.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not where writs have been issued that United States deputy marshals are utilized?

Mr. MILLER. The marshals are not always utilized. The information comes to the revenue agent.

The CHAIRMAN. There can be no seizure except upon writs.

Mr. MILLER. In many cases we do not know who the owner is. We find a still operating without being registered. There have been a thousand illicit stills destroyed, and the people have been paid out of this fund.

The CHAIRMAN. This item is subject to attack in the House as the so-called fraud fund, and it may be claimed that it is not used in fact for detection of crime, but is a fund which is used for the purpose of operation for political purposes, or both.

Mr. MILLER. That is not true. I believe that without that fund, or something similar, we could not suppress the illicit distilleries in certain sections.

Mr. STONE. As I understand it, this fund is used under your discretion, and out of it you pay people who could not be paid under the law in any other way?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. For instance, you speak of marshals, deputy collectors, and deputy marshals, and officers of the court, and special deputies—they are borne on the payroll of the marshal? They do not get paid out of this fund?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir.

Mr. STONE. It is where you have to employ people who are not suspected of being connected with the revenue department, and that is the only fund out of which you can pay them.

Mr. MILLER. That is all.

Mr. STONE. If they were officers—

Mr. MILLER. The public knows all about it.

Mr. STONE. I speak of this, because I have had experience and happen to know the workings of this particular branch of the revenue department. It is necessary in order to detect illicit distilleries.

Mr. MILLER. You can not do it in any other way.

Mr. SAYERS. It has been charged that this fund was often used for the purpose of oppressing the regular distilleries—those that have taken out licenses to distill whisky; is that the case or not?

Mr. MILLER. I have never known of a case of that kind. The fund has been used sometimes to enable us to ascertain whether frauds have been perpetrated by registered distilleries, and we have been able to find that such existed.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you discovered any frauds during the present fiscal year by licensed distilleries?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. There have been 197 registered distilleries seized during the present fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. Of that 197 how many have been convicted?

Mr. MILLER. That I do not know. In many cases they proceed under the compromise provisions of the law. They will deposit a sum of money which we believe to be sufficient and the case is compromised.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you furnish the committee with the result to the Government of these seizures during the present fiscal year?

Mr. MILLER. I do not think I could furnish a complete statement. A good many matters are now pending and have not been closed.

Mr. SAYERS. They have not been compromised?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you arrange a table in a more satisfactory manner than the one you have?

Mr. MILLER. I think so. I can furnish it in a week.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS T. DORAN, REPRESENTING THE DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 87, distinctive paper for United States securities. You have a current appropriation of \$65,000, and you estimate for the coming year \$68,847.64. Why do you increase that estimate?

Mr. DORAN. The estimate for this year is based upon the request of the Treasurer, from whom I have a letter in which he states that he desires so many sheets of paper for money, the number being 10,375,000 sheets, to which we add 5 per cent for spoilage; that makes the amount 10,945,600 sheets for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any deficiency this year?

Mr. DORAN. I have made some figures in reference to this paper. There are two kinds of paper. There is distinctive paper on which we print United States notes and the silver certificates, and there is paper under the appropriation for national banks, and we also print paper Treasury notes under the indefinite appropriation of July 14, 1890.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for Sherman notes, and not for greenbacks?

Mr. DORAN. I have that in the statement, which I think will show our difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN. The distinctive paper for silver certificates, greenbacks, and United States notes has fallen short, and you have borrowed paper to be paid from the indefinite appropriation for the Sherman Treasury notes?

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have used the indefinite appropriation for this other work?

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir; we have been compelled to borrow from the other appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Comptroller allow that?

Mr. DORAN. Yes; he has, up to this time.

The CHAIRMAN. If you can borrow part, why can't you borrow more?

Mr. DORAN. The question is, whether we can borrow indefinitely from an indefinite appropriation. We do not like to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of securities, that is bonds?

Mr. DORAN. It means that. That paper mentioned there is for Treasury notes?

The CHAIRMAN. Paper for national bank notes comes out of another appropriation, which is reimbursed?

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want \$68,000 instead of \$65,000?

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir; to cover the estimates.

Mr. HAINER. Do you ask for any increased force?

Mr. DORAN. No, sir; only for increased paper.

Mr. HAINER. Is there not a decrease in prices?

Mr. DORAN. None whatever.

Mr. HAINER. That is in the hands of a monopoly?

Mr. DORAN. Practically so. There is only one firm which makes it.

EXPENSES OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of national currency, distinctive paper. You had \$15,000 and you want \$17,000?

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir; my statement answers that.

The CHAIRMAN. You had 1,937,000 sheets last year at the beginning of the year? Mr. DORAN. At the beginning of the year we had 563,000 sheets. This will enable us to pay out of the appropriation of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes 3,494,000 sheets.

Mr. DORAN. There will be a deficiency of 431,000 sheets, besides what we owe, making a total of 1,900,000 sheets.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you ought to have this?

Mr. DORAN. By all means. I want to call attention to the fact that we have on hand 6,200,000 sheets of paper, which is less than four months' stock. This paper ought to stand six months in order to make it solid. We ought to have six months' stock on hand. We are falling short all the time.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

STATEMENT OF E. B. DASKAM, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONEYS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for contingent expenses for collection, safekeeping, and transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities for the current year, \$75,000?

Mr. DASKAM. Which was not enough.

The CHAIRMAN. We have provided a deficiency.

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; \$100,000, making \$175,000 for 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. If we could get our financial affairs into the same shape in which they were ten years ago, or even three or four years ago, you would not need so much money?

Mr. DASKAM. We could tell a little better how much we needed. We do not ask for so much this time.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. Transportation of silver coin. You have had a deficiency there this year?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes; \$45,000, and \$55,000, the regular appropriation, which makes \$100,000. This year I will ask for \$70,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have left a blank in your note on page 86, "from November 15, 1894, \$——," and the same for 1895. Can you fill those blanks out?

Mr. DASKAM. I presume that is an oversight of the warrant division. For 1895 we had \$40,000, \$20,000, and \$10,000. The regular appropriation was \$40,000, and we had a deficiency of \$20,000 and another one of \$10,000. We spent \$70,000 in 1895. We used it all.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1894 it was \$80,000, if you go by the appropriation.

Mr. DASKAM. The transportation of silver is greatly increasing.

RECOINAGE OF GOLD COINS.

The CHAIRMAN. Recoinage of gold coins. You do not seem to have had anything for 1896.

Mr. DASKAM. I got \$5,000. We have gold to ship, if the mint had had time to coin it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not made any expenditure of that \$5,000 as yet?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir. They could not recoin it if we had shipped it there, they have been so busy with other matters. I hope to spend that before June 30. The year before we spent a little over \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose it would not be wise to appropriate, if you have not spent that \$5,000.

Mr. DASKAM. We ask for \$20,000 for 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. And no prospect of spending it?

Mr. DASKAM. I think we will spend half of it.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you ask for \$20,000, if you will only spend half?

Mr. DASKAM. We thought when we asked for it that we would need it. We offered to pay transportation and to do all sorts of things to get gold; but it did not come in, and we did not have so much to recoin.

RECOINAGE OF SILVER COINS.

The CHAIRMAN. Recoinage of silver. For the current year you had \$100,000, and a deficiency of how much?

Mr. DASKAM. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was used up by the 30th of June. There is a regular demand for it.

Mr. HAINER. What makes the recoinage necessary?

Mr. DASKAM. Two or three coins like the 20-cent piece are now no longer used. As fast as they come in they are recoined into current coin.

Mr. HAINER. How much is usually lost in weight?

Mr. DASKAM. Sometimes as much as 5 per cent, and sometimes as low as 1 per cent. Sometimes they are badly worn.

Mr. HAINER. Is most of it obsolete coin?

Mr. DASKAM. Some is obsolete and some is worn smooth. We find if we can furnish coins of new designs we can get rid of more.

Mr. HAINER. You are using over \$250,000 a year. How much silver do you recoin?

Mr. DASKAM. Several millions.

Mr. HAINER. Please ascertain the amount, and give us a statement.

Mr. DASKAM. No two shipments are alike.

Mr. HAINER. The entire amount of silver circulation of the United States, including dollars and fractional coin, is less than \$140,000,000.

Mr. DASKAM. Including standard dollars?

Mr. HAINER. Yes; and it seems to me that that is out of proportion.

Mr. DASKAM. These coins are either obsolete or light weight. We call it uncurrent if it is worn smooth.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk suggests that you write a letter to the committee in reference to that.

Mr. DASKAM. As to the amount recoined in the last three years?

RECOINAGE OF MINOR COINS.

The CHAIRMAN. Recoinage of minor coins.

Mr. DASKAM. That is for nickles and coppers.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you spend \$4,000 for the current year?

Mr. DASKAM. We will spend every dollar of it and more. We will need the \$4,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, D. C., March 17, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, in compliance with your oral request, a statement prepared by the Director of the Mint, showing the amount of uncurrent silver coins of the United States received and melted at the mints during the fiscal years 1893 to 1895.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

Statement of uncurrent silver coins of the United States received and melted at the mints during the fiscal years 1893 to 1895.

Denomination.	Face value.			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.
Trade dollars	\$543.00	\$314.00	\$451.00	\$1,308.00
Standard dollars	11,070.00	15,055.00	18,580.00	44,705.00
Half-dollars	5,806,312.00	4,286,920.00	2,117,890.50	12,211,122.50
Quarter-dollars	1,549,957.75	2,258,935.00	1,081,186.80	5,470,029.25
Twenty-cent pieces	666.80	952.40	684.80	2,284.00
Dimes	245,336.90	621,555.30	563,740.30	1,430,632.50
Half-dimes	8,536.38	5,649.90	6,519.75	20,706.00
Three-cent pieces	548.15	398.52	301.51	1,163.18
Mixed coins	5,072.15			5,072.15
Total face value	7,628,058.10	7,189,720.12	4,369,284.36	19,187,062.58
Coining value	7,397,619.33	6,929,900.86	4,160,213.96	18,480,734.15
Loss	230,438.77	259,759.27	209,070.40	699,268.44

SEALING AND SEPARATING UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. DANIEL N. MORGAN, TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 89, "Sealing and separating United States securities, \$1,500."

Mr. MORGAN. I did not know but the committee might not understand just why we ask \$1,500, when we had only \$1,000 before, and turned in an unexpended balance. The reason we want this is that if one of our presses should break down we would have nothing with which to repair it, and would be in a sadder plight than with the facilities we have at present.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you expended this year of this \$1,000 appropriated?

Mr. MORGAN. I have forgotten whether it was all expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you some part of it unexpended?

Mr. MORGAN. The reason for asking this is to provide for a contingency which may arise, if you care for that. I had a letter prepared a few minutes before I came here, which I will leave.

SATURDAY, March 14, 1896.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN P. NICHOLSON, CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSION IN CHARGE OF GETTYSBURG PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a member of the commission?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I am chairman of it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the name of it?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Gettysburg National Park.

The CHAIRMAN. The commission consists of three people?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; three people only.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, by the act of February 11, 1895, that whole work seems to be turned over to the Government, under the direction of the Secretary of War?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. Who appoints this commission?

Colonel NICHOLSON. The Secretary of War appointed it in 1894 for the purpose of marking the lines of battle, and the National Park was created under that bill, and he transferred that same commission to that duty.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; that went out of existence yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. That was a Pennsylvania corporation?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir; that was a Pennsylvania corporation but it had three representatives from every one of the States whose troops participated in the battle. It was a stock concern; in other words the stock was sold at \$10 a share, and gave a vote for the purpose of electing these directors, but there were no dividends or anything of that kind. Now, under the National Park act we surrendered 895 acres of land for which we paid \$472,000, and the \$1,800,000 worth of monuments, to the United States. That deed was approved yesterday, covering about 75 pages, by the Department of Justice through the Attorney-General. In consideration of that you will note there the United States assumed to pay whatever debts were incurred by the transfer, and that will amount to about \$1,100.

Mr. HAINER. The amount was not to exceed \$2,000.

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; and it is about \$1,100.

Mr. HAINER. And leaves a balance—

Colonel NICHOLSON. In the Treasury; we have no control over that.

The CHAIRMAN. By the act of February 11, 1895, there was an appropriation of \$82,000. There has been no report of that expenditure?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; to the Secretary of War, monthly, and all the disbursements of that are made by the War Department under a voucher approved by the Secretary of War. We certify them up.

The CHAIRMAN. Your commission primarily makes the expenditure?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Upon approval.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the approval first?

Colonel NICHOLSON. First we have the approval, and I think it is about the only act which makes it that way. We first ask for authority and then make the expenditure, and the Secretary of War pays through the disbursing office.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there are three members of your board?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much in round numbers of this has been expended during the current year?

Colonel NICHOLSON. The appropriation of \$75,000—you know the \$5,000 for the Lincoln tablet remains in the Treasury, and probably will remain in there for the next ten years, and then the \$2,000, of which \$1,100 will be paid, leaves the amount \$75,000. The commission have expended or have under contract all but a balance of \$20,000. Advertisements will be inserted and we purpose opening an avenue that runs from the Emmettsburg road to the position occupied by Perry's brigade of Floridians and Texans, Hood's division, which will—

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got what land is required up there?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir; I regret to say the Confederate lines we do not own, and the reason for that is the circuit court of Philadelphia, under Judge Dallas, decided the United States had no right to condemn land for battlefields. We appealed from that decision, and the Supreme Court of the United States one week ago held that the United States had the right to condemn.

The CHAIRMAN. The necessary lands will be acquired by purchase or condemnation?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate is for \$50,000. Now, what do you propose to do with it?

Colonel NICHOLSON. We purpose to open a line—I will show you on the map, because then an intelligent understanding will be better. We are right there, and we own a little piece in there, and we purpose to open the Confederate lines from there [illustrating], and that position crosses there, and from there to there, and from here to the Hanover road.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you own the land?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir; we do not. We will have to purchase it or condemn it.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say you purpose to open the line, you propose to purchase or condemn that line with this \$50,000?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And to open the road?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be sufficient, in your judgment, to do both?

Colonel NICHOLSON. We went over that very carefully, and the impression of the Secretary was that we could not do it. He thought it would take \$75,000, but I believe under the decision of the Supreme Court we can do it and not pay over \$25 to \$30 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the commission—I just want to know for information?

Colonel NICHOLSON. And I want you to know it, too. The compensation of the commission is \$10 a day for every day they are actually at work at Gettysburg. The office is in Gettysburg, and that does not include Sundays. Upon my recommendation the Honorable Secretary of War struck out the compensation for Sundays.

The CHAIRMAN. About what length of time are you employed in a year?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Well, it amounts to about from 200 to 225 days probably.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any expenses besides?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir; no expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a secretary?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No clerical force?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir; we dispense with it. We do our own work.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the only expenditure you have is the compensation of the commission; do you rent your office?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; for which we pay \$300 a year rent.

The CHAIRMAN. You started to say something else—

Colonel NICHOLSON. We have three engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they army engineers?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir; but they have all served in the Army. We employ the other men at so much per day for a day's work.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the engineers paid?

Colonel NICHOLSON. One is paid \$150 a month, one is paid \$75 a month, and the other at about \$60 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. And employed how much time?

Colonel NICHOLSON. The whole year, sir; they have not been off the field a day this winter.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you do your other work; by contract, day's work, or how?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Partly by contract, and partly by day's work at \$1.25 a day.
The CHAIRMAN. And that is your total expense?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to congratulate you on the economical roster you seem to have.

Colonel NICHOLSON. And we think we have the right to be congratulated. I know the Secretary of War certainly was very much gratified when we cut that down and showed him just exactly what it was, and he said to me this morning that he wished he could come with me; and I think that is a high compliment.

Mr. HAINER. How soon do you expect to spend this \$50,000?

Colonel NICHOLSON. In the next year.

Mr. HAINER. What proportionate part of it will be expended by March, 1897?

Colonel NICHOLSON. We will have to make contracts ahead. We only have, really, nine working months, but this year we have had eleven working months, because it has been an open winter. It has been the easiest winter that has ever been known at Gettysburg for a great many years.

Mr. HAINER. It is really an advantage to you to have a fund upon which you can draw to close up any contract which may be made for men or work?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; and the Secretary of War authorized me this morning to purchase a piece of land which adjoins Little Round Top. I am told in the last twenty years it has been the most disgraceful thing within 100 miles of Philadelphia, and I induced the receivers of the Reading Railroad, although they paid \$125 an acre for it, and it is a matter of record, I induced Judge Paxton to agree to close it out at about \$92 an acre, and it will take off that field one of the worst features that has been on it.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you police and care for this ground?

Colonel NICHOLSON. We have seven men mounted.

The CHAIRMAN. What is their compensation?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Their compensation is \$40 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they furnish their own horses?

Colonel NICHOLSON. We have to hire horses at about 42 cents a day. We have two horses, but we can not always keep them mounted. It is proper to say that we had more people visiting Gettysburg, if you omit the Chickamauga and Chattanooga ceremonies—we had no great day at Gettysburg—but the railroads carried into Gettysburg 71,800 people who visited the grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. You are keeping things in shape, and that is done by day labor?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this \$50,000 for all purposes will be sufficient for the coming year?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Including purchase of this land and opening of these roads you speak of, etc.?

Colonel NICHOLSON. And extending these lines; yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. You spoke of the coming year; you mean the coming calendar year?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I mean the calendar year. Yes, sir; you are right.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF GEN. W. W. DUFFIELD, SUPERINTENDENT COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. O. H. TITTMANN, IN CHARGE OF OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 51. there are a few things about which I want to ask you. I find your estimates almost entirely in harmony with the appropriation of the current year. I notice on page 52, under the head of "Field expenses," certain language is italicized. That is to enable you to utilize this appropriation?

General DUFFIELD. It is the main object.

The CHAIRMAN. If we do not put in those words, can you use it?

General DUFFIELD. I doubt it very much.

Mr. SAYERS. The language of the appropriation is to resurvey an unfinished portion of the Atlantic from Maine to Florida, including Portsmouth and Piscataway River, the Hudson to Troy, and for resurveys, including the coast along the Cape Ann shore and Marthas Vineyard, etc. When were these surveys of the waters of which you propose to make resurveys made?

General DUFFIELD. They are very old.

Mr. SAYERS. How old?

Mr. TITTMANN. Some of them date back to 1842. There have always been more pressing matters, so that these have been neglected. We are called upon by the Board of Fortifications, and they say that those surveys are superannuated. In regard to the New Bedford survey it runs back forty years.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the construction of the Treasury Department that when you use the word "survey," which is the general language, "and unfinished portions of the Atlantic from Maine to Florida," that you can not use the same money for a resurvey of what has been surveyed?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think the question has never come up, at least not to my knowledge. That is a thing about which General Duffield was very specific, probably more than any other thing.

General DUFFIELD. Perhaps I ought to give you the history of this and how it was originally submitted to the Secretary. It went in with a letter pointing out the reasons for the appropriation. The Secretary, knowing the financial condition of the country better than myself, struck it out; and the only thing I regret is that he did not strike out the letter.

The CHAIRMAN. That letter covers the appropriation that you submitted to the Secretary.

General DUFFIELD. It is not included in the present estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know what the subcommittee may think, but it seems to me labor lost to inquire beyond the estimates which are submitted. That brings us to primary triangulation, including Lake Pontchartrain and Sabine Lake. That is not in connection with transcontinental triangulation.

General DUFFIELD. Lake Pontchartrain is only partially completed, and remains as it has been for several years. New Orleans has opened a channel to reach the city through Lake Pontchartrain during the last year or two, and they are endeavoring to have it completed.

The CHAIRMAN. Could it not be done without putting in these words?

General DUFFIELD. I am not a lawyer and you are.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to do that work?

General DUFFIELD. Yes; if you will give us the means of doing it.

Mr. HAINER. What is the character of the work contemplated at Sabine Lake?

General DUFFIELD. We have no survey of that lake. We have a survey of half of Lake Pontchartrain, but none of Lake Sabine.

Mr. HAINER. This is necessary in connection with the harbor in progress there?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is page 54, continuing boundary survey between Alaska and British Columbia, \$5,000. I suppose that is about the appropriation asked for by the Treasury?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir. The Yukon is a large river, second in length in the United States, and, like the Mississippi, it divides itself into nine mouths. All transportation up the Yukon is now delivered at St. Michaels and transported up the Yukon in small boats. Those engaged in that business are anxious to have some way of ascertaining whether any one of those mouths is navigable for seagoing vessels; and, if you will allow us to retain that, I would like to make a reconnaissance of the mouths of this river.

The CHAIRMAN. This boundary appropriation would not be available for that purpose?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I suppose that might come out?

General DUFFIELD. We could not use it for surveying the mouths of this river.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 55, reporting dangers on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, including the employment of such pilots and nautical experts as may be necessary. You submit some words in italics. Why do you suggest the change?

General DUFFIELD. It is owing to a ruling of the Comptroller, who decided that we could not employ a man in the office unless he had been employed in the same duty in the field. The Comptroller held that, in order to keep a man employed in the office, it must be necessary that he should be employed in the field, and only on such work as he himself did in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. It was not intended to use that for clerical services?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir; it is for work on the "Coast Pilot," which contains all the directions as to the dangers on the coast and approaches to harbors, and these are made up by a force consisting of three men, one being an ensign in the Navy, and the others are sailors. They go and examine and ascertain the courses between the places by actual experiment, and take such soundings as may be necessary and make markings.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$3,000 cover that?

General DUFFIELD. It will cover that portion.

The CHAIRMAN. These men are somewhere on the rolls?

General DUFFIELD. They are employed in connection with the hydrographic division.

The CHAIRMAN. They receive compensation and salary out of this \$3,000?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir. That only covers the payment of seamen, which is small, as you will see.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not see how you could do anything with that small amount.

General DUFFIELD. One is an ensign, and the only thing that is paid is his actual subsistence in the field. I think the other men rank as warrant officers, whose salaries are not high.

The CHAIRMAN. They are paid from the Navy.

General DUFFIELD. They are paid from this.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why is not the Comptroller right?

General DUFFIELD. He has to come to the office to reduce his work.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not pay him without these words?

General DUFFIELD. The Comptroller thinks not.

The CHAIRMAN. Men in field work can not be paid for that work without this?

General DUFFIELD. He can only compute in the office such work as he himself has examined in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. In fact, he could not do such work as one of the other men may have done in the field?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no desire to use this pay for the office force?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir; it is limited to the coast bill and could not be used in any other way.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 55 you strike out "to continue magnetic observations," and add the words "all parts of the United States."

General DUFFIELD. I did not know perfectly just what I wished, and in order to obtain the variations of the compass in different parts of the United States, we want those words in. You are aware that the compass does not hold to the same habits.

The CHAIRMAN. I have heard that it is growing unreliable in later years.

General DUFFIELD. Prior to 1810 it was moving in an easterly direction, and since then it has been moving in a westerly direction. What we want to develop is the rate at which it moves westward, so that we can predict in advance to those who go to sea where the secular variations will find them.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore, you want the words "in different parts of the United States" inserted. Does that include the maintenance of the magnetic observatories?

General DUFFIELD. The magnetic observatories are buildings arranged for magnetic observations. They are now in tents, because they are being moved from place to place.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 56, for furnishing points for State surveys, you put in the words "for primary triangulations along the Rio Grande."

General DUFFIELD. This is the boundary line. The surveyors are very anxious to have that done in order that maps can be made of the boundaries between the United States and Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this expenditure is to be made there?

General DUFFIELD. There is a joint commission working on it.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose this joint commission has finished its work, and that this is to be done at joint expense?

General DUFFIELD. The joint expense is in placing the monuments. Each Government takes care of its own party.

The CHAIRMAN. Who wants to have the work done?

General DUFFIELD. The Mexican Commission on our side; the representatives of our officers.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for continuing transcidental geodetic surveys from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and for beginning measurements of the meridian arc, 98° west of Greenwich. What is the object of those words inserted?

General DUFFIELD. If you look on the map, you will see that the ninety-eighth meridian is on the western coast, and the Gulf of Mexico, and under the provision to furnish points for State surveys you will notice that, if you follow up that ninety-eighth meridian, it would give Canada and Mexico a chance to meet by an arc in the direction of the meridian.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take?

General DUFFIELD. It will take some time.

The CHAIRMAN. The measurement of the meridian arc commencing on the southern boundary and clearing the west coast to the Gulf of Mexico, and then to the north or the Canadian boundary, is about 2,000 miles.

General DUFFIELD. It is not quite so much as that; it is about 1,400 miles. That meridian was chosen for two reasons. One reason is that it runs through a prairie country which is open and where triangulation may be made with economy.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it commenced?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been a proposition to commence it before?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the estimated cost?

General DUFFIELD. It is entirely new.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been no report on it by any committee?

General DUFFIELD. A Congressional committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

General DUFFIELD. No, sir; not to my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no information except this submission.

General DUFFIELD. The only object is to furnish points to State surveys through the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and the two Dakotas.

The CHAIRMAN. That would mean the erection of towers, and all that kind of thing like we had in Illinois in the transcontinental triangulation coast survey?

General DUFFIELD. Not to the same extent, because it runs exclusively through an open country. That was the object in selecting the ninety-eighth meridian.

The CHAIRMAN. The Illinois survey run through an open country, and required towers to be built. What would it cost to do that work—\$200,000?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir. I think it could be done for \$150,000, if you are talking of the cost of the proposed new work.

The CHAIRMAN. I am talking of the estimated cost of the work from the southern boundary to make this survey up to the Canadian country.

General DUFFIELD. The open country would enable it to be done cheaper.

The CHAIRMAN. This is not doing the work of another Bureau?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir. These are the only points at which we can connect disconnected surveys. This would give us the means of joining the others together, and putting them in their respective positions.

The CHAIRMAN. Saying nothing of salaries, because men get their salaries from other appropriations, the work would cost \$150,000?

General DUFFIELD. Those would be paid for under the regular appropriations for salaries and would not be included in that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your idea to utilize naval officers?

General DUFFIELD. No; because that is on land.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, the boundaries or townships, sections, and so on, depend upon the original surveys, do they not?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The points as established control all matters of ownership?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir; but you know those surveys lap over one another very seriously. Surveys in Dakota, bounded by the Missouri River, lapped over so that the survey of the Surveyor-General on one side lapped over that of the Surveyor-General on the other side, and they would not fit by a quarter of a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. This is not to correct that?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir; it gives a starting point. It would not correct the old one, but in the new States we want to make an accurate survey.

Mr. SAYERS. Has the Eastern and Western coast line been completed?

General DUFFIELD. Yes; except testing it. We can tell the precise distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. SAYERS. The object of this new work is to get the precise distance from Canada to the Mexican border?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. If this language goes in, it commences the work, and if not the work will not commence?

General DUFFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. SAYERS. Have we derived any benefit from the surveys made of the East and West line?

General DUFFIELD. We have not yet and will not do so until we test their accuracy.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose they shall be tested and found to be accurate, will any practicable benefit be derived from it?

General DUFFIELD. If you ask me in regard to commerce or defense, I should answer, "No," because it will be of no special benefit to commerce or defense; but if you ask me whether it will be of service hereafter in determining matters with reference to the true shape of the earth, I should say that it would be.

Mr. SAYERS. It is in the interest of science?

General DUFFIELD. Purely.

Mr. SAYERS. How much was expended in running the East and West lines?

General DUFFIELD. I do not know. The distance is 2,625 miles from the light-house at Eranus to the light-house at Cape May.

Mr. SAYERS. It must have cost several hundred thousand dollars?

General DUFFIELD. Safely.

Mr. SAYERS. How near is it completed?

General DUFFIELD. We only need three more base lines.

Mr. SAYERS. Where are they?

General DUFFIELD. One in Kansas and one each in Colorado and Utah.

Mr. SAYERS. How far apart are those base lines?

General DUFFIELD. They would not exceed 6 miles.

Mr. SAYERS. Having those three lines measured 6 miles in length, this transcontinental work would be completed?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. TITTMANN. While the measure of those bases would be complete, there are a great many other things involved which will not be complete. I would like to state the importance of this, because General Duffield has said they would not be of practical importance, except to science. You are authorizing the Geological Survey to make surveys throughout the country, and those surveys are not to be utilized unless you have triangulation of the whole country. Every other country has gone through that experience, and we will have to go through it. I am deeply interested in this, and I know what other countries are doing. I was in Berlin at the meeting of the International Association, and ascertained what other countries are contributing to the configuration of the earth. It will have a direct utilitarian purpose. This eighty-ninth parallel will furnish a very important arc. One of the highest officers in the Prussian service, after hearing what we had done, came to me and said it was simply marvelous, and wanted to know whether it had been well done. He said that in this short time we have done what it has taken other countries one hundred years to do. I was glad to say to him that it was a geometric work of the finest that had ever been done.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not answer my question as to how much will have to be expended to complete this transcontinental survey between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

Mr. TITTMANN. I do not think \$13,000 will complete it. But the idea of this additional phrase about which you have been speaking is simply to get recognition of the fact that we shall be permitted to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as I am concerned, having the information I have about the matter, I am wholly unable to say, unless I subordinate my judgment to yours, that I will be willing to give a recognition for the commencement of this work which at a rough estimate will cost \$150,000, to say nothing of the salaries. Without further information as to this work, I would not be inclined to write that recognition in. I am trying to find out, having entered upon the other survey, how much it will take to complete that. It is a great expenditure, probably a million dollars.

Mr. TITTMANN. I do not think it will cost so much, though I am not able to answer that. The appropriations have been small. I think one-fourth of that amount would be enough, but I do not wish to assert this fact.

The CHAIRMAN. There have been spent more than \$200,000 since 1885.

Mr. TITTMANN. I have qualified my assertion.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically, my query is whether or not you can get along for this year and tie this matter up or finish the work in gross with less than \$13,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. I do not think it can be finished with this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had \$13,000 since 1893, and you have generally had \$20,000 in the years before that?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That work is substantially done. Did you do any work except verification work this year?

General DUFFIELD. Yes.

Mr. TITTMANN. We did, in the vicinity of Colorado Springs.

The CHAIRMAN. How many parties have you in the field?

Mr. TITTMANN. Four parties.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men in each party?

Mr. TITTMANN. About ten.

The CHAIRMAN. How many parties are you going to have in the field the coming year?

Mr. TITTMANN. One for each base line, and there will be three men on longitudinal work.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think the whole matter could be closed up with \$4,000 instead of \$13,000 for the coming year?

Mr. TITTMANN. I do not think it could.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you could get along with less than \$13,000, for the coming year, because the work is small, as compared with the previous years.

General DUFFIELD. Your estimate would be only about one-third of the cost of the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not that be sufficient, considering the small amount of work to be done for the coming year, as compared with the current year? I want to give you a sufficient amount, but I want the best estimate that you can make.

General DUFFIELD. My object is to complete it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the work you are going to do the coming year is much less than was done during the current year?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to be informed as to how much less. The current year you have \$13,000. You say the work to be done next year is much less?

General DUFFIELD. I mean for the coming year. The only work we have to do is the measurement of base lines. We do not have to move from point to point, as hitherto, until the arc was completed. Now we can measure the base lines.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think four or five thousand dollars, in the event of general authorization, would be sufficient to begin the measurement of this meridian arc? If we write that in, will you want the whole \$13,000?

General DUFFIELD. I thought you were discussing the transcontinental survey. I should think \$5,000 would help us very much.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you would be able to complete it?

General DUFFIELD. If you limit it to the transcontinental work.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that would complete it?

General DUFFIELD. Very nearly.

The CHAIRMAN. Would \$6,000 complete it?

General DUFFIELD. Seven thousand dollars I am confident would; that is, for the measurement of the base lines.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean to close it up.

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir. All we have to do is to verify, and we have no more work on transcontinental base lines.

Mr. HAINER. Speaking of this transcontinental work, as I understand it, it has two objects in view. First, it tries by a general system to establish the configuration of the earth, and, second, it has practical utilitarian aspects with reference to the geological surface of the country?

Mr. TITTMANN. Exactly.

Mr. HAINER. The work done by the Geological Survey, running east and west, was in the Western country?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes.

Mr. HAINER. This work will be more assistance along the ninety-eighth parallel, since the Government work is at right angles, than the triangulation east and west?

Mr. TITTMANN. I should think it would be of equal service. In regard to the cost, if you can promise that this work will ultimately be done, and I am so confident that it will be that I think you will accept it. It is the fate of nations. It is bound to be done. It is much like the education of your boy. You may have only \$1,500 a year income, and it may cost thousands to educate your boy, and the task may seem hopeless; but that money is distributed over twenty years, and you can educate the boy. If it cost five or six million dollars to keep the Capitol clean for a great many years, you would think it terrible; but in the course of time you are going to spend that much on it. In regard to this service, it is only a wise supervision to spend something on it annually, because it will surely come, and if you spend a small amount on it annually it will go on. It will not hurt anything. You can bear it and the Treasury can bear it. I think it is a matter of national pride, and we ought to contribute something to the measurement of the earth.

Mr. HAINER. Please explain briefly the necessity for this geodetic work in connection with the Geological Survey.

Mr. TITTMANN. When you speak of geodetic work it is only necessary to say that we should have accurate triangulation. If you have accurate triangulation, then its application to the figure of the earth is incidental. If I say trigonometrical survey, I suppose it would be more easily comprehended, and fewer questions would be asked. That is what other countries call it.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice at the bottom of page 57 there is an appropriation which has been carried for some years: "Contributions to the International Geodetic Association for the Measurement of the Earth, \$550." This depends entirely upon an international convention?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, if we did not continue the measurement north and south, which you have already done east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific, then the contributions of the United States to this international association would stop?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think not. It would simply be used. We should be willing to contribute to this object while other nations are contributing vastly more.

Mr. SAYERS. Through what States would this longitudinal line of the ninety-eighth meridian west of Greenwich run?

Mr. TITTMANN. It would run through the eastern part of the Indian Territory, through Oklahoma, Kansas (we have already quite a belt in Kansas), Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and then it touches the Canadian border.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you gentlemen would, when you go back to the office, revise what you said in regard to the \$13,000 for continuing the transcontinental geodetic work on the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific upon the hypothesis that this new language should be left out for beginning the measurement of the meridian arc 98° west of Greenwich.

General DUFFIELD. As I understand it, the chairman proposes to leave that out.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know whether we will leave it out or not.

General DUFFIELD. You will only give us enough to complete the bases on the east and west line. That is what you wish us to review.

Mr. TITTMANN. I think you ought to give us this recommendation. I think it behooves this country to do something in that direction, and I hope that you will excuse me for being so persistent, because I am very much interested in it.

Mr. HAINER. How many years will it take to complete this survey of the ninety-eight meridian?

Mr. TITTMANN. Twenty-five years, in small appropriations.

General DUFFIELD. It would depend upon how much Congress appropriated. If you appropriate in small sums it will take twenty-five years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next change is on page 58 under the heading "Repairs and maintenance of vessels." The words "traveling expenses, inspectors of repairs." Why is that put in?

General DUFFIELD. That refers to naval officers.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 62 under the head of "Office force," you submit for an additional employee, \$1,400. That is an increase.

General DUFFIELD. That is under the head of "Engravers." That is an additional increase of engravers of \$2,500, and it is taken from the second paragraph of general expenses. It was estimated at \$13,000, and it is now reduced to \$15,500; so that there is no actual increase, but only a transfer from one page to the other. If the committee will allow us to increase the appropriation for copper-plate engravers to \$4,200, and take the same amount from another paragraph, we will strike out the engraving. It will not increase the amount, but it will reduce that paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. You reduce that paragraph by \$2,500?

General DUFFIELD. We have reduced it now from \$18,000 to \$15,500, and we have put on an additional \$2,500 in copper plate engravers.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do not get that you will still use the appropriation for engravers.

General DUFFIELD. The trouble is the Comptroller says it must be done by contract.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all.

General DUFFIELD. Do you wish me to send in some memoranda?

The CHAIRMAN. You may write us a letter.

General DUFFIELD. I will do so.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1896.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
*Chairman of Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Referring to our consultation on Saturday I beg leave to submit herewith a more careful revision of the item: "Continuing the transcontinental geodetic work on the line between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for beginning the measurement of a meridian arc in about longitude 98° west of Greenwich."

In my testimony I spoke of the desirability of completing the transcontinental work and mentioned the fact that several base lines of verification would be necessary, as well as a little subsidiary work which would strengthen the arc as a whole. From the very nature of this work it is impossible to state definitely how much of this verification is necessary, because the office work may reveal points of weakness which can not be known until some additional computations are made. For this reason I should not like to say positively that the work on the transcontinental arc will be terminated this coming year, but it will be pushed rapidly toward completion and will only be unfinished in the sense that it may require a few additions or corrections in weak spots, either by astronomical observations or the measurement of base lines. I should then like to say that it will be completed as nearly as the state of the office work and the means at our disposal will enable us to do it, and that in my judgment this can be done for \$7,000.

In regard to the increase asked for in the force of engravers, I beg leave to explain that the amount of extra engraving done under paragraph 2, office expenses, page 237, Book of Estimates, is somewhat over \$8,000 per annum.

Under a ruling of the comptroller the "extra engraving" provided for in that paragraph must be done by contract. It is believed that it will be advantageous to the Government to have as much of this work as possible done under the immediate supervision of the office by engravers to be employed there.

The estimates as printed contemplate the transfer of \$2,500 from the total amount appropriated last year under that paragraph, namely, \$18,000, to the paragraph providing for engravers, thus reducing the former to the sum of \$15,500, as given in the Book of Estimates.

In my judgment it would be still better to transfer a total sum of \$6,700 to the

paragraph providing for the force of engravers, and to reduce paragraph 2, office expenses, accordingly, thus making it \$11,300, instead of \$15,500.

According to this scheme the force of engravers would be as follows:

Two, at \$2,000 each	\$4, 000
Two, at \$1,800 each	3, 600
Three, at \$1,600 each	4, 800
Two, at \$1,400 each	2, 800
Three, at \$1,200 each	3, 600
Two, at \$1,000 each	2, 000
Additional engravers, at not to exceed \$900 per annum each	4, 100

Total 24, 900

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. DUFFIELD, *Superintendent.*

SUPPRESSING COUNTERFEITING.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM P. HAZEN, CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$65,000 this year for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes. Have you any deficiency?

Mr. HAZEN. I will have. The business has been going on with us, and so have the number of arrests and expenses attached.

The CHAIRMAN. You are doing an increased amount of work this year?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir. The average from July to the 1st of March has been two and a half arrests per day.

The CHAIRMAN. How much deficiency do you anticipate during the current year?

Mr. HAZEN. Ten thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean you will have expended the whole \$65,000 by what time?

Mr. HAZEN. We have enough to last us until about the 1st of May. That includes the rewards which we will have to give to those people who aid us in effecting these arrests. Our force has not been increased since last year, but we have had more business.

IMMIGRATION.

STATEMENT OF MR. FRANK H. LARNED, CHIEF CLERK IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$100,000 for the current year for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law, and you estimate \$100,000 for 1897?

Mr. LARNED. Yes, sir; we have expended so far \$69,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you getting along; are you doing anything?

Mr. LARNED. I think so. The labor organizations throughout the country are helping us. We have representatives throughout the labor centers to inform us of the violations of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are those agents?

Mr. LARNED. They are all throughout the United States; at the centers and borders.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that if you keep them on the borders you are all right?

Mr. LARNED. The law provides that the Secretary can within one year arrest an alien contract laborer and deport him at the expense of the steamship company. We frequently allow them to come in and then arrest them and send them back, if they come in violation of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is in charge of Ellis Island?

Mr. LARNED. Dr. J. H. Senner.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are paid from this appropriation?

Mr. LARNED. We have fifteen inspectors stationed in New York and paid from this appropriation. We have one secretary of the board of special inquiry, a clerk, and six interpreters. All this force is paid out of the \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to make a statement of this expenditure as to salaries and expenses?

Mr. HAINER. Give the amount the inspectors receive and their places of duty. What other expenditure do you make from this appropriation?

Mr. LARNED. That is about all that we make from this appropriation.

Mr. HAINER. Make your statement sufficiently in detail so that we can see substantially how the expenditure is made.

Mr. LARNED. These inspectors are sent from one place to another.

The CHAIRMAN. About a year ago the head tax was increased from 50 cents to \$1. What effect has that had?

Mr. LARNED. The immigration last year was quite small. At the beginning of the present fiscal year we had a balance of \$115,000 in the immigration fund, and to-day I think the balance is \$160,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It is increasing somewhat?

Mr. LARNED. Yes, sir. I understand that, in view of some proposed legislation, we will have an increase of arrivals.

Mr. SAYERS. How does the class of immigrants which came in during the past year compare with those of previous years as to character?

Mr. LARNED. I think they are a better class, so far as I know.

Mr. SAYERS. Do our laws operate so as to bring a better class of immigrants?

Mr. LARNED. I think so; especially the last act of 1893, which provides for inspection before they take passage.

Mr. SAYERS. Do our consuls or other officials inspect them?

Mr. LARNED. The steamship companies have a manifest, which they must hand in upon arrival, and must answer certain questions about the immigrants, not only the master and his officers, but the doctor must certify as to its truth. Then there is inspection on the other side. The steamship companies have also helped, because they have made a regulation to the effect that if any person is sent back, the expense of that must be paid by the agent who sold the ticket. That makes the agent much more careful. The Italian Government has made laws to that effect.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make occasional arrests?

Mr. LARNED. Yes, sir; when there is evidence sufficient on which to base it.

The CHAIRMAN. How often?

Mr. LARNED. We arrested some sixty only a short time ago, and sent them back to Cuba.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there a good many sent back to Europe?

Mr. LARNED. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that is itself a safeguard?

Mr. LARNED. It acts as a deterrent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1896.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman House Appropriations Committee.

SIR: I transmit herewith the information requested by you on Saturday last, the 14th instant, of Mr. F. H. Larned, chief clerk Bureau of Immigration, this Department, setting forth the number of employees now in the service, paid from the appropriation "Enforcement of the alien contract labor laws," their stations, the amounts paid them in salaries, and the amounts paid for traveling and incidental expenses in the execution of the above-mentioned laws, during the eight months ended February 29, 1896.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

Statement of amount expended from the appropriation "Enforcement alien contract labor laws, 1896," during the eight months ending February 29, 1896.

Positions.	Stations.	Num- ber.	Amount of salary.	Amount of expenses.	Total.
Inspectors	Buffalo, N. Y.	1	\$976.00	\$71.48	\$1,047.48
Do	New York, N. Y.	* 18	19,582.00	429.55	20,011.55
Do	Baltim. re, Md.	1	1,464.00	28.80	1,492.80
Do	New Orleans	1	1,220.00	12.55	1,232.55
Do	Springfield, Ill.	1	1,464.00	310.35	1,774.35
Do	Key West, Fla.	1	976.00	431.83	1,407.83
Do	Laredo, Tex.	1	1,220.00		1,220.00
Do	Pittsburg, Pa.	1	1,220.00	109.83	1,329.83
Do	Cleveland, Ohio.	1	976.00		976.00
Do	Vanceboro, Me.	1	976.00	495.49	1,471.49
Do	Savannah, Ga.	1	797.80	48.25	846.05
Do	Kansas City, Mo.	1	1,220.00	111.05	1,331.05
Do	Chicago, Ill.	3	2,320.00	49.87	2,369.87
Do	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	1	498.90	81.20	580.16
Do	Burlington, Vt.	1	860.00	238.00	1,098.00
Do	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	568.00	21.40	589.40
Do	New Whatcom, Wash.	1	976.00	31.25	1,007.25
Do	Norfolk, Va.	1	976.00	256.00	1,232.00
Do	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1	976.00	721.16	1,697.16
Do	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	1,128.00	220.80	1,348.80
Do	El Paso, Tex.	1	612.00	161.90	773.90
Do	East St. Louis, Mo.	1	736.00		736.00
Do	Quebec and Halifax, Canada.	1	1,220.00	31.50	1,251.50
Do	Detroit, Mich.	2	1,952.00	534.97	2,486.97
Do	Eastport, Me.	2	1,836.00	266.99	2,102.99
Do	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1	1,022.00	715.24	1,737.24
Do	Tacoma, Wash.	1	976.00	270.55	1,246.55
Do	Willimantic, Conn.	1	736.00	32.96	768.96
Do	Astoria, Oreg.	1	428.00		428.00
Do	Boston, Mass.	2	2,196.00	141.20	2,337.20
Do	Nogales, Ariz.	1	368.00	24.60	392.60
Do	Dunnellon, Fla.	1	184.00	143.45	327.45
Supervising inspector.	New York, N. Y.	1	2,287.00	51.45	2,338.45
Assistant supervising inspector.	do	1	1,722.50		1,722.50
Interpreters	do	9	3,954.79	87.37	4,042.16
Clerks	do	1	664.80		664.80
Immigrant inspector and type- writer.	do	1	1,196.70		1,196.70
Inspector	Olympia, Wash.	1	544.00	8.10	552.10
Total			63,030.49	6,109.20	69,169.69

* One of these is secretary to board of special inquiry.

Discharges and transfers to other appropriations reduce the force to—

Inspectors	47
Secretary to board of special inquiry	1
Clerk to board of special inquiry	1
Interpreters	6

Employees in all. 55

Salaries range from \$10 per diem to \$1,000 per annum.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

Statement in favor of the item in the sundry civil bill for an appropriation of \$18,000 for the rent, maintenance, and support of shipping commissioners' offices.

Shipping commissioners are the agents through whom the Government carries out the accepted maritime principle that the seaman is the nation's ward, and accordingly the special object of Federal protection, particularly in the foreign trade. Under the act of June 7, 1872, shipping commissioners received certain fees for the shipment and discharge of seamen, to wit: Two dollars for the shipment of a seaman in the foreign trade, and 50 cents for his discharge; and under the Dingley Act of 1890 half these rates for shipments and discharges in the coastwise trade, including the trade to the West Indies and British Possessions. These fees constituted the compensation of the commissioners, and out of the fees, by section 4507 of the Revised Statutes, they were required to pay all the expenses of their offices.

"SEC. 4507. Every shipping commissioner shall lease, rent, or procure, at his own cost, suitable premises for the transaction of business and for the preservation of the books and other documents connected therewith; and the premises shall be styled the shipping commissioner's office."

Sundry abuses grew up under this system, and by the shipping act of June 26, 1884, section 27, all the fees of commissioners were required to be paid into the Treasury to constitute a fund to be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay the compensation of the commissioners and their clerks and such other expenses as were necessary. By the act of June 19, 1886, Congress abolished nearly all of the fees relating to shipping, those of the shipping commissioners among others, and thereby abolished the fund out of which their salaries and other necessary expenses had hitherto been met. This act also provided that shipping commissioners should be paid salaries based on the old scale of fees, enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to classify these offices into three groups.

The Treasury has hitherto held that only that part of section 27 of the act of June 26, 1884, which provided for the payment of salaries of commissioners and their clerks was carried into the act of 1886, and commissioners are accordingly so paid from the Treasury, but it has also held commissioners responsible for the other necessary expenses, such as rent, fuel, stationery, etc., of their offices. This rule of the Department has been contested and is now awaiting argument before the Supreme Court. Both the circuit court of the southern district of New York and the United States circuit court of appeals have held that these expenses are legitimate Government charges. The circuit court of appeals saying that the act of 1886 does not "necessarily imply any intention to impose the burden of maintaining suitable premises for the transaction of the public business, which he, the shipping commissioner, is expressly required to procure (section 4507, United States Revised Statutes), upon him instead of upon the Government, which requires it to be maintained and which had assumed the obligation of maintaining it and paying the necessary expense thereof under the acts of 1872 and 1884."

It is not improbable that by a decision of the Supreme Court the expenses of these offices will be put on the Treasury in the near future, but apart from the rulings of the Federal courts thus far in favor of the payment by the Treasury of the necessary expenses of shipping commissioners' offices, is the manifest justice of such a provision of law. It is proposed in section 1 of Senate bill 187, favorably reported to the Senate, and the corresponding House bill, 2663, to amend section 4507 so that it shall read:

"SEC. 4507. The Secretary of the Treasury shall assign in public buildings or otherwise procure, suitable offices and rooms for the shipment and discharge of seamen, to be known as shipping commissioners' offices, and shall procure furniture, stationery, printing, and other requisites for the transaction of the business of such offices."

It is the understanding of this Bureau that to give effect to this amendment, should it be passed, it will be necessary the first year to secure a specific appropriation. Estimates based on the reports of the commissioners show that the first cost of furnishing such offices will be, approximately, \$5,650; for rent, \$5,300, and for maintenance, \$5,350, making for the first year a total of \$16,300. For following years the amount estimated for first cost of furnishing such offices will be omitted, and the annual appropriation necessary for rent, maintenance, etc., will be below \$11,000.

Since the preparation of this estimate the Bureau has completed, or has under contemplation, projects which will permit the reduction of the item asked for for this year from \$18,000 to \$15,000. The salaries of the commissioners and their clerks last year was \$61,511.70, and on the basis of the system of 1884, which created the fund for the maintenance of these offices, the commissioners would have turned into the Treasury a balance of \$27,187. The amount asked for for rent, maintenance, and other necessary expenses is little over one-half the amount which would have been available under the law from 1884 to 1886. It may be stated that at present several of the commissioners are established in Government buildings, but in some ports there are no Government buildings, or such buildings are either already filled by other Government officers or are so remote from the wharves as to be unavailable as shipping commissioners' offices, thus creating a discrimination in the treatment by the Government of shipping commissioners. So far as I am aware, they are the only Government officials, not paid by fees, for whom the Government does not provide offices, though in the shipment and discharge of crews they are required to have rooms of considerable size.

The prime and material object in view, however, is to create conditions more favorable to American seamen, the object being to establish our shipping commissioners' offices as nearly as possible on the same basis as that upon which the British, German, and other successful maritime nations have established their various mercantile marine offices, etc.

EUGENE T. CHAMBERLAIN,
Commissioner of Navigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 14, 1896.*

United States shipping commissioners, fiscal year 1894-95.

Port.	Commissioner.		Salary, clerks.	Total.	Balance.	Number of clerks.
	Maximum pay.	Actual pay.				
Baltimore.....	\$2,500.00	\$2,049.30	\$900.00	\$2,949.30	\$1,088.95	1
Bath.....	2,500.00	1,073.75		1,073.75	73.75	
Boston.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,140.80	4,640.80	5,932.70	3
Brunswick:						
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1895 (six months).....	1,000.00	132.51		132.51	14.74	
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1895.....	1,000.00	143.77		143.77	15.98	
Mobile.....	1,200.00	1,200.00		1,200.00	693.75	
New Bedford.....	2,000.00	741.82		741.82	82.43	
New Orleans.....	2,500.00	2,304.36	1,200.00	3,504.36	1,304.39	2
Newport News.....	2,000.00	346.71		346.71	38.54	
New York.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	12,544.13	17,544.13	7,246.12	11
Norfolk (1895-96).....	2,000.00	1,164.34		1,164.34	1.94	1
Pascagoula.....	2,000.00	484.17		484.17	53.83	
Pensacola.....	2,000.00	558.20		558.20	62.05	
Philadelphia.....	2,900.00	2,900.00	3,328.00	6,228.00	4,640.75	4
Portland, Me.....	2,500.00	1,388.37	800.00	2,188.37	388.38	1
Port Townsend.....	2,000.00	568.80	780.00	1,348.80	63.20	1
Providence.....	2,000.00	1,699.99	485.86	2,185.85	188.90	1
Rockport, Me.....	2,000.00	1,695.37		1,695.37	188.38	
San Francisco.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,737.50	10,737.50	4,345.50	6
Savannah.....	2,000.00	105.33		105.33	11.67	
Waldoboro.....	2,000.00	1,983.31		1,983.31	562.69	
Wilmington, N. C.....	2,000.00	329.15		329.15	36.60	

Astoria and Charleston, S. C., discontinued.

Employees in United States shipping offices.

No.	Port.	Number and salary.	Name.
1	Baltimore.....	1 at \$900 per annum.....	Wm. T. Price.
3	Boston.....	2 at \$1,000 per annum each.....	Chas. G. Dyer, Wm. Miller.
		1 at \$840 per annum.....	Geo. B. Grant.
2	New Orleans.....	1 at \$750 per annum.....	Jas. E. Flynn.
		1 at \$450 per annum.....	Geo. Morris.
11	New York.....	1 at \$2,000 per annum.....	Jas. P. Keenan.
		2 at \$1,400 per annum each.....	M. J. Spellman, Albert J. Kenney
		1 at \$1,200 per annum.....	J. J. N. Symes.
		5 at \$950 per annum each.....	M. J. McGwirk, Norman J. Hannon, Gustave Baer, M. J. Harrigan, Wm. J. Bradley.
		1 at \$900 per annum each.....	Boyce J. Egan.
1	Norfolk.....	1 at \$1,000 per annum each.....	C. H. R. Woodward.
		1 at not to exceed \$300 per annum from the 10 per cent surplus not allowed commissioner.....	J. A. A. Bullock.
4	Philadelphia.....	4 at \$832 per annum, each.....	John J. Hogan, Michael J. McKenna, Michael J. Tierney, Edward J. Grogan.
1	Portland, Me.....	1 at \$800 per annum, each.....	John T. Gallagher.
1	Port Townsend.....	1 at \$780 per annum, each.....	John Barneson.
1	Providence.....	1 at \$50 per month.....	Leonard Nichols.
6	San Francisco.....	1 at \$2,000 per annum.....	S. H. Parker.
		1 at \$1,200 per annum.....	J. F. Curtin.
		2 at \$900 per annum, each.....	H. W. Groth, J. B. Newsom.
		2 at \$720 per annum, each.....	J. W. Danke, F. H. Murphy.

Total, 31 employees, 10 ports, \$29,838 per annum.

SATURDAY, March 14, 1896.

**STATEMENTS OF MR. W. M. AIKEN, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
AND MR. CHARLES E. KEMPER, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
OFFICE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.**

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the best way is to take up these buildings building by building, and I will be very glad, in the first instance, to have a statement of the amount of money required actually to be paid out of the Treasury on these buildings up to the 4th of March next.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad to have that first. I want it touching these buildings, item by item, to be as succinct as possible covering the information, because that part of it I desire to go in the hearing. But, before we begin, have you got the tables completely made?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if they are not too lengthy we can put them in the hearing.

Mr. SAYERS. When you ask the amount of money required to be paid out of the Treasury by the 4th of March next I want you also to ask the amount required to the 1st of July following. I want to put the two together.

GOVERNMENT WHARF, SITKA, ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that is right. Now, in regard to Executive Document 160, in relation to the Government wharf at Sitka, Alaska; what have you to say about that wharf?

Mr. AIKEN. I have this memoranda prepared. You asked four questions. First, the Government wharf is the only one at Sitka, and the Government owning the water front, no other wharf is practicable. (See letter of Secretary of the Treasury, January 18, 1896.)

The CHAIRMAN. Just state the substance of it, because we have the document.

Mr. AIKEN. Second, said wharf is an approach to the public warehouse, is out of repair, and in danger of destruction by the elements. (See letter of Secretary of Treasury, January 18, 1896.) Third, there being no law or regulation authorizing the collection of wharfage at Sitka, the collector, on his own responsibility, collected the fees from merchant vessels and deposited them in the United States Treasury. (See letter of Acting Secretary of the Treasury, July 30, 1895.)

Fourth. The wharf can not be repaired from any appropriation made by Congress, nor from any wharfage fees collected under present laws. (See letter from Comptroller to Secretary of the Treasury, August 5, 1895.)

The CHAIRMAN. Now, have you any real knowledge through your office of how much the repairs to this wharf will cost, other than Document No. 160? You have no specific statement?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; except the statements of the collector of customs and special agents to the Department—verbal statements.

POST-OFFICE, ALLEGHENY, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to the item for post office at Allegheny, Pa.

Mr. KEMPER. You want, as I understand it, a statement showing the balance available on our books to-day?

The CHAIRMAN. How much is available at Allegheny?

Mr. KEMPER. \$24,597.57 over and above the contract liabilities. There is a contract now in force for the erection of the superstructure, placing it under roof, ready for supply of interior finish, to be completed in twelve months from February 5, 1896, at a cost of \$113,000. The office will want, in addition to the \$24,000 mentioned, the sum of \$20,000 to the 3d of March, 1897, and from March 4, 1897, to June 30, 1897, \$55,000 additional, because the interior finish, plumbing, and heating of the building will be all going in during that period.

Mr. STONE. Do you think you will be able to finish that inside of the limit?

Mr. KEMPER. I think so.

PUBLIC BUILDING, BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

The CHAIRMAN. Pass on to the item for public building at Boise City, Idaho. You have not a site there yet?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; and in that connection I think all of these buildings authorized by the last Congress can be disposed of in one statement. These estimates were

made up under my direction on the 1st of last October. They were based upon the condition of work in the office, as it then existed, and these buildings, in the Northwest especially, are in States which have no public buildings, and great pressure was brought to bear on the Department to acquire the sites as soon as possible in order to erect the buildings because they had no other buildings in those States, all of them being located at the State capitals. When the estimates were prepared it was thought the sites would be acquired in a very short time. The proposals for the sites were taken about the 1st of last November, and it being winter time and snow on the ground, the Secretary of the Treasury has concluded to defer the selection of the sites until spring, when the ground can be seen and examined. That being the case, it is very doubtful, even if Congress should increase the allowance of our office by \$50,000, as is already done in the House, whether or not the drawings of those buildings can be touched much before the first of the next calendar year. That being true, no contracts for work can be made for those buildings between this time and the 3d of March, 1897, and I think you can with safety and with justice to the people concerned eliminate all those items.

Mr. SAYERS. Just give them.

Mr. KEMPER. Boise City, Idaho; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Helena, Mont.; South Omaha, Nebr.; Brockton, Mass.; Cumberland, Md.; Newport, Ky.—

Mr. HAINER. Do you pretend to say there is snow on the ground to prevent your locating the sites? Do you say there has been snow this winter at South Omaha to prevent your locating a site?

Mr. KEMPER. I do not know as to that; but that building, so far as acquisition of site is concerned, has been grouped with all these Northwestern sites.

Mr. HAINER. Why should it? The conditions there are certainly entirely different.

Mr. KEMPER. That is a matter of policy for the Secretary of the Treasury to decide. Of all the buildings authorized by last Congress only two sites have been acquired, Denver and Pottsville, Pa.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want Pottsville, Pa., out, too? Read over your list again.

Mr. KEMPER. My list is Cumberland, Md.; Pottsville, Pa.; Newport, Ky.; Denver, Colo.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Helena, Mont.; Brockton, Mass.; Boise City, Idaho; and South Omaha, Nebr.

POST-OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. With that statement we will go on seriatim. Now, for post-office at Buffalo, N. Y. What have you got to say as to that?

Mr. KEMPER. There is a balance available to-day of \$160,031.97. In addition to that there will be required to March 3, 1897, \$80,000, and to the 30th of June, 1897, \$120,000 additional, for these reasons.

The CHAIRMAN. Just briefly state them.

Mr. KEMPER. There is a contract in force now for stone and brick masonry, basement and area walls, amounting to \$58,078, accepted October 28, 1895, to be completed in one hundred and twenty five working days; probable date of completion July, 1896; Sneed & Co. Iron Works, basement columns and first floor beams \$18,980, accepted December 28, 1895, to be completed in five months from date of approval. Probable date of completion July 18, 1896. The office within the next eighty days will enter into a contract for the masonry, ironwork, and floor arches of the superstructure. It is for the entire building put under roof, completing the building, except interior finish, heating, and plumbing. That includes the ironwork and everything of the sort; so by the middle of the summer the heavy work of that building will commence, and it will require all the money we have asked?

POST-OFFICE, BROCKTON, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, at Brockton, Mass., no site has been acquired, I understand from you, and under the policy it will not require anything by March 4, 1897, in addition to what you have?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you want any money between March 4 and the 30th of June, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. I expect we will.

Mr. SAYERS. How much will you need?

Mr. KEMPER. We will probably want on this small building—

Mr. SAYERS. On this building at Brockton?

Mr. KEMPER. The whole appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. For the next fiscal year you do not want the whole appropriation?

Mr. KEMPER. We will ask for that next year.

Mr. SAYERS. Please answer my question; I do not know what you are going to do next year. For the next fiscal year you will want the whole appropriation?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That you can not speak of with certainty. That is your judgment, but you do not know exactly when you are going to get this site or to make plans, but it is your best judgment during the next fiscal year after the 4th of March you can place this under contract?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. And expend the money?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand you, you will not be ready to contract at Brockton before the 4th of March, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say on a \$75,000 building it will take you twelve months to be ready to contract?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; I do not mean to say that, but I do mean to say there are twenty-two or twenty-three buildings ahead of this building in our office which have already been appropriated for by Congress, and which we build in chronological sequence—according to the time when they pass Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not be ready to contract for the post-office at Brockton before the 4th of March, or advertise for contracts before the 4th of March, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you need any money to be actually expended for the construction of this building at Brockton, Mass., before the 30th day of June, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. I think so, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you reasonably certain, or not?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; we are reasonably certain.

Mr. SAYERS. How much will you need?

Mr. AIKEN. This building is of such a size that we can put it all together in one contract.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you need \$50,000 between now and the 30th day of June, 1897?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, to enable you to contract you will need for the completion of that building \$50,000?

Mr. KEMPER. With the right to contract, which we have not got now.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had the right to contract you would not need anything for the remainder of the fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. Oh, yes; because about the 1st of next January the plans of these buildings authorized by the last Congress will be taken up. The work in the office now will be pretty well disposed of by that time, and we can turn the whole force then to these buildings and get them out pretty rapidly, and on a building of that size it would require about three months to prepare designs, drawings, write specifications, advertise, and make a contract, so about the 4th of next March that building will be ready to go on the market. Then we ought to have a reasonable amount of money for constructive purposes from the 4th of March until the first day of July, and it being a small building I should say the whole appropriation should be made.

The CHAIRMAN. But that building would not be completed until after July, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. It would not be completed before the 1st of July, but being a small building the whole appropriation ought to be made.

The CHAIRMAN. You would put the whole under contract?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You will need the money for actual expenditure before the 30th of June?

Mr. KEMPER. Unquestionably.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no right to make a contract at Brockton?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had a right to contract you could go ahead and make a contract independent of the appropriation?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE, CUMBERLAND, MD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the same thing true of Cumberland as at Brockton? You have the right to contract at Cumberland, I see?

Mr. KEMPER. I do not remember as to that.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you need your estimate of \$50,000 before the 30th of June, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. We can not spend all the \$75,000 between the 1st of January and the 30th of June, 1897, at Cumberland.

Mr. SAYERS. You have to buy your site?

Mr. KEMPER. We have to buy the site, prepare plans, and have a contract in force.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got \$25,000 now?

Mr. KEMP R. I would say, reasonably, about one-third of the \$50,000 we could expend.

Mr. SAYERS. Then you will need about \$15,000 before the 30th of June, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is between March 4 and June 30?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE, CHEYENNE, WYO.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item for public building at Cheyenne. That is the same as at Brockton?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money will you need for actual expenditure by the 30th of June, 1897?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a statement complete of the amount you will need between March 4 and June 30?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; we did not prepare that branch of the statement.

Mr. SAYERS. I asked you to prepare a statement of what money will be necessary to be expended out of your estimates between now and the 30th day of June, 1897.

Mr. KEMPER. Well, in the discussion of this question in the office, we assumed it was the purpose of the committee to make appropriations for all of these buildings only up to March 3, 1897, and what you indicated has been followed on all other estimates submitted with reference to work now in course of completion, but having reached the conclusion that this work would not be commenced we made no estimate in the office upon that point.

The CHAIRMAN. He can make the estimate and furnish it.

Mr. KEMPER. We can give you a letter by Monday which will furnish you the information in full.

Mr. AIKEN. We have answered all except that.

The CHAIRMAN. You will furnish us the information that the governor wants?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And write us a letter covering all, building by building?

Mr. KEMPER. We have all that information in reference to work now going on; but presuming that it was your purpose only to appropriate to March 3, 1897, and knowing that the condition of the work in the office would not permit us to get at these buildings and have them ready for contract by that time, the estimates that the Governor wants upon these buildings were not made.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the new buildings?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; we have that data as to all the rest.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what the Governor wants is as to these new buildings, and you write us a letter.

Mr. SAYERS. I gave him the questions, and he has just simply answered a part of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what you want is a completion of the answer. Will you be kind enough to write us a letter, and the clerk can take it and add it to the hearings at the proper places? Is that satisfactory, governor?

Mr. SAYERS. Entirely.

MINT, DENVER, COLO.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, for the mint at Denver, Colo. What have you to say about that?

Mr. KEMPER. We treated that along with the other buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. As not requiring any appropriation?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir. No appropriation required.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no site at Denver?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; the site has been acquired.

The CHAIRMAN. What did it cost?

Mr. KEMPER. That site cost, I think, about \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And what is true as to Cheyenne, Boise, and Brockton is true also at Denver?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; with reference to the probable time that these various new works will be commenced. We had to take that into consideration.

COURT-HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. There is the right to contract at Denver? Now, for the court-house at Detroit, Mich., there is the right to contract there?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what amount do you desire?

Mr. KEMPER. We have on our books available \$233,908.32. As this building will be nearing completion March 3, 1897, the whole amount, namely, \$125,364.29, asked for will be required to complete the building.

The CHAIRMAN. By the 3d of March next?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

PUBLIC BUILDING, HELENA, MONT.

The CHAIRMAN. For public building at Helena, Mont., that is the same as at Boise City?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office and court-house at Kansas City, Mo. You have the right to contract there?

Mr. KEMPER. We have the right to contract. There is an apparent deficit on that building now of \$12,133.07. In other words, if we pay to-day all the contract liabilities which rest on that building that deficit would exist. In further explanation, we would not have enough money to day to pay up the contract liabilities by this much. I have this note in reference to it:

"In view of the satisfactory progress the Secretary thought it possible that the masonry may be completed within this calendar year and the estimates should not be reduced."

That was our first conclusion in reference to it. We went over the matter again very carefully, and have reached this conclusion:

"Reduce estimate of \$100,000 to \$50,000 to March 3, 1897; maintain estimate for fiscal year."

Mr. SAYERS. Why did you put this estimate of \$100,000 if you did not need it?

Mr. KEMPER. These estimates were made up the first week in October. We had to proceed in preparing the estimates on the condition of the work as it then existed, and the condition of work in the drafting room and in the computing division.

Mr. SAYERS. Then you admit the estimates of your office are unreliable?

Mr. KEMPER. They were reliable at that date.

Mr. SAYERS. But they are unreliable now?

Mr. KEMPER. The conditions change.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to put this question to you: You admit your estimates now are unreliable?

Mr. KEMPER. We admit circumstances have changed since the estimates were made.

Mr. SAYERS. What circumstances have changed in relation to this Kansas City post-office?

Mr. KEMPER. There has been very little change made in the estimate there.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask now \$50,000?

Mr. KEMPER. To run to the 3d of March, 1897, and to maintain the estimates for the full fiscal year, and that is just what we asked in the estimate of October 1.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, what is the character of the construction of this building. I understood here from Mr. Dockery just now that there would be a deficiency; to what extent?

Mr. KEMPER. One hundred and sixteen thousand dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose that deficiency is not given you?

Mr. KEMPER. The building will not be completed.

Mr. SAYERS. What portion will remain uncompleted?

Mr. KEMPER. We will put it under roof and go as far as we can in completing it. We might finish up the post-office portion of the building and perhaps some other portion, but it could not be made a completed building unless that amount is given to us.

Mr. SAYERS. In other words, in order to complete that building you have to have \$116,000 more than the \$1,200,000, the original limit?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me understand you. Twelve hundred thousand dollars is the authorized limit?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether that limit is exceeded or not, it requires \$50,000 of appropriations to pay the bills up to the 3d of March, inclusive, next, and \$50,000 more from the 3d of March until the 1st of July, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, to fully complete the building would require \$116,000 outside of the limit. It would require the limit to be broken, and \$116,000 more. Now, if that limit is not broken you would probably finish up the post-office part and leave the other unfinished?

Mr. KEMPER. We would finish the building as far as we could go.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether that limit is broken or not, you only need the \$50,000 to the 4th of March next?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And an additional \$50,000 from the 4th of March to the 1st of July, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Why is the increase of this limit necessary?

Mr. KEMPER. We started out with the idea that the building would be constructed of sandstone or limestone, but a tremendous pressure was brought to bear on the Department to have it constructed of granite, and granite was used. And in addition to that the carving on the building is costly, and it is necessary to have this money to give the building such a finish as a building of that character should have.

Mr. HAINER. In other words, you have thought the public necessities and public service required the use of better material to construct it in an economical and substantial manner?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. When is it expected this building will be completed?

Mr. KEMPER. If this Congress passes legislation extending the limit, even though the appropriation of \$116,000 is not made, the building ought to be completed about the 1st of January, 1898.

Mr. HAINER. I see there has been appropriated thus far \$950,000, which would indicate an appropriation of \$200,000 has yet to be made to reach that limit—in other words, \$150,000 beyond your estimate for 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. But you say you still expect to complete it by the 1st of January, 1898?

Mr. KEMPER. If Congress increases the limit by \$116,000 and we can push our drawings ahead, the contract for the interior finish, plumbing, and heating would be awarded about the first of next year, and the granite work will probably be completed within that time, and the entire building finished sometime about the 1st of January, 1898. It might run a few months beyond that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to ask you a question merely to get at the facts, and you may put this in the hearing. I will ask you if you are familiar with this law of March 2, 1889:

"That hereafter no plans shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for any public building authorized by law to be erected until after the sites thereof shall have been finally selected, and he shall not authorize or approve any plans of any such buildings which shall involve a greater expenditure for the completion of such building, including heating apparatus, elevators, and approaches thereto, than the amount which shall remain of the sum specified in the law authorizing the erection of such building, excluding cost of site."

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Notwithstanding that law, the plans at Kansas City were changed touching carving and finishing?

Mr. KEMPER. No; the plans of the carving were not changed; it was a change of material.

The CHAIRMAN. You substituted granite for sandstone or limestone?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who did that?

Mr. KEMPER. I do not know, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it done, about when?

Mr. KEMPER. When I say I do not know who did it, I wish to qualify that remark somewhat. There was an interregnum of six months in our office during which time I was at the head of it, but the plans of the building were made during the administration of Mr. O'Rourke, showing a granite building and this elegant carving, etc.; so, while I can not answer positively, I suppose it must have been done under his directions.

The CHAIRMAN. The Supervising Architect is under the Secretary of the Treasury, is he not?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could any of these plans be changed in the teeth of this law without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. KEMPER. Possibly, yes; it is impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to give his personal supervision to the preparation of plans in our office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there an order in your office that made this—is it of record?

Mr. KEMPER. I know of none.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these plans made afterwards, I mean as to the change of material.

Mr. KEMPER. I can not answer as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it practical for you to ascertain?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you ascertain all the facts in reference to these plans originally made, and changes thereto of material of which you speak, when the change was made, by whose order, whether it was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury or any assistant? Write us a letter, giving all the facts in detail.

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir. (See letter appended hereto.)

Mr. SAYERS. I want to know whether in the change of these plans it was believed by the office that there would be a necessity of asking an increase of appropriation above the limit fixed by law, and if so, to what extent; in other words, that by the change of the plans that this building would necessarily cost when finished \$116,000 more than the limit fixed by law of \$1,200,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; I would like to say right here to you gentlemen of the committee, I suppose our office is subjected to more political pressure than any office of the Government. Every member and every Senator who is interested in a public building endeavors to get the best building that he can, and very frequently the policy of the office is changed because of pressure brought to bear either upon the office or upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. AIKEN. I should say modifies it.

Mr. KEMPER. Well, swerves it from the direction it would take.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think of the following, which I will read. This is an examination made of Supervising Architect O'Rourke by Governor Sayers on the 21st day of December, 1893.

"The CHAIRMAN. You believe the building can be completed within the limit of \$1,200,000?

"Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir.

"The CHAIRMAN. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been already appropriated, leaving a balance of \$450,000 to be appropriated. Would you advise us to put a clause in the bill to authorize you to contract for the completion of the building?

"Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir; subject to the limit of cost, but not subject to the amount appropriated.

"The CHAIRMAN. Then could that building be completed within the next two fiscal years?

"Mr. O'ROURKE. I think so.

"The CHAIRMAN. Then it would be good policy to provide at once for the appropriation between the two fiscal years, giving so much as may be necessary now?

"Mr. O'ROURKE. Giving us as much as we would work up?"

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; I never heard of it before.

The CHAIRMAN. You will write us a letter giving that information, and I just wanted to call your attention to it.

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

APPRAISER'S WAREHOUSE, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for the appraiser's warehouse at New York City.

Mr. KEMPER. On that building we have the right to contract. We have recently contracted for all the iron and steel work of the additional eight stories authorized by the last Congress, at the cost of about \$340,000. We have no balance available on that building, but an apparent deficit of \$178,859.94. We will want there all the money we have asked for—\$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. By what time?

Mr. KEMPER. By the 3d of March, 1897.

Mr. SAYERS. How much will you want for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. As all the superstructure, ironwork, etc., of the eight additional stories is now under contract, with the probability that proposals will be accepted by May 1, 1896, for supply of masonry, interior finishing, plumbing, etc., with a view to the completion of the building in the coming calendar year, the estimates should not be reduced.

Mr. SAYERS. I mean up to June 30, 1897.

Mr. KEMPER. We will want the balance of the appropriation for the eight additional stories.

Mr. SAYERS. You mean the balance of the limit of cost?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. So that you should have for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, \$800,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. That will all be expended by the 1st of July, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. If that is true, how do you only ask \$500,000? Do you expect you would only use that by the 4th of March?

Mr. KEMPER. The policy of the office in reference to the building has been changed since the estimates were made. We now propose letting the masonry, interior

finish—everything except heating, plumbing, and elevators—in one contract, which is now on the market, and includes the virtual finishing of the building. This contract will probably be in force by the 1st of May, and everything being in one contract work will proceed very much more rapidly than we anticipated when the estimates were made.

POST-OFFICE, NEWPORT, KY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the post-office at Newport, Ky. That is the same as at Helena?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

PUBLIC BUILDING, OMAHA, NEBR.

The CHAIRMAN. For court-house, custom-house, and post-office at Omaha, Nebr. You have power to contract there?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; we have the right to contract. We have on hand \$118,818.12. Everything is contingent upon getting a deficiency. The heating and plumbing drawings are about done; interior-finish drawings about half done, and suspended awaiting an increase of limit of \$100,000. The amount required in addition to the balance available to be actually expended to March 3, 1897, is \$70,000, and from March 4, 1897, to June 30, 1897, \$55,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is that increase of limit made necessary?

Mr. KEMPER. It is a right long story to go into all the details of the building, but a portion of the increase was made necessary by using a certain kind of granite—Colorado red granite—at the earnest personal appeal, I think, of Senator Manderson, who was then in Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Who changed that plan as to the material?

Mr. KEMPER. Mr. O'Rourke was Architect at that time, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the records of the office show that?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When you give Kansas City you may also give Omaha in the letter. (See letter appended hereto.)

Mr. SAYERS. I want the same information also respecting whether any increase of cost over and above the limit was expected by reason of that change.

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. In that connection I wish to call attention to the fact you will find the original material was found on inspection to be unsuitable, and that was the primary cause of the change in the kind of granite.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you wish to throw the responsibility of that charge on the Secretary?

Mr. HAINER. I do not care anything about that. I think the Secretary did just exactly right, and we are all responsible for it, and I am perfectly willing, as far as the delegation is concerned, to share the responsibility. If there is anything wrong about it we will assume our full share of it.

Mr. STONE. When these bills for the construction of post-office buildings are first passed, is not the limit of cost generally fixed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds rather than by the Supervising Architect? I mean, when legislation is first had for the construction of buildings they generally put a limit of cost in the legislation. Is the limit of cost made after a careful consideration of the subject-matter by the Supervising Architect, or does he touch it until the bills are passed?

Mr. KEMPER. Bills are referred to our office for examination, and we collect all the data we can get bearing on the subject—how many Federal officials are to be stationed in that building, what branches of the service in the city or town are to go into the building—and then we make what is termed a preliminary estimate of the cost and report to the committee that a suitable building for the Federal Government in such and such a city or town will probably cost so much money; but these estimates from the very nature of things are not exactly accurate, and I think that is one of the causes why deficiencies arise.

Mr. STONE. How can you estimate the cost of a site; that has to be considered, does it not?

Mr. KEMPER. The estimates are more or less problematical, but we give them the benefit of our best judgment; nevertheless, we can not anticipate every unforeseen contingency which may arise.

Mr. STONE. Is not the limit of cost largely fixed, then, by mere guesswork of Members of Congress interested in the passage of the bill, and all that; and is it not a fact in nearly every one of these buildings you have to have deficiencies, many of them, at least?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes; that is true. We give the best estimate that we can, but we do not know, as you say, what the site will cost.

Mr. STONE. For instance, you take these new constructions which are added. They come in the sundry civil bill in the Senate?

Mr. KEMPER. I knew nothing about them.

Mr. STONE. You were not consulted about them at all?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

Mr. STONE. They were added at the instance of some Senator who represented the State in which they were to be constructed, and he did not fix the limit of cost with any degree of trying to ascertain the exact cost, but just guessed at it?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Which building do you refer to? I think in all these buildings the limit of cost was fixed by the legislation authorizing the building.

Mr. KEMPER. It was fixed by the legislation authorizing the building, but all these new buildings authorized by the last session of Congress were never referred to our office for any estimate of cost.

The CHAIRMAN. They went through by special act, however?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the original limit fixed at this court-house and custom-house at Omaha? I think the limit has already been extended once.

Mr. KEMPER. The limit of cost of site and building, \$1,200,000; cost of site, \$400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the estimated cost in the first instance?

Mr. KEMPER. The report will show. That I have not a copy of.

The CHAIRMAN. You need this \$70,000 by the 4th of March, 1897, whether the limit is again broken or not?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And whether it is broken or not, it does not affect the amount you will need by the 4th of March, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you need up to June 30, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. Fifty-five thousand dollars additional to the \$70,000; and right in this connection I think that this Congress, in justice to the Treasury Department, should pass such legislation as is necessary to increase the limit of cost on this building. It will have to be done sooner or later whether you appropriate at this session the money named for the increased limit or not. We will then know on what basis to prepare the drawings for the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly; but practically, so far as the time of completion is concerned, it would not make much difference whether the limit was increased now or at the next session of Congress.

Mr. KEMPER. I think it would.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it would expedite it, if it is to be increased, if it was increased now?

Mr. AIKEN. I want to call attention that the drawings are under way and have been suspended waiting for that action. The Supervising Architect is unwilling to take that responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. But the Supervising Architect has taken such action in the progress of construction as makes the extension of the limit absolutely necessary, as I understand it, in order to complete it?

Mr. HAINER. When will this building be completed?

Mr. AIKEN. It is already under roof, and it will take about eighteen months, I should think.

Mr. HAINER. You will need this extension of limit at what time?

Mr. KEMPER. It should come at once. The work is at a standstill.

Mr. HAINER. You have authority to contract?

Mr. KEMPER. But we do not like to contract with a deficiency staring us in the face. It is not good business.

Mr. STONE. You have no authority to contract beyond the limit?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

PUBLIC BUILDING, POTTSVILLE, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Pottsville, Pa., you have already referred to.

Mr. SAYERS. You have left out the information I called for on this.

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; we have not any of that data on these buildings. You shall have it, though. We will give it to you in full detail.

The CHAIRMAN. At Pottsville, Pa., there is no site purchased?

Mr. KEMPER. The site has been acquired there.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you do not require any appropriation before the 4th of March next?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir. We can not reach the building, prepare drawings, and have a contract out before that time.

Mr. STONE. Was the site bought inside of the appropriation of \$20,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; the site was bought inside of the appropriation, but practically consumed it, running just about to the amount allowed by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you can not prepare your plans for the construction of the building before March 4, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

POST-OFFICE, SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at South Omaha, Nebr. The same thing is true there?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Does your office know of any condition which would prevent the purchase of the site and entering upon that work at once?

Mr. KEMPER. There are two conditions which control our office. The first is the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury himself with reference to the acquisition of this site. When that has been settled and the site bought, then we will have ahead of this building on our books some twenty-odd buildings which have to be taken up and drawings made and put on the market before we can reach South Omaha.

Mr. HAINER. There are no conditions outside of the Department which interfere with the proceeding with that work of acquiring this site and commencing the erection of the building?

Mr. KEMPER. I know of none.

Mr. HAINER. You have no reason to suspect any, have you?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office, court-house, and custom-house at St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. KEMPER. We have there a balance available of \$97,194.93, and the amount can be reduced to the 3d of March, 1897, say to \$60,000, but we desire to maintain the estimate for the fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. You will have an actual expenditure up to the 30th of June, 1897, of \$250,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; the estimate we made last October.

PUBLIC BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office and court-house at San Francisco. That building has not been commenced yet, has it?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; the building has not been commenced.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a report from that board of engineers?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; the report was received about the 1st of August. I made a personal visit myself and found that both reports, that and the previous report, were all we wanted and work could proceed. The drawings are now being started upon that basis. In the interval between my visit and the present time I have had interviews with the judges there and correspondence with them, who stated that the plans as originally drawn were unsatisfactory; so new plans are being drawn for the proper arrangement and adjustment of the court rooms.

Mr. SAYERS. What judges?

Mr. AIKEN. I think Judge McKenna was one and Judge Morrow the other.

Mr. SAYERS. Do they control the plans and specifications of this building?

Mr. KEMPER. No, I do not know that they control them.

Mr. SAYERS. They said they were unsatisfactory, and you are going to change them?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; exactly.

Mr. SAYERS. How much did those plans and specifications you prepared cost?

Mr. AIKEN. To prepare? They were only sketch plans, and the specifications were not made at all. I could not tell you what they cost, because it was done before I came into the office.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, do you propose to revise your plans altogether?

Mr. AIKEN. We propose to revise the sketch plans.

Mr. SAYERS. Altogether?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money have you on hand now of the \$1,300,000 that has been appropriated?

Mr. KEMPER. We have a balance available of \$216,783.01, which will last us until the 3d of March, 1897.

Mr. SAYERS. How much additional will you require to the 30th day of June, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. One hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. STONE. Will the changes you contemplate making in the plans and specifications in this building at San Francisco result in a deficit?

Mr. AIKEN. I think not. I do not think it will make any difference in the cost of the building at all.

Mr. STONE. I understood you to say the judges were not satisfied with the contemplated building as set forth by the sketch plans and they want it changed. Does their desire for a change affect anything more than the internal arrangement of the court rooms and offices of the court?

Mr. AIKEN. That is about all.

Mr. STONE. And where you can make changes to humor the occupants of the building without increasing the limit, you do that?

Mr. AIKEN. We endeavor to do it; yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. And you do not think it will increase the cost?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; I do not think it will.

Mr. STONE. Well, ought not that to be a matter of first import and inquiry when a change is made, to determine whether that will increase the limit or not?

Mr. AIKEN. I considered that, and I do not think it will make any difference in the cost.

COURT-HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, I will ask you as to the court-house at Savannah. How much is available there now?

Mr. KEMPER. We have a balance available of \$22,482.19. The balance of appropriation will probably suffice to March 3, 1897, and the amount required from March 4, 1897, to June 30, 1897, is \$100,000.

Mr. SAYERS. You will expend this \$100,000 that you estimate between now and the 30th of June, 1897?

PUBLIC BUILDING, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. He will expend that from the 3d of March, 1897, to the 30th of June, 1897. The next item is the court-house and custom-house at Sioux City, Iowa.

Mr. KEMPER. The estimate there will have to be maintained, because the contract for the interior finish is about to be let and all the money will be required.

Mr. SAYERS. That will complete the entire building?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At Savannah—just to drop back a minute—there was a bill reported yesterday in the House to increase that limit. In view of that fact, will you continue to make a contract under the old limit, or will you stop?

Mr. KEMPER. We have a contract in force now and suspended, awaiting the action of Congress with reference to the additional \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How long do you propose to wait?

Mr. KEMPER. Until the 1st day of June.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if Congress does not extend the limit, you will finish it up under the old limit?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you in regard to the post-office at Washington, D. C.?

Mr. KEMPER. If all contract liabilities upon that building to-day had to be paid at once there would be a deficit of \$53,288.95. In other words, our contract liabilities exceed the cash on hand by that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. What is required by the 3d of March next upon this building to meet contracts?

Mr. KEMPER. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is necessary to meet all expenses to the 3d of March, 1897.

Mr. SAYERS. What will be necessary to be expended during the entire fiscal year, that is, up to the 30th of June, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. One hundred thousand dollars more than the \$275,000.

Mr. SAYERS. In other words, your entire estimate is \$375,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, I want to ask you, if that is money enough, whether the limit is broken on this building or not?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, on the theory that the limit will not be broken. Has the work that has been done upon that building up to this time and the contracts which have been let upon that building made it necessary, to finish the building, that the limit should be broken?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that determined upon?

Mr. KEMPER. At various times. All of which information is given fully in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to the Speaker of the House about a month ago.

The CHAIRMAN. We have that document?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose this limit is broken; as I understand, you ask an appropriation of \$95,000, at some time or other, above the limit?

Mr. KEMPER. I beg your pardon. It is \$470,000 above the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not so understand, and I read that letter as carefully as I knew how. What is the limit on the building?

Mr. KEMPER. The limit of the cost of the building itself is \$2,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have power to contract?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have contracted, and an appropriation of \$375,000 would give you all the money within the limit. Now, have you Document No. 256 before you? Now, I see you want here \$355,000 over and above the limit, and then you want to add \$50,000 for carrying out contemplated change in the plan of the six upper stories, by which additional office room will be made available?

Mr. KEMPER. That states what the actual deficiency of that building is as it stands designed now without the changes that Mr. Aiken contemplates, and without the independent electric-power plant, leaving the question of those changes and the putting in of the power plant to the discretion of Congress, but we do need \$355,000 to properly complete the building as it stands to-day.

Mr. SAYERS. Over and above the \$375,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Over and above the limit?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are these betterments in here; change in material?

Mr. KEMPER. Not so much change in material as change in the method of treating material. You will find that a little further along in the letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I understand it requires \$355,000 in addition to the full limit, and then it requires \$115,000 more—\$65,000 for the lighting and power plant, and \$50,000, making \$115,000 in all—for carrying out the contemplated change in the plans on the six upper stories?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes; which Mr. Aiken has under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, has it not gone far enough to ascertain if that has to be done?

Mr. AIKEN. It stands ready to be done upon authority to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it not always contemplated it should be eight stories? Did not the law provide it should be eight stories?

Mr. AIKEN. It was originally six stories and amended to eight stories.

Mr. KEMPER. The original official estimate submitted to Congress before this Administration came in contemplated six stories at a cost of \$2,000,000, and the appropriation of \$2,000,000 was founded on that estimate. Congress by subsequent act directed the Secretary of the Treasury to make it eight stories.

The CHAIRMAN. No, I think not. I think the original act said eight stories.

Mr. KEMPER. I speak, Mr. Cannon, of the estimate of \$2,000,000 being founded on a six-story building.

Mr. HAINER. Six stories, basement, and attic.

Mr. KEMPER. But we were afterwards directed by Congress, when the building was established upon that estimate, to make it eight stories high, but that was done before I came into the office, and I have no personal knowledge of the matter. The office of the Supervising Architect under the Harrison Administration made an estimate of cost of a six-story building and ascertained it to be \$2,000,000. Congress subsequently made it an eight-story building. However that may be, the action taken was by the former Administration and not by this. The plans were drawn and the contract let.

The CLERK. The original limit of cost was \$800,000 in the act of June 25, 1890, passed the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, and in an interview with the Supervising Architect you [Mr. Cannon] ascertained that he intended to construct a building only three stories high for a city post-office only. That interview resulted in an amendment of the original act in the sundry civil bill of that session, which became a law August 30, 1890, requiring the building should not be less than eight stories high and to cost not exceeding \$1,900,000, exclusive of cost of site. At the following session of Congress a question developed about the fireproof quality of the building and a further increase was authorized in the limit of cost, bringing it up from \$1,900,000 to \$2,000,000. This was done in the sundry civil act approved March 3, 1891.

The CHAIRMAN. I have before me a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury

dated December 19, 1894, in which this building is recognized as an eight story building in compliance with the law.

Mr. KEMPER. That building was designed as an eight-story building by Mr. Edbrooke, and plans approved by Secretary Foster and the other necessary Cabinet officers, and the contract awarded for the superstructure before Secretary Carlisle became Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want now is the limit to be broken on this building to the extent of \$470,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, if the limit is not broken, you have told us what you want until the 4th of March next, and how much you want for the remainder of the fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the limit is broken; having power to contract as you have, how much money will you actually want—I mean, if the limit is broken so as to give you the \$470,000 authorization?

Mr. KEMPER. I think we can stand on the estimates we have submitted this morning—\$275,000 to the 3d of March, 1897, and the balance of the appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. The balance of what appropriation?

Mr. KEMPER. The balance of the \$2,000,000 appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, that will cover the money which is actually required, whether the limit is broken or not. If the limit is broken, however, to the extent of \$475,000, you will then go on and make your contract; but you will not require any more money to be expended in the next fiscal year than you indicate here?

Mr. KEMPER. It does not seem so at this time, although conditions may change.

Mr. STONE. You have stated it is important to the success of the building and proper construction of it to break that limit now?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Just let me ask you some questions here, so I can get at the reasons for breaking the limit. What I understand from you is this, that you will want in all \$2,355,000 to build this building, without reference to the changes suggested by the present Supervising Architect?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it \$2,355,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. That is to say, if you construct this building as now contemplated you will require an addition of \$355,000 to the \$2,000,000 authorized by Congress?

Mr. KEMPER. That amount is imperatively needed to finish the building as it now stands designed.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, take the first item of \$65,000 which will be required to be appropriated to build an independent light and power plant. What will be the advantages to result from the establishment of an independent light and power plant should Congress authorize the Department to do so?

Mr. AIKEN. That is to save future expense; that is for the incorporation of a light and power plant there on which the Government would save the cost of hiring light and power outside.

Mr. SAYERS. How much would it cost per annum for the Government to hire light and power from the outside?

Mr. AIKEN. I will have to find that out for you.

Mr. KEMPER. That is rather a difficult question.

Mr. SAYERS. Of course we understand it has to be approximated.

Mr. AIKEN. I will try and find that out for you. I have not the data here.

Mr. SAYERS. You will put that in?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Are there any additional advantages besides that of cost in having an independent light and power plant?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; because if these offices are installed there you will want power for various purposes. Very nearly all these offices will want some power.

Mr. SAYERS. For what purpose?

Mr. AIKEN. Well, for printing, and for performing light work, laboratories, etc., for these new offices which are contemplated to go into this building, and also for elevators and lighting. It is to accommodate the different departments which will go in that building.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, you will make as careful an estimate as you can in regard to the annual cost of furnishing this light and power plant to this building by an outside party?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; but that will be pretty vague.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand, but you can make a due allowance. You ask \$50,000 for carrying out contemplated change in the plans of the six upper stories. What is that contemplated change?

MR. AIKEN. When I came into the office I found the building contemplated on each story there one tier of offices only, with a large corridor 16 feet wide running around this courtyard wall. On looking over the requirements of that building I found that it was intended to put into that building as many departments or offices as were now occupying rented quarters which could be accommodated therein, so I sent to the chiefs of all these divisions and the Secretaries of the different Departments requesting information as to what would be needed. By the information received from them we apportioned the space in such a way as to give that accommodation and take off from these outside offices a certain space for corridors, and threw the interior corridor into a new series of offices.

MR. SAYERS. How much additional accommodation in the way of offices will this additional expenditure of \$50,000 give if you make this contemplated change?

MR. AIKEN. It will give some 62 or 63 offices.

MR. SAYERS. About how many clerks to an office?

MR. AIKEN. I could not tell you without referring back to those papers.

MR. SAYERS. How many square feet to each office?

MR. AIKEN. The offices average about 14 by 16 feet.

MR. SAYERS. And if the \$50,000 is given you for making this contemplated change you will increase the number of offices in the building by 62 or 63?

MR. AIKEN. About that.

MR. SAYERS. Fourteen by 16 feet?

MR. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

MR. SAYERS. If you do not get this \$50,000, of course that room will be occupied as corridors and be vacant?

MR. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

MR. SAYERS. What effect would this contemplated change, if carried into execution, have upon the interior of the building? Would these new rooms be comfortable, or would they not interfere with the light and ventilation of the other rooms?

MR. AIKEN. I think not. I think they will be good office working rooms.

MR. SAYERS. And would not interfere with the occupants of the other rooms as now provided?

MR. AIKEN. No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Are these 60 rooms you speak of additional on the last floor?

MR. AIKEN. No, sir; they are from the third floor up.

THE CHAIRMAN. When you get to the last floor, which is the floor under the roof, the eighth story above the basement, will those make good offices?

MR. AIKEN. Those will be used principally for laboratories and photograph galleries.

THE CHAIRMAN. Is there enough space above these offices between them and the roof to make them comfortable in the heat of the summer?

MR. AIKEN. For the purposes of laboratories and photograph galleries they seem to be well adapted.

MR. HAINER. The addition of these new rooms for offices will reduce the area of the other offices?

MR. AIKEN. Yes, but it takes away from the other offices a certain portion of the room that is not really very useful.

MR. HAINER. These changes, of course, contemplate no changes whatever in the exterior of the building?

MR. AIKEN. None whatever.

MR. HAINER. Then, is not the estimate of \$50,000 for these 60 interior rooms a large estimate?

MR. AIKEN. We think not. The partitions and floors are all fireproof—iron and terra cotta.

MR. HAINER. But you do not reduce the floor space a particle here, so that the flooring will be exactly the same whether you make this change or not?

MR. AIKEN. Yes.

MR. KEMPER. These rooms will have to be finished inside just as the other rooms.

MR. HAINER. But the only change you contemplate is in the interior finish of the new rooms?

MR. AIKEN. Virtually. It is to put in two sets of partition walls in each story.

MR. HAINER. Is not that a very much larger proportion of cost than is necessary for the other rooms there?

MR. AIKEN. No, sir; I think not. We have to strengthen the floors in certain ways by some additional construction, as there is a little additional load.

MR. SAYERS. What is the present floor space—that is, excluding the corridors and including only the net floor space of the rooms in this building, should it be completed as now proposed, leaving out these contemplated changes, and excluding that portion of the building to be set aside for the post-office? I understand the first floor is to be set aside for the post-office.

MR. AIKEN. Entirely.

MR. SAYERS. And the rest of the building is to be occupied by the Government generally?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, I want to know what is the net room-floor space of the building; in other words, how many clerks can be conveniently accommodated?

Mr. AIKEN. I will have to inquire about that.

Mr. SAYERS. And then, also, in connection with that, give me the increase by this contemplated change if authorized.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. We may be asked the question of how many rooms you will have, and how many clerks you will accommodate in the rooms according to the present plans, and how many if the addition is made.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will allow me right there—last year Mr. Carlisle transmitted a letter, which is in the hearings, dated December 19, 1894, in which he uses this language:

"The floors which will probably not be required by the city post-office, and which may be used for other office purposes, are the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, each floor containing 24,000 square feet, showing an aggregate of 168,000 square feet."

I just call attention to that.

Mr. SAYERS. My idea is simply this: I want him if he can do it to show me how much is the net room space; in other words, the available space for occupancy, and I want it before this change and after this change.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. In that same connection, please give us an explanation of the fact that this does not interfere with the ventilation of the offices, as it seems to me now the corridor which you provide is an interior corridor, while previously the corridor fronted on the court, which to one who is not an expert would seem to make a very material difference both in lighting and in ventilation.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Give us a full explanation on that point.

Mr. AIKEN. I will show you the plans.

Mr. SAYERS. I do not care anything about the plans, because it would be like Hebrew to me. All I want to know is, to have an explanation which a person like myself can understand; so I want you to root out all technicalities and come down and tell us just how much floor space there is between these walls.

Mr. KEMPER. Before we leave the subject, let us thoroughly understand, now, just what position the office has taken with reference to the amount of money we have asked.

The CHAIRMAN. I have it this way. Let me see if I have got it right—well, go ahead and make your explanation.

Mr. KEMPER. To the 3d of March, 1897, we estimate that we will expend the sum of \$275,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, we want the balance appropriated; that is, of the \$2,000,000 limit, which is \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And that, now, without reference to whether this \$470,000 is authorized or not?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir. But in that connection we feel it our duty to say that it is imperatively necessary, almost, that this session of Congress should settle the question of limit, so that we can know, in preparing our plans to complete the building, that the plans will be carried out as designed.

The CHAIRMAN. And also make your contracts for this \$470,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. So we may understand everything, I want you, when you speak of this light and power plant, to take into consideration the cost of operating the same by the Government, both labor and material, and the contingent expenses which will always follow to keep it in good repair. In other words, I want to compare the relative cost and the advantage to the Government of having the light and power plant with that of renting it from somebody else, and I would like for you to be as full and complete as you can, because it is a question which is put all the time to us.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir. (See letter appended hereto.)

REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for the item of repairs and preservation of public buildings. You had this year \$225,000. There is no deficiency?

Mr. KEMPER. Not yet; but we have been so niggardly with it that we have been ashamed of ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate of \$300,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any statement you desire to make now other than that made in the note in the bill?

Mr. SAYERS. How many Government buildings will you have to keep in repair during the coming year as compared with the present fiscal year?

The CHAIRMAN. He wants the number of public buildings to be cared for over and above the current year which will require expenditure.

Mr. KEMPER. The committee should take into consideration the fact that the public buildings are harder to keep in repair as the years go by. A great many of these buildings are growing old, and the older a building becomes the more necessary repairs become upon it, and with the present appropriation allowed by Congress it is hardly possible for us to keep all the buildings habitable.

HEATING APPARATUS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is heating apparatus for public buildings?

Mr. KEMPER. That is all right; it can stand as last year. We submit the same estimate, as that appropriation is ample.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it more than ample?

Mr. KEMPER. No; it is a good, fair, liberal appropriation, but no more.

The CHAIRMAN. You are spending the whole \$125,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; I think we will.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you the question; you are putting in a new elevator at the Treasury Department?

Mr. KEMPER. Two.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those paid for out of this appropriation?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what did they cost, in round numbers?

Mr. KEMPER. About \$18,000.

Mr. SAYERS. For the two?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes; for the two.

The CHAIRMAN. That was rather an extraordinary expenditure, was it not? I am not criticising the expenditure at all.

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; I think not. We put in two elevators at the New York post-office in the last six or eight months.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you in contemplation so large an expenditure in the coming fiscal year for one building?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How would, say \$100,000, do instead of \$125,000? The object of the question is, you say for repairs to public buildings you are very much pressed, and that this is an ample appropriation. Now, would you rather have \$25,000 for repairs and \$25,000 less here? Suppose that was the sense—I am not saying it would be—would that equalize it for the best interests of the public service if you could not have both?

Mr. KEMPER. I understand. My own judgment is that the idea you suggest is possibly a good one. I would not like to see the appropriation of \$125,000 reduced, because it gives us a good working balance to keep all our heating plants and elevator plants in good condition, and they are kept in good condition. That appropriation, however—

Mr. SAYERS. You have not got heating apparatus in all public buildings?

Mr. KEMPER. That is true in the South—

Mr. SAYERS. You do not give us any at all.

Mr. AIKEN. Fireplaces only.

Mr. KEMPER. I think, Mr. Cannon, we could get along better with an appropriation for heating apparatus at \$100,000 than we can get along with an appropriation for repairs and preservation fixed as it is.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, and it is just that fact I wanted to elicit. The next item is vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings. You have \$40,000 for this year?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any deficiency?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Quite sufficient, is it?

Mr. KEMPER. So far; yes, sir; it is ample.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you mean by ample? Do you mean that it is more than enough, or what?

Mr. KEMPER. I mean it is a fair appropriation which we will expend, but some appropriations are pressed harder than others, and a great many things we have to turn down in matters of repair and preservation simply because we have not the money. We are generally able to do what we want, however, with the appropriation for heating apparatus and for vaults, safes, and locks, nothing unnecessary, but something which the best service of the Government demands.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Plans for public buildings, etc., you have \$2,500 this year, and you submit an estimate of \$4,000, the same you have submitted for two years past, and you have had \$2,500 each year. Is that \$2,500 sufficient for the coming year?

Mr. KEMPER. I do not think it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a deficiency this year?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir. Of course we do not create deficiencies.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for books, photographs, photographic materials, etc.?

Mr. KEMPER. We have about exhausted the appropriation to this time.

The CHAIRMAN. For absolute work, or is a part of it for show?

Mr. AIKEN. I guess it is all good work.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not make photographs to show off and for gratuitous distribution?

Mr. KEMPER. Oh, no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And would the fact of your having, if you do have, \$50,000 more for clerical force the coming year necessarily swell this item somewhat?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; I think so.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT OMAHA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1896.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In response to your inquiry as to the causes leading to a deficiency in the completion of the United States court-house, custom-house, and post-office at Omaha, Nebr., I have the honor to submit the following statement:

On the 17th of February, 1892, the then Supervising Architect recommended the acceptance of a proposal for excavations, foundations, basement, and area walls, which involved a large amount of excavation and area-wall masonry not contemplated in the original approved office estimate, and which recommendation was approved on same date, the contract being awarded on the following day, for an amount (\$31,046) over and above the approved estimate for that portion of the work.

Bids were invited June 30, 1893, on the basis of granite, limestone, and sandstone; the proposals for granite being in excess of the office estimate and those for limestone and sandstone being within the office estimate.

The Department contemplated awarding the contract on the basis of limestone in order to keep within the limit of cost fixed by Congress, but at the earnest solicitation of Hons. Charles F. Manderson, D. H. Mercer, E. J. Hainer, G. D. Meiklejohn, and others, who, among other reasons, urged that the climatic conditions in Omaha were such as to positively prohibit the use of any other stone than granite, the Supervising Architect on November 3, 1893, recommended the acceptance of a proposal based on granite, which recommendation the Acting Secretary of the Treasury on the same date approved and on the following day the contract was awarded, the Department being aware that a deficit would probably result thereby, which has proven to be the case.

Respectfully, yours,

W. M. AIKEN,
Supervising Architect.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT KANSAS CITY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1896.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In response to your inquiry as to the causes leading to a deficiency in the completion of the United States post-office and court-house at Kansas City, Mo., I have the honor to make the following statement:

The approved office estimate was based upon the use of limestone or sandstone for the facing of the superstructure, and bids were received proposing to use limestone for said facing which were within the amount included in said estimate for that portion of the work.

At the same time bids were also received on the basis of granite, which bids were, however, in excess of the original office estimate, and all these bids were rejected.

A revised estimate was then made which indicated at that time the possibility of constructing the building within the original limit of cost, and bids were again invited on the basis of granite.

At the earnest solicitation of the Hon. John C. Tarsney and the Hon. George G. Vest, who represented that nothing but a building faced with granite would be satisfactory to the people of Kansas City, and that the climatic conditions of said city

were such as to prohibit the use of any other material, and who also represented that any deficiency arising from the substitution of granite for limestone would be provided for by extending the limit of cost, the said substitution was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury on February 18, 1895.

The Department at the time realized the possibility of a deficit, though to what amount could not at that time be stated, but, with the low state of the market rates for material then prevailing, it was hoped the building might be finished within the limit of cost fixed by Congress.

Respectfully, yours,

W. M. AIKEN,
Supervising Architect.

POST-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1896.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In response to your inquiry as to the causes leading to a deficiency in the completion of the United States post-office building in this city, I have the honor to make the following statement:

1. The approved official estimate dated December 1, 1891, contemplated a building having a basement, six stories, and attic stories, thus complying with the act of Congress dated August 30, 1890, which required an eight-story building.

The then Supervising Architect directed the working drawings to be made showing a building having a basement, eight stories, attic story, and loft story.

2. In the original estimate it was designed to utilize the basement only for heating and power machinery, thus keeping the cost of the basement finish to a minimum. Subsequently, under date of October 27, 1893, a new basement plan was proposed and approved by the Postmaster-General, showing an assignment of portion of the basement for post-office working room purposes, thus necessitating the enlarging of the basement windows and constructing of areas around the building, and consequently a largely increased expenditure.

3. It was originally contemplated to have the entire superstructure finished with quarry-faced ashlar.

Under date of July 12, 1894, the then Supervising Architect, with the approval of the Department, decided to substitute dressed-stone facing above the second-story cornice course, in lieu of quarry face, thus entailing a largely increased expenditure.

The foregoing changes have resulted in a contemplated deficit of \$355,000, exclusive of the items of \$50,000 for proposed changes in the present plan, and \$65,000 for the independent light and power plant.

Respectfully, yours,

W. M. AIKEN,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1896.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

House of Representatives.

SIR: In response to your inquiries I have the honor to submit the following statement:

It is estimated that the following amounts will be required from March 4, 1897, to June 30, 1897, the estimates being based on the presumption that working drawings will be prepared and ready for the work to be placed on the market by March 3, 1897:

Boise City, Idaho.....	\$25, 000	Helena, Mont.....	\$25, 000
Brockton, Mass.....	20, 000	Newport, Ky.....	20, 000
Cumberland, Md.....	20, 000	Pottsville, Pa.....	20, 000
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	25, 000	South Omaha, Nebr.....	25, 000
Denver, Colo.....	40, 000		

With reference to the comparative cost of providing an independent electric-lighting, heating, and power plant, and the cost of renting same for the post-office building in this city, I have to state, it is estimated that an independent plant, including the annual expense of maintaining same, and the interest on the original cost of the plant would approximate \$45,550 per annum, and that the cost of renting would be approximately, at the present rates for current in the District of Columbia, \$91,060.

With reference to the rearrangement of office rooms in the six upper floors of the building, I have to report as follows:

Under the original plan there are shown in each of the six stories the following rooms of the sizes stated:

One	31	by 42	Two	15	by 30
Four	31	32	Four	17	24
One	26	31	Two	15½	17
Two	25	32½	Four	14½	15½
Eight	22	26	Two	14	15½
One	16	28½	One	9	15½
Two	15½	31			

Thirty-four in all, with a total of 18,126 square feet of space available for office purposes, and 592 square feet of vault space, making a total of 18,718 square feet.

Under the proposed plan there are shown in each of the six stories the following rooms of the sizes stated:

Two	25	by 32½	Two	15	by 30
Two	22	40	Two	14	28
One	25	30	Four	14	26
Three	22	31	Three	14½	15½
Seven	22	26	Two	14	15½
One	22	24	Four	14	15
One	16	28½	Five	14	14
Two	15½	31	One	13	15½
Two	15½	22			

Forty-four in all, with a total of 18,976 square feet of space available for office purposes, and 240 square feet of vault space, making a total of 19,216 square feet.

Under the original plan the six stories have altogether an available area of 112,308 square feet, including vaults; under the proposed plan this area is increased to 115,296 square feet. It is not possible to state with any degree of accuracy the number of additional clerks the proposed arrangement will provide for, as it will give rooms better lighted and otherwise suited for the assignments contemplated. In addition the Bureaus now occupying rented quarters, and which it is proposed to house in the buildings, are of such a character that some rooms (such as laboratories, libraries, photograph galleries, drafting rooms, etc.) must be of large area compared with the number of clerks occupying them, and under the original plan the requirements of these Bureaus could not be met. Taking, however, the area of 60 square feet as usual for one clerk, there could be accommodated on the six floors under the original plan, 1,812 clerks; and under the proposed arrangement 1,896, a gain of 84.

As to the ventilation of the building, it may be stated that it can be effectually regulated under either arrangement of the floor plans.

Relative to the number of public buildings which are charged against the appropriation for "Repairs and preservation of public buildings," I have to state that the number of buildings now charged against said appropriation is 297.

The following buildings will be completed by June 30, 1896: Alexandria, La.; Burlington, Iowa; Camden, Ark.; Charleston, S. C.; Chicago, Ill., temporary building; Columbus, Ga.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Mankato, Minn.; Newark, N. J.; Rock Island, Ill.; Salina, Kans.

The following buildings will be completed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897: Baton Rouge, La.; Bloomington, Iowa; Chester, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Davenport, Iowa; Fargo, N. Dak.; Newbern, N. C.; Roanoke, Va.; Sioux City, Iowa; Taunton, Mass.; Wilmington, Del.; Worcester, Mass.

The addition of the above-named buildings will make an increase of 23, making a total at that time of 320 buildings which will be chargeable against said appropriation.

Respectfully, yours,

W. M. AIKEN, *Supervising Architect.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 3d instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith a tabulated statement showing the number of public buildings in course of erection authorized prior to December 1, 1889, also the number of public buildings authorized since December 1, 1889, giving the designation, limit of cost, amount appropriated, amount paid for purchase of property, amount paid incident to purchase of property, amount expended for contingent force at building, amount expended for technical and clerical service in office of Supervising Architect, amount expended for construction under contract, etc., amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc., total expenditures and contract liabilities, balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc., and amount to be appropriated under existing limit.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

House of Representatives.

Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriary Department, Washington,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

Location.	Designation of building of work.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Post-office	\$2,000,000.00	\$789,000.00	\$476,250.00
Camden, N. J.	Post-office, custom-house, etc.	100,000.00	100,000.00	27,650.00
Charleston, S. C.	Post-office, court-house, etc.	490,000.00	490,000.00	99,074.55
Chicago, Ill.	Marine hospital	10,067.50	10,067.50	
Detroit, Mich.	Court-house, post-office, etc.	1,500,000.00	1,374,635.71	400,000.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	Post-office	215,000.00	215,000.00	10,000.00
Jacksonville, Fla.	Post-office, custom-house, etc.	275,000.00	275,000.00	40,000.00
Lowell, Mass.	Post-office	200,000.00	200,000.00	.01
Milwaukee, Wis.	Post-office, court-house, etc.	1,882,166.37	1,452,486.37	388,054.00
Newark, N. J.	Custom-house and post-office	650,000.00	500,000.00	60,000.00
Newbern, N. C.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	75,000.00	75,000.00	6,000.00
New York, N. Y.	Appraisers' warehouse	2,155,022.48	1,355,022.48	492,955.29
Do	Custom-house	1,494,977.52	1,494,977.52	
Omaha, Nebr.	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	1,200,000.00	1,075,000.00	399,281.00
Paterson, N. J.	Post-office	200,000.00	130,000.00	22,000.00
San Francisco, Cal.	Post-office, court-house, etc.	3,555,077.60	1,300,000.00	1,040,000.00
Savannah, Ga.	Court-house and post-office	400,000.00	300,000.00	55,000.00
Scranton, Pa.	Post-office, etc.	265,000.00	265,000.00	35,000.00
Springfield, Mo.	Court-house and post-office	155,000.00	155,000.00	20,000.00
Troy, N. Y.	Post-office, court-house, etc.	528,950.00	528,950.00	99,000.00
Wilmington, Del.	Court-house, post-office, etc.	300,000.00	300,000.00	30,000.00
Worcester, Mass.	Post-office, etc.	400,000.00	400,000.00	74,968.67
Tallahassee, Fla.	Court-house and post-office	85,000.00	85,000.00	3,500.00
Total		18,136,261.47	12,870,139.58	3,778,733.52

Recapitulation of public buildings authorized prior to December 1, 1889.

Total limit of cost of sites and buildings	\$18,136,261.47
Total amount paid for property (sites)	\$3,778,733.52
Total amount paid incident to purchase of property (sites)	94,180.11
Total amount expended for contingent force at buildings	317,701.32
Total amount expended for force office Supervising Architect	407,152.36
Total amount expended under contracts for construction of public buildings	4,384,222.16
Total amount to be expended under contracts for construction of public buildings	1,155,660.06
	10,137,649.53
Total balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	2,906,550.27
	13,044,199.80
Less deficits, to wit: Appraisers' warehouse, New York, N. Y.	174,060.22
Total amount appropriated	12,870,139.58
Total amount to be appropriated	5,266,121.89

*Items relative to condition of appropriation for public buildings under control of the Treas-
D. C., February 3, 1896.*

AUTHORIZED PRIOR TO DECEMBER 1, 1889.

Amount paid incident to purchase of site.	Amount expended for contingent force at building.	Amount expended for technical and clerical service of office Super- vising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under exist- ing contracts, etc.	Total ex- penditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authoriza- tions, con- tracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under exist- ing limit.
\$1,634.45	\$4,536.00	\$29,391.00	\$32,036.09	\$82,273.65	\$626,121.19	\$162,878.81	\$1,211,000.00
3,153.12	246.00	2,774.97	735.85	882.01	34,941.95	65,058.05	-----
922.70	33,932.32	16,509.61	295,011.76	35,221.61	480,672.55	9,327.45	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	67.50	67.50	10,000.00	-----
1,253.38	41,645.00	53,508.86	614,548.79	35,873.57	1,146,834.60	227,801.11	125,364.29
694.60	12,394.00	10,218.82	112,139.28	42,700.70	188,147.40	26,852.60	-----
593.53	12,480.00	12,021.35	188,102.18	12,908.65	266,105.71	8,894.29	-----
199.06	11,410.00	14,594.91	153,351.68	5,220.67	189,776.33	10,223.67	-----
6,854.73	21,470.00	46,342.23	491,563.03	226,341.44	1,180,625.43	271,800.94	429,680.00
1,111.88	31,690.00	29,099.41	299,133.57	25,839.40	446,844.26	53,155.74	150,000.00
253.40	2,481.00	3,402.09	8,231.68	27,640.55	48,008.72	26,991.28	-----
12,067.19	31,555.00	32,622.89	542,374.05	417,508.28	1,529,082.70	-----	800,000.00
45,270.17	-----	-----	-----	-----	45,270.17	1,449,707.55	-----
719.00	27,591.00	39,912.34	446,000.81	41,681.95	955,186.10	119,813.90	125,000.00
260.32	-----	-----	109.01	650.00	23,019.33	106,980.67	70,000.00
15,077.60	-----	25,052.86	2,376.53	400.00	1,062,906.99	217,093.01	2,255,077.60
782.04	9,085.00	15,345.22	75,772.30	120,548.00	276,527.56	23,472.44	100,000.00
484.77	7,604.00	10,384.25	205,913.60	3,384.27	262,770.89	2,229.11	-----
177.46	8,592.00	8,965.64	109,263.93	1,041.88	148,040.91	6,959.09	-----
961.54	20,080.00	25,292.26	357,257.91	7,604.41	510,216.12	18,733.88	-----
660.35	16,112.00	11,265.66	162,728.30	2,196.07	222,962.38	77,037.62	-----
408.68	15,376.00	16,259.68	217,573.78	64,055.40	388,642.21	11,357.79	-----
615.14	9,452.00	4,188.31	64,998.03	2,125.05	84,878.53	121.47	-----
94,180.11	317,701.32	407,152.86	4,384,222.16	1,155,660.06	10,137,649.53	2,906,550.27	5,266,121.89

Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriary Department, Washington,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

Location.	Designation of building or work.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.
Akron, Ohio.	Post-office.	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$10,000.00
Alexandria, La.	do	60,000.00	60,000.00	3,800.00
Allegheny, Pa.	do	425,000.00	350,000.00	175,000.00
Aurora, Ill.	do	100,000.00	100,000.00	20,000.00
Baton Rouge, La.	do	100,000.00	100,000.00	14,500.00
Beaver Falls, Pa.	do	50,000.00	50,000.00	11,000.00
Bloomington, Ill.	do	75,000.00	75,000.00	8,000.00
Boise City, Idaho.		150,000.00		
Boston, Mass.	Marine hospital.	8,700.00	8,700.00	
Brockton, Mass.	Post-office.	75,000.00	25,000.00	
Burlington, Iowa.	do	125,000.00	125,000.00	20,000.00
Camden, Ark.	do	25,000.00	25,000.00	4,000.00
Chester, Pa.	Post-office.	80,000.00	80,000.00	15,000.00
Cheyenne, Wyo.		150,000.00		
Chicago, Ill.	Post-office, court-house, etc.	4,000,000.00	300,000.00	
Do	Temporary building for post-office.	200,000.00	200,000.00	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Marine hospital.	2,700.00	2,700.00	
Clarksville, Tenn.	Post-office.	50,000.00	50,000.00	6,500.00
Columbus, Ga.	do	100,000.00	100,000.00	14,000.00
Cumberland, Md.	Court-house and post-office.	75,000.00	25,000.00	
Davenport, Iowa.	Post-office.	125,000.00	125,000.00	5,500.00
Denver, Colo.	Mint building.	500,000.00	100,000.00	
Emporia, Kans.	Post-office.	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,600.00
Fargo, N. Dak.	Post-office and court-house.	100,000.00	100,000.00	4,000.00
Fort Dodge, Iowa.	Post-office.	76,500.00	76,500.00	3,500.00
Galesburg, Ill.	do	82,500.00	82,500.00	9,000.00
Haverhill, Mass.	do	83,000.00	83,000.00	20,000.00
Helena, Mont.		150,000.00		
Kansas City, Mo.	Post-office and court-house.	1,200,000.00	950,000.00	450,000.00
Lewiston, Me.	Post-office.	84,500.00	84,500.00	18,000.00
Lima, Ohio.	do	60,000.00	60,000.00	10,000.00
Little Rock, Ark.	Court-house and post-office.	58,000.00	58,000.00	
Lynn, Mass.	Post-office.	125,000.00	125,000.00	35,700.00
Madison, Ind.	do	50,000.00	50,000.00	8,575.00
Mankato, Minn.	Court-house and post-office.	100,000.00	100,000.00	5,775.00
Martinsburg, W. Va.	do	85,000.00	85,000.00	9,220.00
Meridian, Miss.	Post-office.	80,000.00	50,000.00	6,000.00
Mobile, Ala.	Marine hospital.	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Newburg, N. Y.	Post-office.	100,000.00	100,000.00	38,500.00
New Loudon, Conn.	Post-office and court-house.	75,000.00	75,000.00	25,000.00
New Orleans, La.	Marine hospital.	21,000.00	21,000.00	
Newport, Ky.	Post-office.	75,000.00	25,000.00	
New York, N. Y.	Court-house and post-office.	155,000.00	155,000.00	
Norfolk, Va.	do	150,000.00	150,000.00	45,000.00
Paris, Tex.	do	104,000.00	104,000.00	1,550.00
Pawtucket, R. I.	Post-office.	75,000.00	75,000.00	24,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	United States mint.	2,000,000.00	1,048,624.91	305,000.00
Do	Post-office, court-house, etc.	81,000.00	81,000.00	
Portland, Oreg.	Custom-house.	750,000.00	350,000.00	160,000.00
Port Townsend, Wash.	Marine hospital.	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Pottsville, Pa.	Post-office.	60,000.00	20,000.00	
Pueblo, Colo.	do	300,000.00	150,000.00	1.00
Racine, Wis.	Court-house and post-office.	100,000.00	100,000.00	25,000.00
Richmond, Ky.	Post-office.	100,000.00	100,000.00	15,000.00
Roanoke, Va.	do	75,000.00	75,000.00	13,125.00
Rockford, Ill.	do	100,000.00	100,000.00	17,500.00
Rock Island, Ill.	do	75,000.00	75,000.00	9,000.00
Rome, Ga.	do	50,000.00	50,000.00	9,000.00
St. Albans, Vt.	Custom-house and post-office.	85,000.00	85,000.00	8,500.00
St. Paul, Minn.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	800,000.00	550,000.00	
Saginaw, Mich.	Post-office.	100,000.00	100,000.00	1.00
Salina, Kans.	do	75,000.00	75,000.00	12,000.00
San Francisco, Cal.	Marine hospital.	40,000.00	40,000.00	
Sheboygan, Wis.	Custom-house and post-office.	55,000.00	55,000.00	10,000.00
Sioux City, Iowa.	Court-house, post-office, and custom-house.	275,000.00	215,000.00	21,000.00
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Court-house and post-office.	165,000.00	165,000.00	8,000.00
South Bend, Ind.	Post-office.	75,000.00	75,000.00	15,000.00
South Omaha, Nebr.	do	100,000.00	25,000.00	
Stockton, Cal.	do	75,000.00	75,000.00	17,500.00

tions relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings under control of the Treas-
D. C., February 3, 1896.

AUTHORIZED SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 1, 1889.

Amount paid incident to purchase of site.	Amount expended for contingent force at building.	Amount expended for technical and clerical service, office Super- vising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under existing limit.
\$179.56		\$3,057.50	\$187.18	\$250.00	\$13,674.24	\$61,325.76	
41.90	\$6,005.00	2,942.58	28,436.30	18,251.80	59,477.58	522.42	
749.87	3,732.00	10,850.00	19,122.36	1,664.00	211,118.23	138,881.77	\$75,000.00
319.26	7,511.00	4,304.90	59,476.21	6,119.54	97,730.91	2,269.09	
971.31	5,914.00	4,402.24	30,550.92	25,750.79	82,069.27	17,910.73	
322.77		2,375.00	245.01	200.00	14,142.78	35,857.22	
180.86	1,448.00	3,622.00	1,680.84	41,876.08	56,807.87	18,192.13	
			5,352.87		5,352.87	3,347.13	
7.63	9,607.00	4,952.35	80,025.01	9,992.52	124,753.61	24,962.37	50,000.00
176.73	1,991.00	1,391.75	10,679.33	6,925.11	25,123.67	246.39	
137.48							
400.10	5,730.00	3,146.66	14,878.26	29,168.66	68,323.68	11,676.32	
	138.00		71.33	30,162.00	30,371.31	269,628.67	3,700,000.00
	1,896.00		101,588.87	91,970.73	193,455.60	4,544.40	
			2,527.55	25.00	2,552.55	147.45	
163.19		700.00	115.67	7,728.88	7,728.88	42,271.14	
205.47	8,410.00	4,501.82	49,404.14	22,111.86	98,723.29	1,276.71	
7.44					7.44	24,962.56	50,000.00
851.60	6,138.00	6,007.31	19,866.18	47,860.00	115,723.18	9,276.82	
260.71					260.71	99,739.29	400,000.00
202.59					9,802.59	197.41	
107.94	5,180.00	4,943.82	47,277.22	4,882.51	65,891.49	34,108.51	
113.63	4,464.00	4,529.29	57,223.85	3,823.44	73,654.11	2,845.89	
278.54	3,672.00	6,017.07	56,124.29	4,539.88	80,131.78	2,368.22	
363.59	4,714.00	2,959.32	43,707.53	6,276.10	78,020.54	4,979.46	
1,578.33	22,146.50	36,472.50	181,803.34	288,047.79	960,648.52		250,000.00
478.19	5,750.00	3,361.31	54,781.21	2,845.70	83,210.41	1,269.59	
152.33	4,629.00	3,156.87	32,992.89	3,755.30	54,086.39	5,313.61	
		700.00			700.00	57,300.00	
264.33	198.00	3,975.00	236.29	434.50	40,808.12	84,181.88	
211.26	108.00	2,624.45	779.15	416.00	12,713.86	37,286.14	
597.15	7,542.00	4,898.23	51,213.00	23,210.63	93,176.01	6,823.99	
240.22	9,284.00	3,640.27	59,510.89	2,754.10	84,049.42	350.58	
151.22		2,498.15	371.24	296.00	9,316.61	40,683.39	30,000.00
135.59		3,048.00	1,307.76	27,751.00	68,742.35	1,500.00	
43.10		2,550.00	276.76	225.00	28,094.86	31,257.65	
			15,133.35	90.00	15,223.35	46,905.14	
15.94					15.94	5,776.65	
	24,936.87	7,719.58	81,059.55	41,055.55	154,771.55	24,984.06	50,000.00
398.45		5,003.96	308.30	850.00	51,060.71	228.45	
66.85	8,100.00	5,802.19	81,190.06	6,361.50	103,070.90	98,939.29	
355.84		2,525.00	47.94	250.00	27,178.78	929.40	
24,309.96		8,600.00	30.85	7,021.54	344,962.35	47,821.22	
						703,662.56	951,375.09
						81,000.00	
405.80		12,770.00	675.70	1,100.00	174,951.50	175,048.50	400,000.00
	918.00	1,575.00	23,591.30	3,463.75	29,548.05	451.95	
475.64				18,000.00	18,475.64	1,524.36	40,000.00
1,008.07	156.00	10,375.00	613.85	1,125.00	13,278.92	136,721.08	150,000.00
214.54		3,800.00	228.82	436.94	29,680.32	70,319.68	
10.40	5,059.00	3,881.44	23,986.93	293.60	48,231.37	51,768.63	
108.80	3,692.00	3,098.00	18,774.46	13,863.70	52,161.96	22,838.04	
330.86	7,338.00	4,116.15	63,569.96	1,140.26	93,995.23	6,004.77	
349.96	920.00	3,379.24	9,689.00	37,124.97	60,463.17	14,536.83	
178.55	2,912.00	2,346.74	26,979.90	5,530.59	46,947.78	3,062.22	
288.40	10,350.50	4,291.32	52,848.54	2,603.00	78,881.76	6,118.24	
1,058.81	23,302.00	38,551.57	292,873.01	69,571.17	425,356.56	124,643.44	250,000.00
414.54		5,256.23	195.51	400.00	6,267.28	93,732.72	
65.08	912.00	3,805.04	18,372.84	23,924.99	59,079.95	15,920.05	
		1,575.00	38,182.84	25.00	39,782.84	217.16	
307.67	2,666.00	2,549.41	37,079.87	361.11	52,964.06	2,035.94	
464.53	7,306.00	12,821.57	96,182.33	16,194.63	153,969.06	61,030.94	60,000.00
282.54	9,932.00	7,530.91	132,115.57	1,334.42	159,195.44	5,804.56	
194.82		3,159.93	46.87	250.00	18,651.42	56,348.58	
49.87					49.87	24,950.13	75,000.00
117.55		3,175.00	80.00	250.00	21,122.55	53,877.45	

Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriary Department, Washington, D. C.,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHOR

Location.	Designation of building or work.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.
Taunton, Mass.....	Post-office	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$1.00
Topeka, Kans.....	Court-house and post-office	8,000.00	8,000.00	
Washington, D. C.....	Post-office	2,655,490.77	2,280,480.77	652,811.00
Do.....	Building Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	
Wilmington, N. C.....	Marine hospital	9,000.00	9,000.00	
York, Pa.....	Post-office	85,000.00	85,000.00	23,500.00
Youngstown, Ohio.....	do.....	75,000.00	75,000.00	13,000.00
Cheyenne, Wyo., Boise City, Idaho, and Helena, Mont.	Public buildings.....		55,000.00	
Total.....		18,175,890.77	10,874,515.68	2,362,159.00

Recapitulation of public buildings authorized subsequent to December 1, 1889.

Total limit of cost of sites and buildings.....	\$18,230,890.77
Total amount paid for property (sites).....	\$2,362,159.00
Total amount paid incident to purchase of property (sites).....	45,047.03
Total amount expended for contingent force at buildings.....	292,206.87
Total amount expended for force, office Supervising Architect.....	362,229.39
Total amount expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	3,312,762.04
Total amount to be expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	1,322,857.21
	7,697,261.54
Total balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.....	3,188,026.33
	10,885,287.87
Less deficits, to wit:	
Camden, Ark.....	\$123.67
Kansas City, Mo.....	10,648.52
	10,772.19
Total amount appropriated.....	10,874,515.68
Total amount to be appropriated.....	7,356,375.09

tions relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings under control of the Treas-
February 3, 1896—Continued.

IZED SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 1, 1889—Continued.

Amount paid incident to purchase of site.	Amount expended for contingent force at building.	Amount expended for technical and clerical service, of office Supervising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under existing limit.
\$242.86	\$1,409.00	\$3,600.00	\$9,776.95	\$31,867.09	\$46,896.90	\$28,103.10	.....
2,679.77	46,071.00	54,050.40	1,191,018.45	330,135.81	2,276,761.43	8,000.00	.....
	984.00	2,800.00	11,857.74	24,110.01	39,251.75	3,729.34	\$375,000.00
				50.00	50.00	10,748.25	.....
524.20	9,036.00	3,443.23	45,418.10	2,886.45	84,807.98	8,950.00	.....
203.92		2,968.94	25.25	250.00	16,448.11	102.02	.....
35.00					35.00	58,551.89	.....
						54,965.00	395,000.00
45,047.03	292,206.87	362,229.39	3,312,762.04	1,322,857.21	7,697,261.54	3,188,026.33	7,301,375.09

Recapitulation of public buildings authorized.

Total limit of cost of sites and buildings.....	\$36,367,152.24
Total amount paid for property (sites).....	\$6,140,892.52
Total amount paid incident to purchase of property (sites).....	139,227.14
Total amount expended for contingent force at buildings.....	608,908.19
Total amount expended for force, office Supervising Architect.....	769,381.75
Total amount expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	7,696,984.20
Total amount to be expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	2,478,517.27
	17,834,911.07
Total balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.....	6,094,576.60
	23,929,487.67
Less deficits, to wit:	
Camden, Ark.....	\$123.67
Kansas City, Mo.....	10,648.52
Appraisers' warehouse New York, N. Y.....	174,060.22
	184,832.41
Total amount appropriated.....	23,744,655.26
Total amount to be appropriated.....	12,622,496.98

MONDAY, *March 16, 1896.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$13,000 for this year, and you submit an increase of \$4,000. Why do you ask for that additional estimate?

Mr. WALCOTT. That seems to be an error, according to my original notes. The original estimates, as I submitted them, were for \$2,000, instead of \$4,000. I intended to ask for \$2,000 to increase it from \$13,000 to \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why the increase?

Mr. WALCOTT. There has been no change since 1882. Skilled laborers were men employed as assistants, and we paid them heretofore out of the \$13,000. We paid the money out under the various heads. Out of the geological appropriation we paid geology, and out of topography we paid for topography. There is a change of \$2,000 to skilled labor in printing and engraving. It is transferred from that to this other appropriation, but it does not change the total.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any change in your power in the premises?

Mr. WALCOTT. Not at all. It is simply an adjustment to change it directly to skilled labor.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that we do not want to do that, because it requires explanation. You could transfer \$2,000 more if you want to, because these appropriations are interchangeable.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. If skilled labor is important in the engraving division, that is charged against engraving and printing. It is simply to expedite book-keeping.

The CHAIRMAN. For topographic surveys you propose to change the law and make the appropriation available until expended. You submit the same amount for the present year.

Mr. WALCOTT. It is \$100,000 less than four years ago, for the same work.

Mr. HAINER. Was there not some change suggested with regard to that item in respect to the places where it is to be expended?

Mr. WALCOTT. There is a communication to the Secretary of the Interior upon that matter.

Here is a bill introduced by Mr. Hermann which changes the phraseology of the appropriation, so as to enable certain places to have monuments. It would come in under the head of appropriation for topographic survey.

The CHAIRMAN. We have the letter in the report. Is there anything additional you can submit?

Mr. WALCOTT. The report is very full. I have seen and consulted with Mr. Hermann, and also several other gentlemen, and they suggest some words to make it read better, and I am willing to leave that out.

Mr. Walcott submitted the following paper:

"For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available, at least one-half of which shall be expended west of the ninety-seventh meridian: *Provided*, That hereafter in such surveys elevations above sea level or some fixed point shall be determined and marked on the ground by iron or stone posts or permanent bench marks, at least two such posts or bench marks to be established in each township or equivalent area, except in the forest-clad and mountain areas, where at least one-half shall be established, and one at least in each equivalent area east of the ninety-seventh meridian; and these shall be placed, whenever practicable, near the township corners of the public-land surveys."

Mr. HAINER. You are heartily in accord with the change suggested, and feel that it would be a wise thing to do?

Mr. WALCOTT. In my report I have said that I think it would improve the service at least 100 per cent. There is a report on monuments and public land surveys, and it has been strongly urged. Major Powell urged it several times in years gone by.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not true that in the absence of those records of the surface of the earth the value of a large share of the surveys is lost?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Will you require an increase of the appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; I will not ask any. I have stated in my report that it will cost from \$1 to \$1.25 per square mile. We have surveyed this year 40,000 square miles, and we will survey the coming year 32,000 square miles. We will have a thorough line of levels and monuments, costing \$40 to \$45 per ton and weighing 81 pounds each.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not intended, in connection with your work, to do substantially what the Coast Survey is doing in transcontinental geodetic work?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is carrying the monuments in the same manner. The old system of driving stakes or putting down stones or digging a hole was not permanent. It is rare in the States west of the Mississippi that you can find any trace of the monuments erected ten or fifteen year ago. I am trying to have them indicated on the maps wherever they can be found.

The CHAIRMAN. This has nothing to do with the public land surveys?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; it does not reestablish them. They are interested in this in the West, and the engineers in Wyoming, Idaho, and Colorado are carrying on enterprises to which this will be of inestimable value both for the present and the future.

The CHAIRMAN. When you make a survey and mark those monuments as you propose to mark or make them, do you propose to give them an exact altitude?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; in a general way in north Wyoming and the Big Horn Basin. We want to make maps of the coal, water, and oil regions.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that they may be 100 feet out of the way?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; as to the true sea level. The Coast Survey are running in from the Mississippi, and they have got a couple of hundred miles. Exact leveling requires a good deal of care. To reach the level in Wyoming may take four or five years.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to have submitted these estimates according to the current law.

Mr. WALCOTT. It does not change the law. I have simply taken from one fund and added it to another. This is done because we have taken up statistics of building stone and clays. We find that the product of building stone was some \$73,000,000 last year, and the product of clays was very large, and so was the product of mining. We want to carry that out. The value of the clays amounted to \$9,800,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I have made this memoranda: Decrease engraving and printing and geological maps.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And increase mineral resources, \$2,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. And skilled labor, \$2,000.

Mr. HAINER. And purchase of necessary books, \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Gauging streams and determining the water supplies of the United States. Do you want the full amount?

Mr. WALCOTT. If it had not been for the condition of our finances, I should have estimated \$35,000 or \$40,000 for that. The demand for that in the East, South, and West is very great.

Mr. HAINER. I believe that similar appropriations are contained in some other bills under consideration; I think the agricultural bill.

Mr. WALCOTT. I have only seen the debate in the Senate on that matter.

Mr. HAINER. What would you say as to the desirability of coordinating all that work and putting it in one appropriation under one head?

Mr. WALCOTT. It seems to me more reasonable than to have it in two appropriations where there is partial duplication of work. I would say put it under the Agricultural Department entirely, or, if it is to be done by the Geological Survey, put it in there.

Mr. HAINER. If it is proposed to cut it out of the agricultural bill, then this appropriation should be increased, if your work along this line is to be done.

Mr. WALCOTT. We could not do it unless it was increased.

Mr. HAINER. Will you write the chairman a letter and give him a comprehensive idea of the work done under this appropriation, and the demand for increased work?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; if you wish.

Mr. HAINER. I propose at the proper time to suggest this amendment: "Substitute for the clause read the following: 'For irrigation and water-power surveys and continue the measurement of streams and determination of the water supply of the United States, including investigation of artesian and other sources of underground water supply, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources, \$35,000.'" I would suggest that instead of \$20,000.

Mr. Walcott submitted the following paper:

PRINTING, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In the sundry civil act approved March 2, 1895, the following provision occurs: "Provided, That hereafter the report of the mineral resources of the United States shall be issued as a part of the report of the Director of the Geological Survey, and printed for each preceding calendar year as soon as compiled and transmitted for publication, and that the separate chapters on any given mineral product, such as iron, coal, building stone, and so forth, shall be printed as rapidly as transmitted for

publication; that a pamphlet edition of any chapter shall be printed for distribution on the request of the Director of the Geological Survey, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the size of the edition to be controlled by the importance of the mineral treated; that hereafter papers for the Director's annual report that are of a strictly economic character shall be issued in pamphlet form in the same manner as prescribed above for the report on the mineral resources; that the entire cost of paper, printing, and binding of all of the above provided for pamphlets shall not exceed two thousand dollars."

It is desirable to change that portion of this act which provides that the "entire cost of paper, printing, and binding of all the above provided for pamphlets shall not exceed two thousand dollars," so that it shall read, "shall not exceed four thousand dollars."

On carrying out the provisions of the act it was found that the sum of \$2,000 was inadequate for the purpose, and a deficiency appropriation was necessary in order to provide for the publication of the advance pamphlets for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1896.

The Director of the Survey requests the committee to take \$1,000 from the item for "engraving illustrations for monographs and bulletins," and also the same amount from the item for "printing and binding the monographs and bulletins," and transfer the same to the item for "engraving the illustrations necessary for the report of the Director," which will make the latter sum \$9,000 instead of \$7,000, at the same time providing that the cost of printing the pamphlets provided for in the above-quoted act shall not exceed \$4,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. I believe the Secretary submitted an additional \$1,200 for two floors of the building adjoining us?

The CHAIRMAN. It has not reached the committee.

Mr. WALCOTT. It was reported to me as having left the Department a week ago. It would require \$1,200 to carry it through.

The CHAIRMAN. We will look at the document when it comes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1896.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement, in response to the request of Hon. E. J. Hainer at the hearing before the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill on March 16. This relates to the expenditure of the current appropriation "For gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States, including the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in arid and semiarid sections, \$20,000."

This sum covers all salaries and incidental expenses of every kind up to the time the reports of results are completed and handed to the editor. Out of this sum, therefore, must be paid all expenses connected with the office work and correspondence growing out of such investigation, and the diffusion of the results, as well as the general supervision of the work in the field.

This work is conducted under what is known as the division of hydrography. This division consists of the chief and two skilled assistants, spending most of their time in the field, together with two clerks, one a stenographer, the other a computer. The chief of the division has general oversight and attends to the correspondence and preparation of material for publication in the permanent reports and also in occasional articles requested by individuals for their own information or for publication in periodicals. The two skilled assistants are in the field almost continuously, traveling from point to point, inspecting the work, and lending aid to the resident assistants occasionally employed. The total expense of this force of five persons is, in round numbers, from \$10,000 to \$11,000 per year. This expenditure may be considered as a constant necessity whether the amount for field work be two or three times as great as at present. There is about the same amount of supervision and of general expense and correspondence to be provided for irrespective of the field work within certain limits.

The investigation as designated by the appropriation act consists of two distinct yet related classes of field work. The first consists of the measurement of streams. This necessitates operations carried on at intervals through several years and at widely separated points. The second is the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells. This, for efficiency, requires detailed close study of contiguous areas and a thorough knowledge of the structure of the country. The first partakes more of the nature of engineering; the second of geologic surveying. The allotment for field work has been divided between these two classes, the smaller amount being allotted to the investigation of subsurface waters and the larger to the measurement of streams. In round numbers during the past year about \$3,000 has

been spent in field expenses connected with the examination of artesian and other wells, and about \$6,000 in field expenses of stream measurements, not including in this the work done by the regular assistants mentioned above.

This \$6,000 for field expenses is distributed through (in round numbers) twenty different States. This division is by no means uniform, because of the fact that in some of the States the needs are more pressing than in others, and larger results can be obtained with less outlay in certain localities than in others. It is apparent, however, at a glance that the amount of work which can be accomplished in each State is almost tantalizing to the persons who are deeply interested in the development of their respective localities. For example, in the State of Nebraska, measurements of North Platte River are made at North Platte, of North Loup River and Middle Loup River at St. Paul, and of Loup River and Platte River at Columbus. Also of the two forks of Republican River at Benkleman and of Frenchman River above Palisade. Out of the large number of streams of importance for irrigation and water power in the State of Nebraska, this is all and probably more than should be attempted with the present sum. The results obtained, although of very great value in the development of the State, and going far to dispel the absolute ignorance of the water resources, yet do not by any means allow the proper showing of the advantages and limitations of various portions of the State. The facts we are able to give are to the demands of the men who are trying to develop the State like the dealing out of an ounce of food to a working man, eagerly snatched and more demanded.

In the mountainous States the measurement of streams is comparatively simple, from the fact that the channels do not greatly change and nearly all of the water flows upon the surface. In Nebraska, however, and in other States of the Great Plains region, the channels of the streams change rapidly from time to time, and much of the water sinks beneath the surface. It is therefore by no means a simple problem to determine the available water, and our experience has shown that for accuracy of results it is necessary to go to a little more trouble and expense than has been done in the past. It is therefore probable that with the present appropriation it will be advisable to cut down the number of river stations and concentrate efforts upon a less number of places, that various obscure phenomena may be more thoroughly investigated.

The question of water supply from wells is, for a great portion of the West, more important than that of the quantity of surface waters. Individuals and associations are spending thousands of dollars in experiments to obtain water in places where it is apparent to geologists that none can be had. Other desirable localities have been overlooked through ignorance of the true conditions. The investigation of such matters, as stated above, is a complicated one and requires careful field work directed by geologists of high order. To obtain results of value it is not practicable to distribute this work over large areas, and therefore the investigation has been begun at certain points, with the intention of expanding from these as rapidly as circumstances permit. For example, beginning in the vicinity of Pueblo, Colo., where the rocks of the plains are upturned and accessible to detailed study, work has been begun and carried on easterly down the Arkansas Valley into western Kansas, mapping out the underground structure and affording data from which to predict the depth beneath the surface and the slope of the water-bearing strata.

The generalizations of the geologists employed in this work have been verified by recent borings, and communities within this area have been assured of an unfailing supply of pure water adding materially to their prosperity. Work has also been begun in the Dakotas and is now being carried on in Texas, where the examinations are bringing out results which can not fail to be of very great value in the future of that State. Comparatively little has been done at other points on the Great Plains beyond preliminary reconnaissance, and I do not deem it wise to attempt to diffuse this work with the present appropriation, since accuracy of detail is all important.

In the East some work has been done on determining the water supply for water power, and although the time has been short great attention has been attracted because of the fact that the few measurements have shown the feasibility of one or two large enterprises which have been held in abeyance or dropped for lack of just such facts.

I am requested to continue and expand this work and to obtain general information concerning the probabilities of the existence of deep-seated water, suitable for domestic purposes at points where now the surface waters are so polluted that various forms of fever are prevalent. The pressure is applied from the West for more facts concerning the flow of the streams, from the Great Plains for more details concerning the probabilities of obtaining water from wells, from the East for figures as to water power, from the coast regions for data concerning deep-seated waters. You can appreciate the difficulty of apportioning this sum of \$20,000 fairly among all these interests, especially when so great a part of it is required for the conduct and supervision of the work and the giving out of information as fast as obtained.

Yours, with respect,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF DR. W. W. GODDING, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you submit an increase of \$7,000 for general repairs?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir. The appropriation has been increased from \$10,000 in 1887, as you see, to \$13,000 in 1896; but it has not been increased in proportion to the extent of the building. The result, as I stated in a footnote, is that some things require immediate attention, such as painting of the main building, rendering it necessary to increase that estimate, if I am to keep the condition of repairs up to the standard.

The CHAIRMAN. In the meantime, from 1887 up to the present time, you have almost rebuilt them?

Dr. GODDING. That is why I am claiming this amount for repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The old building needs repairs?

Dr. GODDING. More than a new building; but, as you are aware, the class of people which we keep are very destructive and they cause more damage than would be caused to a building like the Capitol. They break doors and do things of that kind. The wear and tear upon the floor is greater.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item for rebuilding shops, \$7,000.

Dr. GODDING. That has been submitted previously. That shop was built in 1855, but unfortunately it was built on filled ground and the result is that cracks have appeared in the brickwork. Since I submitted this estimate it became so dangerous that I have taken down the upper story and made a temporary cover for this. This shop is where we do our pipe work, and everything connected with the engineer's department and carpenter shop, the saws and planes, molding machinery, etc., are there. The size of the estimate is justified by the amount of work.

The CHAIRMAN. You have previously submitted this item?

Dr. GODDING. I have submitted it again and again.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it compare in importance with the items succeeding and preceding it as to repairs?

Dr. GODDING. The preceding item is continuous, but this is the annual repairs and improvements. The item of laboratory extension is in the direction of pathological work, for which our present laboratory is admirable in itself, but has become insufficient. We can not carry on bacteriological work. We have a pathologist who is skilled in that work. It will cost \$1,500 to make the extension.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the most important?

Dr. GODDING. One is for repairs and the other for improvement. I should say that the rebuilding of the shops is essential.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you if you had a plan of this shop made, or if this is not a rough guess as to what they will cost?

Dr. GODDING. This shop should be built, but it is an estimate made without architectural study. We know the length of the structure, and we know the general size of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made this estimate?

Dr. GODDING. I made the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a builder?

Dr. GODDING. I have had some experience in building. I have been building for the last twenty-five years. I do not claim to be an architect, but I think I know something about it.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at this \$7,000 which you think is required?

Dr. GODDING. This will be a brick building that should not be less than 100 feet long and 40 feet wide. If we put a planing machine and saws in it, it should be that wide. The building will also take a lathe, and it will take not less than 250,000 brick. I have made a rough estimate in that way, and the figures are \$7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You had no estimate from builders?

Dr. GODDING. No, sir; that is my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure that after you start it you will not come back and ask for \$7,000 more?

Dr. GODDING. No, sir. I have not usually asked for \$7,000 more. I have, whether wisely or unwisely, got the reputation of building too cheaply. I did not claim to be an expert in electric lighting, which is the point you refer to.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not quarreling with you. We started with \$25,000 on that electric lighting and it went to \$50,000.

Dr. GODDING. I have made an estimate for this a number of times. I have not usually asked for estimates, except where the building had been built in part.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the building which you now have leak?

Dr. GODDING. I have taken down the entire upper story, and put on a tarred-paper roof. I do not think it is leaky at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the building last three or four years in its present condition, and do you think it is safe?

Dr. GODDING. It is safe enough, but hardly creditable to the Government. If it is to be left in this shape, it should have a tin roof. It has now a roof of tarred paper.

Mr. SAYERS. Give these items in the order of their importance. Suppose we could only give you one or two items; which do you think we ought to give you? Name them in the order of their importance.

Dr. GODDING. Well, I should say, first, rebuild the shops; second, the heating apparatus; third, the fireproof floors; fourth, making accommodations for the new dining room; fifth, electrical fans. In regard to the electrical fans, allow me to say that their importance depends upon the completion of the electrical plant. If the plant is to be completed, they are next; and if it is not, they are not.

Mr. SAYERS. You have got an appropriation for the electric lighting plant?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir; and hence I should say that the electrical fans and coils for keeping the food warm are the next most important.

Mr. SAYERS. The laboratory extension is the sixth?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Who is in charge of that extension?

Dr. GODDING. Dr. Blackburn, the pathologist. I have drawings for the laboratory extension but not for the shop.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

STATEMENT OF DR. E. M. GALLAUDET, PRESIDENT OF THE COLUMBIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for the support of the institution, including salaries, etc., for the current year, \$52,500, and you submit an increase of \$2,000. Why the increase?

Dr. GALLAUDET. If you will turn to the report you will find the picture there of a building erected last summer in pursuance of the appropriation made by the last Congress of \$30,000 for an additional building. This building was planned by a deaf-mute architect in our own institution. The plans and details were so perfect that we finished the building within the estimate. Out of the appropriation we also erected an addition to the laboratory, which will be used principally for teaching industrial work; and we also erected a building to be used as a boys' primary school. We remodeled it so as to make it suitable for young ladies in the collegiate department. We provided part of the fitting out of that appropriation of \$30,000. We have no deficiency. Heating and lighting will cost a little more than heretofore. We have submitted an estimate of \$3,000 for repairs and furnishing these new buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of lighting and heating is the balance—just about \$2,000; \$1,200 is for instruction, and the remainder for light and heat.

Dr. GALLAUDET. Yes, sir; a small part of it is for janitor's service.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for furnishing the new building.

Dr. GALLAUDET. I have said that out of the appropriation of last year we have been able in part to furnish. One portion of the building is not available until furnished. We have an appropriation of \$1,000 for repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate how much for repairs?

Dr. GALLAUDET. One thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should the word "specially" be in there?

Dr. GALLAUDET. I have no objection to striking out the word "specially." It has been inserted in previous bills.

The CHAIRMAN. For furnishing new buildings you count how much for repairs?

Dr. GALLAUDET. One thousand dollars, and \$2,000 for furnishing the new building. That is the least we can get on with in order to fit it for occupancy.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, next year you will drop back again to \$1,000?

Dr. GALLAUDET. Yes, sir. I have a matter here, to which I wish to refer, in reference to providing for an additional number of beneficiaries. Previously the number allowed was 40, and it was increased to 60 in 1890 by receiving young women into our collegiate department; and now we propose to ask to have the limit set at 80.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of those 60 people in there now are regarded as indigent, and who are supported and receive instruction without cost?

Dr. GALLAUDET. All of those are from the States. We have there some pupils who pay, and there are some who pay part.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you manage to distribute them equally between the States?

Dr. GALLAUDET. That can not be done; it is impossible, simply because the applicants are not to be found among the deaf mutes in the States. I want to submit the following proviso:

"Provided, That the number of beneficiaries of the United States in said institution from the States and Territories, authorized by the act of August thirtieth,

eighteen hundred and ninety, may be increased from sixty to eighty, under the conditions and restrictions prescribed by said act."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

STATEMENT OF MR. EMMETT WOMACK, CHIEF CLERK, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

REPAIR OF BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is "Repair of buildings, Interior Department." You submit the usual estimate of \$5,000 for repairs of Interior Department and Pension buildings. Have you any deficiency this year?

Mr. WOMACK. No, sir; we have expended all of that but \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get through with that?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you submit any decrease in that, or is it your desire that that amount should be appropriated?

Mr. WOMACK. By all means.

The CHAIRMAN. That is something you can not cut?

Mr. WOMACK. No, sir.

ELEVATOR WEST WING INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit for elevator for west wing of Interior Department building, \$4,000. That elevator has been submitted before?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have one elevator there?

Mr. WOMACK. Only one, and that is in the southeast portion of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you submit for excavating the interior court of the Interior Department building and constructing therein a suitable building to accommodate the heating apparatus, electric-light plant, etc., and for additional boilers, pumps, engines, and heating apparatus, etc., making altogether \$75,000? In the Fifty-first Congress we appropriated in the House for putting up a building across the court there, which we supposed would meet with great acceptance by the Interior Department and the public service, but the Department objected and the Senate took the item clear out of the bill. Do you say you can agree about it now?

Mr. WOMACK. Not on that proposition. I think that would be very unsatisfactory, in that it would cut off the ventilation of the building and lighting at least 40 per cent of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. As you are aware, we are about to finish a very fine building down here on the avenue that perhaps will be the greatest office building in the District, which will take in a great many people. Has the occupancy of that building been authoritatively discussed?

Mr. WOMACK. No, sir; I think not; but I have talked a little about it to some members of the committee, but here is the situation. No matter, it seems to me, what might be determined with the committee in that regard, here is the situation which remains, that there ought to be an excavation underneath the court there. There is an accumulation of matter and tons of files every year in the Interior Department building there, and rooms heretofore set apart for files and such things that have to be preserved have been overflowed and we have utilized the corridors, which was never contemplated.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you destroy all useless proclamations and files?

Mr. WOMACK. We always do that.

The CHAIRMAN. This is desired largely for storage?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir; we are occupying about 1,350 square feet of corridors with file cases, and they are accumulating weekly. Now, there are in the basement story ten furnaces, and eight of those furnaces are employed for heating the building, and one of them for furnishing electric light, and one of them for running the elevator; and these furnaces and fuel occupy about 9,000 square feet of space. My idea was, if we could excavate underneath that court there about 250 by 175 feet and furnish a place to put these furnaces we could concentrate them there and save coal and labor, and we could utilize the space that is now occupied for other purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Has any question ever been raised expressly, as far as you know, about the Post-Office Department going into this new building and giving the Interior Department their present quarters?

Mr. WOMACK. No, sir; I have heard some Members discuss the propriety of that, but I have heard nothing further.

Mr. SAYERS. When this new building shall have been completed, if space is allotted in it for some bureaus of your Department, or if the Post-Office Department should be established in there and all the Post-Office building turned over to the Interior Department, there would be no necessity for this?

Mr. WOMACK. Well, there might not be any immediate necessity, but ultimately there would.

Mr. SAYERS. There would be no necessity for several years for this, anyhow?

Mr. WOMACK. Under our present arrangement we can not, without we have more space, increase our electric lights, and we have not sufficient for lighting the building, and, you see, wherever the Patent Office is there is bound to be a constant accumulation of documentary stuff, files, etc., which are to be permanent.

Mr. SAYERS. It is contemplated that this building will be completed before this work can be done, and before you are ready to utilize this appropriation. If this appropriation was given you and the work undertaken, why, this new building would have been completed and ready for occupancy.

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir. If the committee desires to investigate the suggestion further with reference to the excavation underneath the court there, I would refer them to the Architect of the Capitol. I have had some talk with him about it.

Mr. SAYERS. I suggest you address us a letter telling us of the necessity for this.

Mr. WOMACK. I can make it more elaborate than the note, as I can go into the details.

Mr. SAYERS. Please do that and address it to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir.

PUBLIC-LAND SERVICE.

STATEMENTS OF MR. S. W. LAMOREUX, COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, AND MR. W. T. BRALY, CHIEF OF ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

SALARIES OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is salaries of registers and receivers. You have for the current year \$500,000, as against an estimate of \$520,000, and you estimate for the coming year, 1897, \$490,000. Will you have a deficiency this year?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No; the salaries will be all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it be something more than all right?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No; the salaries we can estimate exactly, as we know what they are exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. But you did estimate \$520,000 for the current year, and you had \$500,000, and you say \$500,000 is quite sufficient?

Mr. BRALY. We estimated \$520,000, and when we came before the committee we agreed to reduce it, but it was later in the season.

The CHAIRMAN. You not only have \$500,000 for the current year, a reduction of \$20,000 from the estimate, but you submit an estimate of \$490,000. Now, in regard to these commissions, etc., the land business is somewhat decreasing, year by year; I mean in these particular offices?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. As far as salaries are concerned, of course there is no decrease unless the offices are decreased. You will recollect several years ago several offices were consolidated, and that, in reference to salaries, necessarily made the salary item less. We decreased some twelve or thirteen offices by consolidating.

The CHAIRMAN. You have this amount for the current half of the year?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Salaries and commissions—you have the expenditures for the first six months of this year?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to drop me a letter and inform us what the expenditure has been?

Mr. BRALY. What the earnings have been up to the 31st of December?

The CHAIRMAN. What the expenditures have been for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir; well, that is what I said—what they have earned up to the 31st of December. (See letter appended hereto.)

The CHAIRMAN. You can put it that way; that is just another form of the same thing.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The salary is only \$500 for each, and the balance is commissions.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I want you to make a calculation and see how much the expenditures were for the first six months.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Last year we estimated \$520,000, and we went over the figures carefully, some of the gentlemen will recollect, and I said I thought we could get along with \$500,000, and we are going to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that, but you submit a cut of \$10,000 in your estimate for the coming year. Now, what I want to get is the expenditure for the first six months?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, LAND OFFICES.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of contingent expenses of land offices. You have \$150,000, and there is no deficiency there.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We need more but we are trying to keep within that appropriation. I thought once I would submit an estimate, but I have dispensed with clerks in local land offices and am trying to keep within the appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. You are fairly well caring for the public service, are you?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not submit any decrease in that estimate?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No decrease, no, sir; because those clerks were merely suspended until the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Braly is rather inclined for an increase?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think we ought to get along. We can make them work a little harder when you get down to business.

EXPENSES DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The expenses of depositing public moneys. The revenues have been decreasing somewhat?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Oh, no; they have been increasing. It does not make any difference, we do not—

The CHAIRMAN. Are you using all that \$3,000 this year?

Mr. BRALY. Approximately, but these express company accounts are away behind and we can not just tell what the liabilities are.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a small matter, but we would only recommend \$2,000 if it would pay the expenses.

Mr. BRALY. It would be much safer to say \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend last year for this item?

Mr. BRALY. I could not tell you from memory, but I think only a small amount was covered in.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have the kindness to ascertain that amount, and when you write the other letter state what the expenses on this item were last year?

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir. (See letter appended hereto.)

The CHAIRMAN. And I would be glad for you to write that letter to-day.

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir.

DEPREDACTIONS ON TIMBER, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp lands, and swamp-land indemnity. You submitted for the current year an estimate of \$240,000, and you had \$90,000; for 1895 you had an appropriation and a deficiency making \$75,000, and you had \$90,000 for 1896. Have you had a deficiency for this year?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We can not create a deficiency; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your service is within the \$90,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The bill provides we should create no deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. The general law provides that.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I have got some thirty-odd agents now in the field, and along in a couple of months I will have to commence furloughing them to keep within this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be about the 1st of May, or a little later?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not submit any less amount than you have for the current year and care for this service?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No. I think I estimated \$150,000. It is only a question of how far you will protect the timber of this country and how many agents are required. The Secretary has reported in his annual report, and I have also reported. I have not agents now sufficient to protect the forest reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. These agents are not under civil service?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir; they are not.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there altogether?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I can run about 30 with the appropriation of \$90,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many do you run?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think we have now 33, and sometimes it drops a little below that.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you had during this year altogether, at one time?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Thirty-three, I think, is the highest.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the maximum you had in the service?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; this year.

The CHAIRMAN. How many last year?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It is about the same. No, we had less last year, 26 or 27, as we only had \$75,000 last year, and we only had 14 at one time. You see, before that, the appropriation used to run—in 1892 we had \$240,000, and in 1893, \$120,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But in 1894 you only had \$40,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; the appropriation was only \$40,000, and there was a deficiency that year of \$45,000, which made \$85,000, and the appropriation next year, for 1895, was \$60,000, and there was a deficiency of \$15,000, making \$75,000.

Mr. HAINER. What is the net practical result of this expenditure?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We get a great deal more money in than we pay out. Last year I sent several reports to the Committee on Appropriations showing exactly the amount of cases pending, and the amount of money involved, and the amount that was actually collected, and the amount involved in suits already pending, showing that we get a great deal more money than we pay out.

Mr. HAINER. Do you think this is a wise and economical expenditure of money?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It must be. You can not come to any other conclusion. You take the amount of timber and fraudulent entries and all of these matters, and if you do not have the special service there would be no end to the fraud and stealing; and now we can not keep track of one-fourth of it.

Mr. HAINER. What is the condition of this work; is there a necessity of this special work increasing or decreasing?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think, if anything, as timber grows more valuable, it is increasing. It did not pay years ago to depredate on timber, as it was so plentiful. For instance, we have collected in the Duluth and Ashland district, Wisconsin, more money than we have ever collected.

Mr. HAINER. Where is the bulk of this money expended; what portion of country?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. In the timber portion of the country. For instance, Duluth, Minn., Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, Utah, California, Washington. Everywhere where there is timber. I think we have two agents in Colorado, too.

Mr. HAINER. Will you kindly send to the committee, somewhat in detail, the work which is being done and the necessity for the increased work in this line?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; showing the number of cases pending, etc. (See letter appended hereto.)

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use these people in the settlement of swamp land indemnities?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I am using one man in the State of Minnesota, but I have not sufficient men to use. You recollect under the old system they had some forty-five or fifty of these agents, and there were so many put on the lands, and there were so many up to the latter end of Mr. Harrison's administration for swamp-land examinations, and so many for timber depredations. They were classified differently and appointed specifically for this purpose—and so many for fraudulent entries.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these do any service except for the protection of timber and swamp-land service?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Oh, yes; fraudulent entries

The CHAIRMAN. Any other service than that?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Well, of course, this special service comes up and I have to detail them as matters arise. We have now got what is known as the irrigation bill and I had to send a man the other day to examine whether lands were arid or not.

The CHAIRMAN. These are not agents who examine surveys made under contracts?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir.

EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of hearings in land entries. You submit the usual estimate of \$10,000. Is that all being expended?

Mr. BRALY. That is not all expended; we always keep within that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell me the expenditures of the first six months of this year?

Mr. BRALY. I can send that to you; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would put that on the other letter.

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir. (See letter appended hereto.)

REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. Reproducing plats of surveys. Well, your note seems to explain that.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDS AND PLATS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is transcripts of records and plats. Is the appropriation for furnishing transcripts of records and plats more than sufficient?

Mr. BRALY. Men employed on that work exactly earn the salaries appropriated for.

The CHAIRMAN. That \$5,000 is for salaries?

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need that number?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; we need more.

The CHAIRMAN. Those employees are not under civil service?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; they are under civil service. They are employed at \$600 each.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Braly). Have you given attention to it to see there is really this number of people required to do this work?

Mr. BRALY. No; that does not come under me.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is directly under me. They are the transcribing clerks of the General Land Office, copyists really.

The CHAIRMAN. They are general employees, then, and this estimate is misleading "for reproducing plats of surveys?"

Mr. BRALY. There is a good deal of work in furnishing certified copies.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. There are a thousand applications some days for certified copies. That money more than comes back to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, and what I am trying to arrive at is whether the appropriation was misleading. It reads: "For furnishing transcripts of records and plats under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1864, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior." Now, is this \$5,000 expended as the appropriation would seem to indicate or is there the small force of clerks supplied there engaged generally in that and other work?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. They are engaged in transcribing, and if certified copies are not called for then they are put on the transcribing of records. They are copying letter books, etc., when they have not the work to transcribe. It is a department really of itself in the Land Office, those \$600 clerks as we call them.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that would employ eight of them?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. You will see right under that, Mr. Chairman, the amount received by the receiving clerk, and the most of that is received from the work done by these people.

The CHAIRMAN. One dollar and sixty cents a transcript is charged for the exemplification of a patent?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; \$1.60. There are, for instance, certified copies of letters, orders, judgments, etc., and these copies are made out by these copyists. Outside of patents we charge 15 cents a folio and \$1 for the certificate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for records?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir. There was, for instance, one record last week which came to over \$100.

The CHAIRMAN. That would give, with an income of \$10,000, with money paid in at 15 cents a folio and \$1.60 for the exemplification of a patent, each clerk 750 exemplifications in a year?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. There is a great deal of other work being done, copying of old records and certifying old records.

The CHAIRMAN. But this is the total income, \$10,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I guess it is more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. It says here, "The money paid in to the receiving clerk of the General Land Office and covered into the Treasury by him under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1864, during the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$10,210.44." Now, it does seem to me that two bright clerks ought to earn that amount of fees at the price the law charges.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Why, the amount received by the receiving clerk and the amount turned into the Treasury runs some months \$4,000 for other work being done by them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I asked, whether this appropriation was misleading or not. Your price charged for records is 15 cents a folio. Is that right?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And your price charged for the exemplification of a patent is \$1.60?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you counted all patents that would make 750 exemplifications in a year to each clerk. This being a specific appropriation, to enforce that law requires \$5,000, and the fees earned are \$10,000. Now, what I want to know is whether that appropriation was misleading; that is, is it an appropriation administered in fact to the enforcement of that law and is that all the money that is received?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is not all the money received. The amount of money here is not all the money received by the receiving clerk. For these exemplifications that is undoubtedly what has been received, but these clerks do other than that work.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this appropriation is for doing other work than work required under the act of 1864?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; they do any kind of copying or transcribing. We use that money for these transcribing clerks, who are \$600 clerks, and they are under the classified service the same as other clerks, and if we have not that kind of work we put them on other work.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is more other work than this kind of work?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. There seems to be a great deal more. Now, there is another item. For instance, here is a lot of old records which have to be reproduced, and they reproduce them. For instance, a short time ago an office burned down in Arkansas, and we had to put clerks to work reproducing that record. A year ago an office burned down in Grayling, Mich., and we had to reproduce 52 record books of 600 pages each.

SURVEYS AND RESURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. For surveys and resurveys of public lands for 1894 the appropriation was \$200,000, and for 1895 it was \$250,000, and for the current year \$250,000, the estimates being uniformly \$400,000 for each year, including the coming year. Now, can you tell me the amount you are expending for the current year of this money?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We expect to spend the whole appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend for the first six months?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Well, I do not know; I have not examined it. You see we can not tell; the contracts are through the surveyors-general.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, I will ask you what you expended last year for this purpose?

Mr. BRALY. Of course there is none returned yet. That appropriation is apportioned to the different States, and it is supposed it will all be contracted, and it will run through the year, as it is three years before it lapses.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We can not let a contract until the appropriation is made, and this appropriation lapses in three years unless the contract is completed and payment made for the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to write the committee a letter in which you go back as far as 1891 and give the allotments from 1891 to 1896, inclusive, of these appropriations to each State and Territory, and the expenditures made under those allotments year by year. I suppose you ought to have 1891 fairly in by this time?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I sent you that last year and the year before.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not notice that.

Mr. SAYERS. There is an appropriation for 1896 of \$250,000. How do you make your allotment of that amount?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We divide it between the different States.

Mr. SAYERS. And the actual expenditures will not come in until next year or the year after?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That money, under contracts for which the Government is liable, may not be called for, probably, within the two years. That money lies in the Treasury and if not called for in three years it lapses and goes back into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true; I understand it. Take the year 1891. You made your allotments of the contract, which must have been made in the fiscal year 1891, as I understand the law, then the contract must be complied with within two years after the expiration of that fiscal year, so that you could give us the actual expenditures from the appropriations of 1891, 1892, and 1893?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; I can give it to you and the amount of each appropriation, whether it went back into the Treasury or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely. It seems to me you ought to exhaust the subject.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. You had the same data last year. You understand this: That there is a great deal of this money which goes back into the Treasury, and then the contracts after that are accepted, approved, and paid, and that we certify to the Treasury Department and that goes into the deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. And is appropriated for, as a matter of course. Nevertheless, that is incident to the system of accounting the Government has. You see what I want?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The people of these States complain that when contingencies arise and they can not complete their contracts within the time and an extension is granted, etc., for the completion of it, that then they have got to wait a year before the matter goes into the deficiency bill and gets back to you.

The CHAIRMAN. My experience, however, is that a failing contractor who agrees to do work within three years after the letting of the contract, or two years if you wait until substantially the closing of the fiscal year, who then does not comply with his contract and brings such political or accidental influences or otherwise—I mean on the merits—to bear as would cause the extension of his contract, so to speak—

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Let me interrupt you right there. Many times it is not the fault of the deputy. He goes on and applies to the surveyor-general, and the surveyor-general enters into contract with him and sends it to the General Land Office for approval, and it is approved and returned to the surveyor-general, who takes time to notify him, and then the deputy goes into the field. He makes his surveys and then returns his field notes and plats to the surveyor-general, and the surveyor-general many times waits a year until he returns those to the General Land Office. The General Land Office has then to send an examiner into the field and he examines the survey and sends his field notes back here, and then they are compared with the field notes first sent by the surveyor-general, and so sometimes a year and a half is taken, and it is not the fault of the deputy surveyor at all.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me from that statement, respectfully, that maybe all these people whom you refer to, who if they do that as a rule and get an extension, it would be well to have them turned off and hire other men?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is a system of survey that has been running for years.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not believe in the system at all, I tell you, and have reported so several times. We did not survey Wisconsin, Illinois, or these States under any such system. What I am speaking of is that this is a hardship as complained of in the land States to-day which comes upon these deputies.

The CHAIRMAN. It is very likely, but still it seems to me that under good administration three years from the time the appropriation became available ought to bring about an expenditure?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It should; but I can show you some passed upon there which have remained there twelve years.

The CHAIRMAN. I only speak of that incidentally, in reply to the claim that the contractor grumbles?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No; the question is, when the Government enters into a contract with a deputy and the appropriation is there to meet that, I say that until that contract is passed upon by the Department that money should never pass back to the Treasury and then he be obliged to come to Congress in a deficiency for the purpose of paying an obligation which he could go into the Court of Claims and collect.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, on the contrary to all that, take the whole public service on the average, it seems to me it is a very wise provision to cover in an appropriation at the end of two years after the end of the fiscal year.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It is in the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand it is in the Treasury, but it is out of the power of the head of a Department to reach it. You have to go to Congress to get it.

Mr. HAINER. What remedy would you suggest for this manifest evil you have suggested?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. What I try to do is to go and have these contracts acted upon so as to determine—and, as I say, there are contingencies which arise many times with these people—where surveyor-generals are derelict in their duty, where the examination has taken longer, and the survey has taken longer, and these people have to wait and then go to Congress and it has to go in a deficiency bill, and that takes just one year longer before they get their money. Now, for instance, you have got an appropriation of \$125,000, a continuing appropriation for surveying railroad lands. That is continuous and never lapses. I do not see why, if one is right, the other should not be right.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not repeal the whole law and make the appropriations available, world without end, all along the line of the public service?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is not the point. The only question is this—whether, after an appropriation is made and the Government has contracted under that appropriation, that money should pass back until that contract is completed?

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter of policy, of course, and has been settled;

whether it ought to be settled differently or not, I do not know. Now, this new legislation on page 112 would be cut out by a point of order.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The question came up last year in the question of the survey of the Indian Territory and a bill was finally passed, an independent law, to survey the Indian Territory by the Geological Survey. That is, it is done by the Geological Survey, and a man of the General Land Office has charge of it, Mr. Fitch, who hires the corps of surveyors and makes the surveys and returns to the General Land Office field notes, plats, etc., and there is no examination required to make the survey complete. The Secretary has always been very much in favor of extending that provision to the General Land Office wherein so much as the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior, might think proper that they should have surveys done by the Geological Survey with these corps of surveyors they have so that they would only have to go over the ground once in order to make a geographical as well as geological survey, and it was thought it would save a large amount on the surveying to do it that way. We started in with the Indian Territory which was recommended by the Department, and there they are going to give the cost as compared with the contract system of surveying as to whether it could be done cheaper to work that way or under the contract system as it exists now, and the Indian Territory is being surveyed under that provision of law and provision of this kind.

Mr. SAYERS. What has been the result as to cost?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Well, I can not tell; but for the first six months I think it exceeds the rates fixed—

Mr. SAYERS. How much?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not know. Of course I have no data to tell. That is, I merely inquired of Mr. Fitch, and he says that when they get the survey completed they will show a large amount saved as between that system and the contract system.

Mr. SAYERS. How much will it cost to survey the Indian Territory under that system, do you think?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not know, sir. That is purely under the Indian Department, and, of course, I have given it no attention.

Mr. SAYERS. So you have nothing to do with the survey of the Indian Territory? Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir; all we have to do is to file the field notes, plats, etc., coming to the office and they become part of the records of the office.

Mr. SAYERS. At whose suggestion was this change made?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think it was first suggested by the Geological Survey.

Mr. SAYERS. By whom?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. By Mr. Walcott.

Mr. SAYERS. He first suggested it?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; and I approved it. That is, I made the report last year that I thought it might be well to try the experiment.

Mr. SAYERS. You considered it as an experiment?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I did, and I say this, that under this provision here it only leaves it discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior. The Commissioner of the Land Office need not use a dollar of this appropriation for the purpose of surveying under this system, but leaves it discretionary whether a certain part of the appropriation shall be used for survey of public domain under the contract system, or if he deems it advisable he can have it done by the Geological Survey under the system which is now being adopted in the Indian Territory.

Mr. SAYERS. How much was the appropriation of Congress for the survey of the Indian Territory?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not recollect.

Mr. SAYERS. Was it \$250,000 or \$200,000?

Mr. BRALY. Two hundred thousand dollars I think was the appropriation last year.

Mr. SAYERS. So the Department had an appropriation of \$450,000.

Mr. BRALY. We had \$250,000.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. And we collected on surveys \$600,000; so we gave more money back than we took.

Mr. SAYERS. You ought to have done that.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you collect for surveys; I do not understand?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Railroad lands.

Mr. SAYERS. If you put the railroad lands in it would be \$700,000.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The railroad companies paid into the United States Treasury very nearly \$600,000 for surveys. We have to survey them and they have to reimburse the Government for it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you had surveyed them heretofore?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. There was no profit in the business—the Government was out of the money and the railroads paid it back?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; if we had not done the work we would not get it back.

Mr. SAYERS. But you would not have expended the money in the first place?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. You see, this money was spent years ago; why was it not paid in years ago?

The CHAIRMAN. The grants were not selected.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Some were selected twenty years ago.

Mr. HAINER. This change, commencing at the bottom of page 111, to page 115, inclusive, meets your approbation, does it?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not see any objections to it.

Mr. HAINER. Do you see good reasons for it?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do see a great many reasons why discretion should be in the Department when we want to survey a piece of land and think we can do it cheaper by another system than by the contract system. I do not believe in the contract system anyway. I believe this Government should survey all the public domain by its own officers. We have now to enter into a contract to survey 20, 30, or 40 townships with a deputy, and the deputy surveys it. Then we have got to have that examined to see whether he surveyed it right. If we had our own officer, with no inducement except to survey it right, it seems to me it is much better policy than to let it out by contract. It is solely a question of policy.

The CHAIRMAN. At the end of the coming fiscal year will the survey of the Indian Territory probably have progressed sufficiently to enable you to speak with certainty as to the value of that system?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not speak with certainty now?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir.

PLATES FOR UNITED STATES MAPS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I will call your attention to document 206, which is a communication touching the Land Office map of the United States, and I will read it.

"Submitting an estimate for \$12,000 for engraving on copper a map of the United States by the General Land Office."

I do not quite understand the necessity for that appropriation. That is to say, the whole thing is photolithographed?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I will tell you I do not know anything about this photolithographic business and this map business. Professor King—you see it is signed by him—stated to me the substance of the thing, and it is technical work; and I suppose the reason is—you understand we produce every year, by act of Congress, a map of the United States—

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. And we do that by contract. Now, the object, I suppose, in putting this upon copper is to retain that and have it the property of the Government instead of doing it by contract, as we do now.

Mr. BRALY. That is the way I understand; and probably it is to change the size and form of the map somewhat.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suppose that; but still I did not know whether that was true or not.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I will tell you this is a technical question of photolithographing, and all that, and I do not know much about it. I know we entered into a contract with the cheapest bidder for the production of what is known as the Congressional map, which has been published for years. It is the theory of Professor King that it should be put upon copper and then become the property of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. And then the printing would be from the copper plate?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; as I understand it.

Mr. BRALY. As it is now one company has been doing all this printing and they have the lithographic stone, and no other company can compete with this company and make a new stone?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We entered into a contract with New York parties and I had to cancel the contract. They have submitted three maps and we had to reject them. Of course these people in Baltimore who had the map for years can do it. Professor King was before the committee last year on this same subject, and of course it is a technical matter and I do not know anything about it.

SURVEY OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. For surveys and resurveys of confirmed private land claims and donations in Louisiana, \$5,000. That seems to be a new estimate?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That comes under the Court of Private Land Claims.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not know that court was doing any work there in Louisiana.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not think it is doing a great deal myself.

Mr. SAYERS. There are some old surveys, a good many of them, which never have been surveyed so as to justify the Government in issuing a patent upon them?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is right.

Mr. SAYERS. That is my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no specific information about that?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I know that those conditions exist, as the Representatives from Louisiana have been for years attempting to get these surveys made, and there were no appropriations to make the surveys, and they have, I think, communicated with the Department a great deal in reference to it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are now prepared, however, at this time to say whether this comes with full information as to the amount of work to be done, its cost, and necessity?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. There is no doubt about the necessity and, as far as the Government is concerned, the only thing I can state is the estimate given me by the applications for these surveys.

The CHAIRMAN. Or whether it abounds in part to the persistence and activity of interested persons?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir. It has been called to the attention of the Department, and the division of accounts has taken it up and put it into this recommendation as asked by them. I think it has been before the committee every year since I have been here.

The CHAIRMAN. For survey of private land claims in the States of Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming, etc. Those surveys are under the act establishing the Court of Private Land Claims?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that is being expended this year?

Mr. BRALY. I would have to go to the records to see.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would be kind enough when you write the letter to include this for the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Mr. BRALY. Showing what was expended last year and the year before, perhaps, would be satisfactory; but I do not think now we could make up a satisfactory statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for the current year. [See letter appended hereto.]

The CHAIRMAN. Is this done under contract?

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir; under contract.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The court orders the survey, and we let it under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. You can tell us how much is contracted for?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We can give it to you.

CONNECTING MINERAL MONUMENTS IN NEVADA, UTAH, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. There are three new items here which you submit, "For connecting in the field the mineral monuments in the several mining districts in Nevada, \$5,000." Have you any information touching the necessity for this appropriation to give to the committee?

Mr. BRALY. That comes upon the recommendation of the surveyor-general. These monuments are erected when these surveys are made on unsurveyed lands, and after the public lands are surveyed it is desirable to connect these original monuments with the line of survey in some way, and that is the purpose of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How expensive the work is, and what it will cost, and what is the necessity, you have not looked into?

Mr. BRALY. The reports of the surveyor-general would develop that.

The CHAIRMAN. "For reestablishing and connecting mineral monuments in the several mining districts in Utah, \$2,000."

Mr. BRALY. That is the same thing.

The CHAIRMAN. And also in South Dakota?

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir.

EXPENSES SURVEY, APPRAISAL, AND SALE OF ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations, etc. You have \$5,000 for the current year and have had for two previous years. You have from time to time submitted \$3,000 as an estimate, and you submit \$8,000 as an estimate now. Are you expending the whole of that appropriation?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes; we will expend it all. We have one appraiser ordered to go from one abandoned military reservation to another. He there gets

two other appraisers, and as fast as they are surveyed we are having them appraised. It has never been done before, and none of this fund has been used. I have started on it now and shall use the appropriation this year and next. There are twenty some odd of these abandoned military reservations and some of them contain as much as 20,000 acres, and I am having them surveyed and appraised and opened under the law of 1894. There was no law until 1894 which was satisfactory for the purpose of opening these abandoned military reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. This is substantially consumed by the payment of an appraiser and two assistants?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. And the survey of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it utilized for the surveying?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Not for the surveying, I mean for the appraisal of them, and as there is a good deal of demand for them we have to have some surveying done.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any considerable sales of these reservations in the last year?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. There are a great many applications. Under the law of 1894 they are opened under the homestead law. Where they exceed 5,000 acres they are opened under the homestead law and they have to pay the appraised value, but they have five years to pay it in.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the only way you can dispose of them; you can not sell them by public auction where they are less than 5,000 acres?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It is appraised and sold to the highest bidder. They are sold then under the law of 1894.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you make any sales last year where there were less than 5,000 acres?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir; I have not made, I think, any sales. In fact, I am opening the large reservations and attending to that, because there are many applications for them. There is a large one in Dakota, one in Kansas, and two or three in Washington. There are a great many of them, and there is one down in Louisiana that there was so much controversy over in Congress, and many different bills pertaining to it, and I have got to open it.

SALARY CUSTODIAN OF RUIN AT CASA GRANDE.

The CHAIRMAN. For salary of custodian of ruin of Casa Grande, near Florence, Ariz., \$480. What about Casa Grande?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is a reservation that has been there for years, and there has been a custodian and he has received that amount of money.

Mr. BRALY. It is an old prehistoric ruin and it is accounted of value and the Government has taken care of it, as I understand it.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. You asked in the communication coming through the Secretary to me that I should explain something in reference to mineral examinations of Montana and Idaho. That is the only one indicated, or I would have examined the other questions more fully.

CLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN MINERAL LANDS IN MONTANA AND IDAHO.

The CHAIRMAN. The item is "classification of certain mineral lands in Montana and Idaho." You had in the urgent deficiency bill \$20,000. Will the expenditures of this fiscal year run at the rate of \$20,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. They are salaried officers and if you do not give the appropriation you create a deficiency, the same as the salary of any other officer. There are 12 commissioners at \$2,500 a year and that is \$30,000. They examined in the seven months that they have worked less than a million acres and their advertising alone was over \$4,000. It is a profitable business—

The CHAIRMAN. You say the salaries are at \$2,500. Here I find it is provided, "That said commissioners shall be paid at the rate of \$10 a day each while actually engaged in the performance of their duties, which amount shall include their transportation and subsistence expenses, and that the total amount of compensation to be paid to each commissioner annually shall in no case exceed the sum of \$2,500."

Commissioner LAMOREUX. They make it so. I say their salary is \$10 a day, but it makes it \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. I should think the time they are actually engaged would be under the orders of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and that the compensation would come within the appropriation?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It has to.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not say they shall receive \$2,500?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It says they shall receive \$10 a day, and the law says that the President shall go on and appoint these commissioners and that they shall make this appraisal within four years, and as soon as possible. Now, there are

12,000,000 acres, and they have examined less than a million. There are 12,000,000 acres of land in Montana to be examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me put this to you, as I want to see what this law means. It says they shall be paid at the rate of \$10 per day while actually engaged in the performance of their duty?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But in no case shall they receive more than \$2,500. Now, I suppose if Congress only appropriated \$5,000 for this service they would only be engaged to the extent of \$5,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Oh, yes. It is a salary, is it not? It is \$10 a day, and that law itself provides the time in which they have to complete this work—four years—and it provides for a salary of \$10 per day while actually engaged, and they have the right to be engaged when they go on the ground and commence work; and the law provides what they shall do, just as much as it provides what a district judge shall do, or any other Government officer. I took that question up and submitted the question to the Attorney-General, so as to see about it, and got his opinion that they were officers the same as other officers.

The CHAIRMAN. The Attorney-General gave a decision that they must get \$2,500 a year?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is not the point there. They are officers, created by act of Congress, and those officers shall receive \$10 per day while they are actually engaged, and the bill provides what the engagement is and what they shall do and how many years they have to do it in, and it is just as any other officer of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. If they work two hundred and fifty days under the law as construed they would get \$2,500?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then they would have sixty days more in the year in which they could work. Now, can you compel them to work?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No; you can not make them work. They worked Sundays for awhile, and the Secretary of the Interior decided they had the right to work a sufficient number of days to make the two hundred and fifty days.

The CHAIRMAN. If the law has been construed, I am glad to know it.

Mr. SAYERS. You say this is a profitable business?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. You can see how it is running. California has got a bill which has just passed putting in 12,000,000 acres, and Utah has got one, and Oregon has got one.

Mr. SAYERS. Did not that bill receive the approval of your office?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It received the approval of the Secretary's office, not mine.

Mr. SAYERS. In your opinion is it working well, or not?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Well, in my opinion, it works all right as far as the working of it, but after the work is done what does it all amount to?

Mr. SAYERS. Will any good results come of it?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not see any. All I see it amounts to is, when the reports are made by these commissioners it merely determines what lands shall be advertised as agricultural and what lands shall be advertised as mineral. That is about all what the reports amount to. Will you tell me anything else that these commissions amount to? They go and examine all these lands. They classify the agricultural and they classify this land as mineral. That has all to be advertised under the terms of the bill sixty days, and anybody has the right to come and contest or protest that return, and when they do it there has to be a hearing ordered before a register and receiver, and a determination whether it is agricultural or mineral. Now, why would it not do just as well as to advertise that whole thing without these commissioners, and let the railroads pay for it instead of the Government, under the rule of July 9, 1893.

Mr. SAYERS. Until the passage of this bill the railroads had to pay for that publication?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Before that, yes, sir; they paid for every dollar of it.

Mr. SAYERS. And by this bill the Government pays.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The Government pays, and the California bill which passed the House and is in the Senate will cost \$700,000 before it is through.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that meet the approval of the Secretary of the Interior?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir; he has got enough of it. He is steadily against it this year.

The CHAIRMAN. There is some hopes it will not pass?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No; the committee reported in favor of it. They put \$20,000 in that bill and I recommended \$40,000. I said if they were going to pass it they should put \$40,000 in it.

Mr. SAYERS. You think it will cost \$700,000 if the California law is enacted. That is your opinion?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I will give you the reasons for it in a few words. In Idaho it cost 6½ cents an acre.

Mr. SAYERS. What will be the total cost in Idaho?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think there are 2,000,000 acres of land in Idaho. Now, in California there are 27,000,000 acres of land to be examined by these commissioners. In Idaho there was not an acre of it that had ever been patented by the Government in the grant, and there was only one grant and that was to the Northern Pacific. In California there are five different grants, running from one side to the other. Over there nearly two thirds of the largest grants have been patented.

Now, these commissioners have got to go and ascertain those lands which have not been patented. They will strike a 160 quarter section here and it may be all patented except 40 acres and they have got to find out that 40 acres and they have got to examine it. Now, that is scattered over the whole State, while in Idaho and Montana all they had to do was to go from one section to another where there was not an acre patented and they could get along fast. It cost 2½ cents in Montana, but in Montana all the lands they had examined under the instructions of the Department so far were lands which were *prima facie* agricultural. Now, when they get to the lands which are mineral, which are contested, they have to sit as a court, and then it can be contested before the register and receiver, and then it can be appealed to the Department.

Mr. SAYERS. Then these bills are really in the interest of the railroad that it saves the expenditure by the railroads?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. They do not pay a dollar. It does not cost them a cent.

Mr. SAYERS. And they paid it before?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. They did before. They came up and fought this bill until the last month—the bill for Montana and Idaho—and there was a pretense of a fight anyway, but I notice they finally wrote a letter to the Department asking to withdraw any objections they had to it; but they made an ostensible fight.

Mr. SAYERS. It was a sham fight by the railroads.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Now, we claim when they get into the last part of the 27,000,000 acres of land in California it will cost 25 cents an acre. How long will it take a man to travel over 27,000,000 acres of land and go on each 40 acres? You just figure it out. Of course they are deceiving when they say \$20,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1896.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In reply to your verbal request as to what amount has been expended from certain appropriations made for the public land service, I have the honor to reply as follows:

The amount paid registers and receivers on account of salaries and commissions earned from July 1, 1895, to December 31, 1895, was \$241,087.40. (See detailed statement herewith.)

The amount expended from the appropriation for "expenses of depositing money received from the disposal of public lands, fiscal year of 1895," was \$1,808.18.

The amount expended from the appropriation for "expenses of hearings in land entries, fiscal year of 1896," to December 31, 1895, was \$3,961.15.

The amount expended from the appropriations for "surveying private land claims, fiscal years of 1894, 1895, and 1896," is as follows: 1894, \$5,408; 1895, \$11,254.23; 1896 to date, \$6,336.40.

The statement requested by you, relative to the appropriations for the survey of public lands and also the statement relative to special agents of the General Land Office, are being prepared but can not be completed for transmittal to you to-day.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1896.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In further reply to your verbal request, I have the honor to submit herewith statement marked No. 1, showing the amount appropriated and the amount expended to date from the annual appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal years of 1891 to 1896, inclusive. Also statement marked No. 2, explaining the character of the work on which the special agents of this office are engaged; the amount of money recovered through the efforts of said agents by the forfeiture of fees and cash payments on entries canceled; and from settlements, compromises, and suits in cases of timber trespasses during the fiscal years of 1886 to 1895, inclusive; the number of cases in the hands of special agents pending investigation, and also a list of special agents now employed and their headquarters.

A supplemental statement, showing the amount apportioned to the several surveying districts from the annual appropriations for the survey of public lands during the fiscal years of 1891 to 1896, inclusive, together with the amount of contracts let and chargeable to said apportionments will be transmitted to you no later than to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX, *Commissioner.*

No. 1.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *March 18, 1896.*

Statement showing the amount expended to date from the annual appropriations for the survey of public lands for the fiscal years of 1891 to 1896, inclusive.

Year.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.		Total amount expended.
		For surveying.	For examinations.	
1891.....	\$425,000.00	\$316,873.14	\$39,114.50	\$355,987.64
1892.....	400,000.00	216,348.77	37,714.50	254,063.27
1893.....	375,000.00	237,948.74	41,350.09	279,298.83
1894.....	200,000.00	93,151.65	30,000.00	123,151.65
1895.....	250,000.00	4,618.41	43,495.17	48,113.58
1896.....	250,000.00	82.08	25,970.51	26,052.59
Total.....	1,900,000.00	869,022.79	217,644.77	1,086,667.56

No. 2.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Special Service Division, March 18, 1896.

The special agents of this office are engaged generally in the protection of the public lands and the timber thereon. This includes the investigation of alleged fraudulent land entries, illegal fencing of public lands, timber trespass, and unlawful taking of stone, coal, etc., from public lands, the investigation of applications to cut public timber under the act of March 3, 1891, the examination of proposed forest reservations, the examination of swamp and State selections, attending and conducting hearings before the local land officers involving alleged fraudulent land entries, assisting United States attorneys in suits concerning public lands and timber, etc., and in occasional duties of a miscellaneous nature involving public-land matters.

The agents are located at various points throughout the public-land States and Territories (see list attached hereto) where their services appear to be most needed, but the force of agents is so small that some sections of the country which should be looked after are of necessity neglected, and the number of special agents has never been large enough at any time to properly investigate all of the charges of fraudulent entry of public lands and timber trespass coming to this office.

Attention is called to the following statement of appropriations for protecting public lands and timber for the fiscal years 1886 to 1895, inclusive, and the amounts actually recovered during said years through the efforts of the special agents by the forfeiture of fees and cash payments on entries canceled and from settlements, compromises, and suits in cases of timber trespass:

Year.	Cash forfeited on canceled entries.	Recovered in cases of timber trespass.	Total recovered.	Amount of appropriations.
1886.....	\$77,390.00	\$101,086.44	\$178,476.44	\$165,000.00
1887.....	86,300.00	128,642.09	214,942.09	165,000.00
1888.....	152,019.00	128,522.64	280,541.64	175,000.00
1889.....	158,452.00	185,002.00	343,454.00	175,000.00
1890.....	49,798.00	100,940.00	150,738.00	212,462.15
1891.....	65,422.00	116,705.00	182,127.00	240,000.00
1892.....	32,374.00	107,136.00	139,510.00	220,000.00
1893.....	37,720.00	54,553.00	92,273.00	120,000.00
1894.....	35,210.00	23,521.42	58,731.42	85,000.00
1895.....	63,230.00	47,780.05	111,010.05	75,000.00
Total recoveries during ten years ending June 30, 1895.....				1,751,803.64
Total appropriations for same period.....				1,632,462.15
Excess of recoveries over appropriations.....				119,341.49

In addition to the above recoveries suits are pending in the courts involving several millions of dollars in which the services of special agents are required. And in a number of instances United States attorneys failed to report in several years to this office amounts recovered in various cases, so the total amounts recovered should be larger than above indicated.

Besides the amount of cash recovered to the Government, as set forth above, 8,002 settlement, mineral, desert, timber-culture, timber-land, and private cash entries, embracing some 1,379,464 acres of land, have been canceled and the land restored to the public domain, the value of said restored land at the rates fixed by law being, approximately, \$2,030,080.

While it appears from the foregoing statement that the amounts recovered from timber trespassers and forfeited on account of fraudulent entries during the years 1886 to 1895, inclusive, together with the value of lands restored, are greatly in excess of the amounts appropriated for the special service of this office, these recoveries, forfeitures, and restorations are mere incidents to the protection of the public lands and timber. The real value of the service is in its tendency to check the initiation of fraudulent entries and the commission of timber trespasses by the detection and prosecution of frauds and trespasses actually committed, and the influence exercised by the presence of special agents in the vicinity where such frauds and violations of law predominate.

On December 1, 1895, there were pending action in this division 152 letters, complaints, etc., and 126 land entries involving some 20,160 acres; and there were in the hands of special agents for investigation or other action 1,413 land entries, involving some 300,000 acres. The number of timber trespass cases in the hands of the agents for investigation can not be satisfactorily computed, for a "case" does not properly arise until the agent's report is received giving the result of his examination; as a complaint or charge of trespass sent to the agent may be found, upon investigation, to embrace a number of distinct cases of trespass. Even with the small number of agents in the service, there were reported by them during the last fiscal year 263 timber trespass cases, involving over \$700,000 recoverable to the Government. There are also in the hands of the agents, for report, 40 cases of permits to cut public timber under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1093); and from time to time they have to make examinations of areas proposed as forest reservations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095).

The entries, complaints, etc., now pending action in the division could be disposed of in a short time (and the work kept up to date) if there was a sufficient force of special agents in the field to whom the cases could be sent for investigation. For, while the work of this division is of a continuing nature and cases of fraudulent entry will arise as long as the public domain remains undisposed of, and timber trespass will continue until adequate protection is given the public forests, a sufficient force of agents to meet and dispose of such matters promptly will go a long way to prevent such frauds and trespass and reduce arrears of work to a minimum; such arrearage being due to the small appropriations for this service, thus preventing the employment of enough agents to cover the field of necessary operation.

On the 1st day of July, 1895, there were pending in the United States courts 80 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$1,493,853.06, for the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 678 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

In addition to the above, suits have been recommended in a number of cases which do not appear to have been instituted as yet.

The efforts of this office in this important branch of the work have been greatly hampered during the past year by the limited force of special agents at its command. The utter inadequacy of this force will be readily seen when it is appreciated that only about twenty-two agents could be placed in the field for the entire twelve months, each to protect from devastations of every kind the forests throughout no less than twenty-four States and Territories. The provision heretofore made for this branch of the service has been so far from commensurate with the needs of the same that the destruction of valuable timber, and in fact wholesale devastation of forests in many quarters, has proceeded in reckless defiance of law, while this office has been powerless to take any action in the matter.

To properly investigate and report upon cases of unlawful cutting and removal of the public timber (in some of the States and Territories amounting to many million of feet each year), to investigate and report upon applications for permits to cut public timber under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1093), and to examine the timber areas with a view to the selection of such tracts as may seem desirable and necessary to embrace in forest reservations, provided for in section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095); also to investigate and report upon attempted fraudulent and illegal acquisition of public lands, and to make personal examination and report as to the character of lands selected by the public-land States as swamp, or appropriated alleged swamp lands, for which the States apply for other

public lands as indemnity, the following force of agents is absolutely necessary for the purpose, viz:

On timber depredations and application for timber permits	35
On forest reservations.....	7
On fraudulent land entries, etc.....	35
On swamp lands	3
Total	80

List of special agents and their headquarters.

Name.	Headquarters.	Name.	Headquarters.
Anderson, Jno. L	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Landers, W. F.	Eureka, Cal.
Atkisson, Marsh	Seattle, Wash.	Le Sueur, F. W.	Duluth, Minn.
Brockenbrough, J. B.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Lamison, C. N.	Topeka, Kans.
Breathitt, J. B.	Tucson, Ariz.	Maginnis, C. H.	Gainesville, Fla.
Bone, A. R.	Crookston, Minn.	Nail, A. F.	Crookston, Minn.
Candler, S. C.	Denver, Colo.	Newton, Richard W.	Roswell, N. Mex.
Carr, C. L.	Olympia, Wash.	Parke, F. J.	Ashland, Wis.
Coteman, C. G.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Poe, R. E.	Guthrie, Okla.
Daniels, C. C.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Poitevent, S. R.	New Orleans, La.
Dickenson, G. B.	Denver, Colo.	Pryor, Jno. B.	San Francisco, Cal.
Dixon, E. W.	Oregon City, Oreg.	Rockwell, T. D.	Spokane, Wash.
Fay, Jno. B.	Rapid City, S. Dak.	Root, Jno. L.	Helena, Mont.
Forbes, Chas. T.	Mobile, Ala.	Sadler, W. D.	Valentine, Nebr.
Freeman, R. P., Jr.	Olympia, Wash.	Scales, J. H.	Helena, Mont.
Gray, A. L.	Duluth, Minn.	Turley, Jno. A.	Little Rock, Ark.
Johnson, A. R.	Ashland, Wis.	Worden, F. W.	Grayling, Mich.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., March 13, 1896.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith statement showing the amount apportioned to the several surveying districts from the annual appropriations for the survey of public lands during the fiscal years of 1891 to 1896, inclusive, together with the amount of contracts let and chargeable to said apportionments. This statement was referred to in my letter addressed to you yesterday.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX, *Commissioner.*

Statement of appropriations for the survey of public lands, apportionment thereof to the several States and Territories, and amounts contracted for out of such apportionments for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896.

States and Territories.	1891—Appropriation, \$425,000.		1892—Appropriation, \$400,000.		1893—Appropriation, \$375,000.	
	Apportionment.	Amount contracted.	Apportionment.	Amount contracted.	Apportionment.	Amount contracted.
Arizona.....	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$9,750
California.....	10,000	8,544	10,000	3,616	10,000	9,270
Colorado.....	18,000	18,514	14,294	13,460	15,000	2,150
Florida.....	230	230	290	290	10	10
Idaho.....	29,168	29,240	39,050	39,050	30,000	30,100
Louisiana.....	400	400	490	490	(a)	
Minnesota.....	10,000	10,060	15,440	15,345	10,000	9,933
Montana.....	75,000	73,500	c 54,000	c 48,110	40,000	36,475
Nevada.....	900	900	1,718	1,718	5,000	5,000
New Mexico.....	10,000	9,950	6,000	5,800	15,000	15,000
North Dakota.....	40,000	39,920	25,000	24,979	20,035	20,035
Oregon.....	28,000	28,000	24,700	25,700	20,000	19,749
South Dakota.....	40,009	39,980	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Utah.....	8,000	8,000	5,000	4,100	5,000	4,950
Washington.....	85,000	80,700	64,000	60,460	45,000	32,505
Wyoming.....	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	41,000	40,650
Public Land Strip.....			35,950	35,950		
Boundary, Yellowstone Park, and timber reserve.....			c 8,960	c 8,960		
Resurveys, Nebraska.....						
Resurveys.....						
Unapportioned.....	4,702				8,855	
Field examinations.....	40,000		40,000		75,000	
Total.....	425,000	381,038	b 404,892	348,028	375,000	260,577

a During the fiscal year 1893 the sum of \$733.90 was assigned to Louisiana from the examination fund for the examination of certain old surveys, but no regular apportionment for surveys was made to Louisiana for said year.

b The excess of \$4,892 over the appropriation is *only apparent*, and is due to the fact that transfers of funds were made from surveying districts where only portions of the original apportionments were contracted for.

c Montana, 1892.—Under the special apportionment of \$8,960 for the survey of the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park and timber-land reserve, the surveyor-general of Montana was authorized to let the contract, hence the total apportionment to the Montana office for 1892 was \$62,960, and the total amount of contracts let by the surveyor-general of Montana for said fiscal year was \$57,070.

Statement of appropriations for the survey of public lands, apportionment thereof to the several States and Territories, and amounts contracted for out of such apportionments for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896—Continued.

States and Territories.	1893—Appropriation (survey railroad lands), \$125,000.		1894—Appropriation, \$200,000.		1895—Appropriation, \$250,000.		1896—Appropriation, \$250,000.	
	Apportionment.	Amount contracted.	Apportionment.	Amount contracted.	Apportionment.	Amount contracted.	Apportionment.	Amount contracted (to date).
Arizona.....	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$6,060	\$450	\$5,577	\$5,577	\$3,000	\$2,899
California.....	10,000		8,705	8,705	12,000	1,118	10,000	901
Colorado.....			11,850	11,475	9,500	3,773	9,000	80
Florida.....			10	10	50		770	770
Idaho.....	10,000	10,000	18,450	18,450	22,287	22,287	23,000	565
Louisiana.....			250	250	334			
Minnesota.....			8,150	7,675	6,665	6,665	7,000	
Montana.....	19,000	19,475	19,000	18,450	19,000	18,200	21,000	835
Nevada.....	5,000	5,000	3,000	400	2,952	2,952	1,500	
New Mexico.....	8,000	8,000	15,000	6,850	17,500	17,050	17,500	
North Dakota.....	5,000	5,000	11,000	3,000	11,815	11,815	11,000	34
Oregon.....	15,471	15,471	11,000	9,100	10,175	10,175	10,000	300
South Dakota.....			12,000	12,000	9,530	9,530	7,000	100
Utah.....	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	7,360
Washington.....	19,000	13,670	25,751	25,751	28,624	28,624	30,000	7,751
Wyoming.....			19,000	14,000	21,000	20,892	22,000	
Public Land Strip.								
Boundary, Yellowstone								
Park, and timber reserve.								
Resurveys, Nebraska.....					16,000	10,500		
Resurveys.....							15,000	
Unapportioned.....	8,529						9,230	
Field examinations.....			30,000		45,000		40,000	
Total.....	125,000	101,616	a 202,166	139,566	b 250,009	181,542	250,000	21,496

a The excess of \$2,166 over the appropriation is *apparent only*, and is due to transfers of funds made from surveying districts where only portions of the original apportionments were contracted for.

b The excess of \$9 over the appropriation for 1895 is *apparent only*, and is due to the fact that the entire sum of \$16,000 authorized by the appropriation act for resurveys in Nebraska is regarded as an *apportionment* for the purpose, whereas the estimated liabilities of the contracts let aggregate \$10,500 only. This *estimated liability* will fall short of the *entire cost* of said resurveys, for the reason that the resurveys involve the *survey of the metes and bounds of claims entered under the original surveys*. The extent of the necessary survey of such claims was not known, but there is no doubt that the sum of \$16,000 available will more than cover the cost of the entire work.

MONDAY, March 16, 1896.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

STATEMENT OF DR. JEREMIAH EAMES RANKIN, PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit for Howard University maintenance the same that you submitted in your estimate for last year?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes, sir. I submit the same as last year, and appreciate your generosity. After our request had left the House last year the Senate gave us some help in our law department which has been of very great advantage to us, because it has given us a better class of students. We had ten or twelve white students the last year. It was thought that it might depreciate the department, but it has had just the other effect.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the aggregate appropriations which your institution has received from the Government?

Dr. RANKIN. It was \$34,500 for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. What income have you outside of that appropriation?

Dr. RANKIN. I think it is about \$40,000. We have a sum invested, and we have an income from gifts. We have a department of theology supported entirely by contributions.

The CHAIRMAN. You received how much, in round numbers?

Dr. RANKIN. On page 5 you will find the statement of receipts and disbursements. This was previously the amount. We received from rents, \$5,167; from income from

investment, \$3,492; and from the American Missionary Association, which supports the theological department, about \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Stone endowment was especially for the support of the theological department?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes, sir; that comes from the Stone bequest of Massachusetts. They have reduced that this year. It brings in between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The total income sums up \$57,640.55?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that in the fiscal year 1881, where the first returns of the Howard University are shown, so far as I can find, Congress made an appropriation for maintenance that year of \$10,000?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes, sir. That was before my occupancy of the presidency. I have here a history of the appropriations year by year. We have been charging all the students, but in consideration of the fact that Congress gave us \$10,000, we have dropped tuition, and receive none, except in the medical department. We have to help them to live. Beginning at that time, we have charged no tuition for the academic department.

The CHAIRMAN. What association is the American Missionary Association from which you receive this endowment?

Dr. RANKIN. That is an organization in New York, or has its center there. It is supported mainly by the Congregational churches of this country. It was in existence before the war. They were working in Africa, but after the war they went into the South and the Southwest to look after the colored people. We have nothing to do, however, with the denomination. Our professors are from all denominations. Our pupils are from all denominations—largely from the Baptists and Methodists. We teach only general Protestant denominationalism.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the American Missionary Association is a Congregational association?

Dr. RANKIN. They originated it. But it did not take the name of Congregational because it is supported a good deal from other generous people.

The CHAIRMAN. As individuals?

Dr. RANKIN. As individuals; but the name was changed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this missionary association under the control of the Congregational Church?

Dr. RANKIN. The Congregational churches have no general organization. There is nothing in the organization to limit the officers to the denomination; but I have just said they are thankful to get help of all denominations. We have no general government, like the Methodists.

The CHAIRMAN. It originated from the Congregational churches?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes, sir. The churches wanted to be doing something for the colored people. That antedates the war. There are no conditions in regard to the use of the money, except to use it for the education of the colored people. We do not, however, exclude white people. A large proportion of the students are colored.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is a provision that this sum must be used for the theological department?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes; it could not be used for anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the sole condition on which it is given?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes. We have no control of it, except to expend the amount as wisely as we can. That comes under the supervision of the executive committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you leave with the committee your prospectuses, and such other circulars as you may have, that will shed light upon your work in the Howard University?

Dr. RANKIN. I have brought down a few catalogues, and will see that you have more.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the institution were placed in the position in which it was in 1881, before it had the first appropriation of \$10,000. Suppose you did not get this \$34,500 annual aid from the Federal Treasury, how would your institution then be supported?

Dr. RANKIN. It would receive a shock, to begin with, from which I do not know whether or not it would recover. We would have to get funds from benefactors, and part from investment, and part from gifts. We give you \$300,000 worth of property. We have pupils from all parts of the country. It costs less to educate these pupils than to educate the pupils in the public schools.

Mr. HAINER. How much money have you received in the aggregate from the Government?

Dr. RANKIN. I have not footed it up.

The CHAIRMAN. This total on your paper indicates that you have received \$401,600.

Dr. RANKIN. Yes, sir; I have not footed it up. The first appropriation we received was in 1880.

Mr. HAINER. These various appropriations which have been given by the Govern-

ment from time to time have been expended by the officers of the Howard University in carrying on the institution?

Dr. RANKIN. We account to the Secretary of the Interior for every cent.

Mr. HAINER. And the persons to whom it is paid and the services for which it is paid are under the control of a board of trustees?

Dr. RANKIN. The board of trustees determine the distribution of the funds. A part of my salary comes from the Government and a part from the invested funds.

Mr. HAINER. These salaries are paid to such persons as the board of trustees elect?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. So that the expenditure is made by the trustees of this private institution and not by the officers of the Government?

Dr. RANKIN. Under the auspices of the Secretary of the Interior. He approves or does not approve what we ask.

Mr. HAINER. The Government makes no selection of the officers nor any regulation touching the conduct of affairs in the institution?

Dr. RANKIN. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. So that the board of trustees of this institution make their own selection of the persons who carry on the work of the institution?

Dr. RANKIN. Virtually so.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not absolutely so?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes; I suppose that is true.

Mr. HAINER. So that the Government has absolutely no control as to either admissions or dismissals from your institution?

Dr. RANKIN. In the sense that the Government can indicate who can come in or who must stay out, we have no arrangement of that kind. We think we are more generous than West Point in that respect.

Mr. HAINER. This is a private institution?

Dr. RANKIN. We are doing this work under the patronage of the Government. It is our greatest patron.

TUESDAY, March 17, 1896.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN M. WILSON.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is for improvement of grounds north and south of the Executive Mansion. For the present year you had an appropriation of \$5,000, and an estimate of \$5,000.

Colonel WILSON. That includes the grounds around the White House, ellipse, and everything down as far as the Monument grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you expending the whole amount?

Colonel WILSON. Every cent.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is current law?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir.

LINCOLN PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. For Lincoln Park you ask an increase of \$1,000?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; Mr. Hepburn, the Representative from Iowa, asked me to put that in, and it is needed, as that section of the city is growing rapidly and it is the largest park in that section of the city, and I am trying to put asphalt pavement through there, and he came in and asked me to double the estimate, which I did.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for paving inside the park on the walks?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; it is a very beautiful park, up there, and we try to improve it as well as we can.

MONUMENT GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for care and improvement of Monument grounds, and you ask an increase there of \$3,000?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir. They used to give me quite a large amount and then they suddenly cut it down, and there is a whole section there which we have never been able to improve, and in order to improve that I want to get the money this year.

The CHAIRMAN. To put walks through it?

Colonel WILSON. To put walks through it, grade it, and improve it. I have been hammered at by the public press in regard to it, but I am used to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got that fish pond settled so you can improve it?

Colonel WILSON. That does not come under me.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean where the fish pond used to be?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; I had that all filled in some time ago.

The CHAIRMAN. We are all familiar with this next item of the old canal site.

GARFIELD PARK.

Colonel WILSON. That is reservation No. 17, down here, known as Garfield Park, immediately south of the Capitol. After Garfield died it was laid off as a park; it was a hole in the ground, and Congress called for an estimate for its improvement. The estimate was about \$95,000, and it is nearly completed, but we have never had the total amount. I have forgotten how much we have had.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this complete it?

Colonel WILSON. No, sir; this is for continuing the roads and general work through it.

The CHAIRMAN. For manure and hauling same you ask for \$1,000 increase?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; you always gave \$5,000 until a year ago, when you cut it down to \$4,000. I never knew any reason, and I have continued to ask what is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not making any deficiency?

Colonel WILSON. No, sir; where we have not got it to use we do not use it.

PAINTING WATCHMEN'S LODGES, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an item of \$500 increase for painting watchmen's lodges, etc.?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; and they have been giving me \$1,000. These lodges and fences require continual painting all the way through.

NURSERY STOCK, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The item for nursery stock seems to be increased \$1,000?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; we used to get \$3,000 on that. That is for trees used on the reservations, and they cut us down to \$2,000, and I put in the original estimate of \$3,000. I never make a deficiency, I keep within the limit, and if you do not appropriate anything I do not pay anything.

REMOVING SNOW AND ICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The item for removing snow and ice is substantially the same; that was pretty easy work this winter?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; March is the only time we had to spend any money. I suppose, of the amount appropriated this year, I will turn back two-thirds into the Treasury.

IMPROVEMENT, CARE, AND MAINTENANCE OF VARIOUS RESERVATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for the balance of the estimate on that page there seems to be current law, except the last item, "for improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations," where you submit an increase of \$5,000?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; and the reason for that is we have a large number of unimproved reservations throughout the city, and in my efforts to improve them and get them into shape it needs that additional money. Ten thousand dollars is not more than enough to keep my reservations in order. We have in all about 301 reservations, and of those 175 have not been touched at all, and I am in constant receipt of demands of people of that vicinity to keep them in shape. We have highly improved reservations, 93; partially-improved reservations, 40, and unimproved reservations 168, making a total of 301. Those 168 reservations are small ones of various sizes, running from 3,000 and 4,000 feet to possibly an acre.

SMITHSONIAN GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for improvement, maintenance and care of Smithsonian grounds, where you submit an increase of \$2,500?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; in order to go on with the asphalt roads I have been putting through there for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to provide walks?

Colonel WILSON. And roads; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How near is that approaching completion?

Colonel WILSON. That would not come anywhere near it. I have in all, I think, about 15,000 yards laid, and this will not come anywhere near completing it.

The CHAIRMAN. And you will go just at the rate the amount will allow?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; if we have no money we do not do it. Sometimes we put in 2,500 square yards, and sometimes we do not put in anything.

JUDICIARY PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. For improvement, care, and maintenance of Judiciary Park, you double the estimate?

Colonel WILSON. For the same reason. The road immediately in front of the Pension building and south of that, is about a third done, and I want to carry it on through.

FRANKLIN PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for granite curbing about Franklin Park, \$5,000, which seems to be new? That park is in front of the Hamilton and K street school. If the appropriation is made you will put it in, and if not you will not?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; I want to put something around it like I did around Lafayette Square—a small granite curbing.

HENRY AND SEATON PARKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for improvement and care of Henry and Seaton parks, \$3,000. Where are they?

Colonel WILSON. Those are the parks between Seventh street and the Botanic Garden. You know where the Fish Commission building is; that is on it. Commencing on Seventh street from the Medical Museum, running clear through to the botanical grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. That would commence it?

Colonel WILSON. It would continue it. We have got it in very good condition now.

LODGES, PARK WATCHMEN.

The CHAIRMAN. For lodges for park watchmen in Stanton, Mount Vernon, Iowa, Dupont, Thomas, and McPherson parks, at \$500 each, \$3,000. That is new?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; I put that in this year. These men are there during the day and some at night without any cover at all from the snow and the ice, and in building these of course I put urinals in them for the benefit of the public.

IMPROVEMENT OF HANCOCK PLACE.

The CHAIRMAN. For improvement of Hancock Place.

Colonel WILSON. That is where we are just putting the Hancock statue.

The CHAIRMAN. And a very handsome pedestal?

Colonel WILSON. I will have the statue up in the course of three or four weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want to make?

Colonel WILSON. I want to put an asphalt circle around that, and beautify it, and put a curbing all around it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no curbing now?

Colonel WILSON. Not a satisfactory one.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a very public place and rather addresses itself to me. That would finish it?

Colonel WILSON. Oh, yes, sir; and complete it very handsomely.

The CHAIRMAN. It is so public there, and it seems to me that ought to be done.

Colonel WILSON. It will finish it so it will be a beauty spot of the city, and it will be noticed by everybody.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND, EAST WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for fencing and planning children's playground in East Washington.

Colonel WILSON. I will explain that in one moment. By enactment Congress directed certain sections should be set off here and there for children's playgrounds, and we have got one set aside down by the Monument, and the people of East Washington urged for one; and now they ask I should submit an estimate for fencing and planting the playground.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should it be fenced and planted? That is the last thing I should think they would want.

Colonel WILSON. I think you are right. These people have urged this and I have combatted it as well as I could, but I finally put this in. I put it in, but I do not see any particular reason for it.

The CHAIRMAN. I like children and would do anything necessary, but my opinion is you want neither fences nor trees.

Colonel WILSON. They want me to plant trees so the children can have shade, and introduce water and put a fence around it.

The CHAIRMAN. If we cut it out, what will you do about it?

Colonel WILSON. Now, I let them go anywhere. They run over the grass and play on the grass, and I find they do no material damage, and if they do, it is fairly compensated by the pleasure they get.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The CHAIRMAN. For care, repair, and refurnishing the Executive Mansion you decrease your estimate?

Colonel WILSON. I decrease it \$5,000. I turned in \$5,000 last year from that, and I expect to turn in \$5,000 this year, so I only ask what I think probably will be sufficient—\$20,000.

REPAIRS TO CONSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs to conservatory you ask \$2,000?

Colonel WILSON. That is an annual appropriation which becomes necessary. The conservatory was built along in General Grant's Administration and was built of wood, and it is rapidly decaying all the time. That is the one adjacent to the state dining room.

The CHAIRMAN. A part of it?

Colonel WILSON. I put in an estimate last year for an iron building, and this year I thought it would be useless to repeat it and so I left it out.

The CHAIRMAN. You could keep it in repair for \$2,000?

Colonel WILSON. It is constantly breaking down, and when we get started we find we keep coming to decayed wood all the time. Last year I put in an estimate for an iron conservatory, but I concluded this year I would drop it out.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get along with the \$2,000 fairly well?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; I know the condition of business and I have cut down everything as well as I could, and have asked nothing I could possibly avoid.

LIGHTING EXECUTIVE MANSION AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. For lighting the Executive Mansion and public grounds you ask an increase of \$1,000. Is that necessary?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; you notice that is for the entire public grounds. Last year we had to knock off about 50 lamps because the money ran out. Then I watched things very closely and had men to turn it out at nights when unnecessary, and so I have kept within the limit of \$14,000.

The CHAIRMAN. If they cut down the price this year to \$16 per lamp, \$14,000 will cover it?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; if that is the case. I did not know anything about that. These electric lights are put in there; I think it would be advantageous if they were put in.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the next item?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir. That estimate for \$766.50 is for seven posts and lights, all in position around the ellipse south of the White House. Now, I put in an item for lighting Lafayette Park and Franklin Park. The next item is all right for electric lights, 365 lights, etc. That is in accordance with the law. These items above here are for preparing these parks for electric lights. You see we have to put these pipes and all up to light them.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no hesitation in saying to you that this light company can very well afford to put in posts and lamps and trim them and maintain them and do all the service for \$100 a lamp; but this is \$108.

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I am very heartily in sympathy in lighting well Lafayette Square, and I see no objection to lighting Franklin Square, and I do not know whether it will meet the approval of the subcommittee or not; but I would be very greatly inclined to put a clause in here to enable you to light these two parks at 30 cents a night and the companies furnish everything—that is, putting in everything—trimming and maintaining.

Mr. SAYERS. You had better let Colonel Wilson prepare a clause to take the place of this. You prepare a clause to take the place of both of these on the line suggested.

Colonel WILSON. May I take this back to the office and send it to Mr. Courts.

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir.

Colonel WILSON. When you originally agreed to light the grounds south of the Executive Mansion, that ellipse around there, we put up seven poles and I had a long talk with the company in advance, and the Government put in the conduit and the poles and they put in the cap and the light and the agreement was 40 cents for each pole. Well, after they had reduced the price for the city to 30 cents Congress changed it to 30 cents to me, and I wrote these gentlemen that they could either light at 30 cents a night or turn it out on the 1st day of July and that would end it; and they said they would do it in the hopes they would be able to get a further appropriation. I replied that I declined to accept it on that ground and they must do it absolutely for 30 cents a night or end it, and they did it.

Mr. SAYERS. You may add Judiciary Square to your estimate for electric lights.

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; I will prepare and send a statement as soon as I can get it done.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to estimate, not extravagantly, but to do it well.

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir.

TELEGRAPH TO CONNECT CAPITOL WITH DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office.

Colonel WILSON. I can explain that in one moment. Since 1886 I have been annually calling the attention of Congress to the condition of this telegraph wire. Each year I have submitted an estimate for putting in an underground system, and finding it was of no avail, last year I prepared a new plan, which is that \$1,600 for putting the telegraph poles a little higher.

These poles were put in eighteen or twenty years ago and are very rapidly decaying, and of 37 poles to day there are 31 so decayed that they may fall at any time. Congress gave me \$1,250. Total length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; length of wire, 8 miles; kind of wire used, galvanized wire put in originally, with repairs from time to time. Number of poles 77, and of those 31 are decayed. We have 15 stations in the various Departments, and the telegraph operator that I have I am paying \$900 out of the \$1,250 to take charge of the entire line and make all repairs and look after the main wire and local wires, and he is engaged upon it all the time. So, of the \$1,250 I have but \$350 for repairs and for labor additional to this man regularly employed and to put in poles and make repairs. In the original estimate I submitted it was for an underground system with 17,000 feet of conduit at \$1.50 a foot. We would have manholes every 1,000 feet apart in order to repair a break, etc., conduit pipes being made of iron glazed inside so as to prevent rust, but I found it was impossible to get the \$25,000 and I then proposed to substitute the present poles with new and taller ones, making the estimate \$1,600, which with the \$1,500 would be \$3,100 this year.

The CHAIRMAN. I would rather, as far as I am concerned, you put the overhead system, which will last seven or eight years, in cheap, and trust to the next five or six years in laying this underground conduit for pipes, so as to enable Congress to utilize it at a much less cost.

Colonel WILSON. I agree with you fully on that, that something ought to be done. I feel each time when these complaints come to me naturally that I ought to be blamed, but when I have not the money to do it I can not do anything.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit in reference to the Washington Monument some increases of salary?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; it has been going on for a number of years and I did not expect to get them; but I put them in there.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the item for fuel, lights, oil, etc., you estimate the same?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1896.

Mr. JAMES C. COURTS,

Appropriation Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I transmit herewith two items for the consideration of the Appropriation Committee, one in reference to the telegraph lines, the other in reference to electric lighting of Lafayette, Franklin, and Judiciary parks.

The latter has been prepared at the suggestion of the committee.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN PARKS.

Estimate for lighting Lafayette, Franklin, and Judiciary parks, to come in immediately after the item for electric lights for 365 nights, for 7 posts, at 30 cents per light per night, \$2.10 per night, \$766.50. (The \$766.50 is for posts around ellipse in park south of Executive Mansion grounds.)

For electric lights for 365 nights for 24 posts in Lafayette, Franklin, and Judiciary parks, at 30 cents per light per night, \$7.20 per night, \$2,628: *Provided*, That all wires shall be placed under ground, and that the conduits, wires, lamp-posts complete, etc., shall be furnished by the electric light company without expense to the United States, and that 30 cents per lamp per night shall cover the entire cost to the United States of lighting and maintaining in good order each electric light in the parks mentioned.

TELEGRAPH TO CONNECT THE CAPITOL WITH THE DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

For replacing the present old poles with new and taller poles; and the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds is hereby authorized to remove the old and erect new poles, replace the wires, and to change the route of the line from the north to the south side of G street between Ninth and Eleventh streets NW., \$1,600.

For care and repair of existing lines, \$1,500: *And provided further*, That on and after July 1, 1897, no poles or overhead wires used for telegraph or telephone purposes, except those used for the purpose of connecting the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office shall be permitted in or through any United States public park or reservation in the District of Columbia, and the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds is hereby authorized to grant permission to private telegraph or telephone companies to lay underground conduits in the public parks, and is hereby directed to remove from the public parks all such telegraph and telephone poles or wires, not required for use of the Capitol, Departments, and Government Printing Office, which may not have been removed by the owners thereof on or before July 1, 1897.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. D. W. FLAGLER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit current law in your first item for machinery and shop fixtures for the Rock Island Arsenal, \$10,000. Are you expending the whole amount of this appropriation this year?

General FLAGLER. Yes. For several years that has been the annual appropriation. Only a small portion of the shops are fitted up and it will require some time to put them on a war footing, but we are doing a little every year. The appropriation this year is many times more necessary than usual. We are manufacturing all the field and siege gun carriages there, and we need a considerable amount to extend our capacity for the production of these carriages.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I wish you to state briefly, because I would like to know, and I presume the balance of the subcommittee would be glad to know, what these expenditures at Rock Island have cost in round numbers—is it \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000? I do not care about having it exactly.

General FLAGLER. Leaving out the water power, about \$6,000,000. The water power, bridges, and what was expended for quieting certain titles of squatters and others that had obtained a foothold on the island there, was, I should say, in round numbers, nearly \$8,000,000, but rather less than \$6,000,000 has been expended on the arsenal proper.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, these shops which have been built there and improvements made so far could be utilized for any and all purposes, if they had the tools, for which an arsenal could be used?

General FLAGLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be for great guns, small guns, ammunition, and everything?

General FLAGLER. Everything except guns—I mean cannon—and the large carriages. There are no shops there designed or suitable for the manufacture of cannon or seacoast carriages.

The CHAIRMAN. The shops are not designed for large guns?

General FLAGLER. No.

Mr. SAYERS. Are they designed for field guns?

General FLAGLER. Not for field cannon.

Mr. SAYERS. No kind of artillery then?
General FLAGLER. All field and siege carriages are being made there now and would probably always be made there.

Mr. CANNON. I should have said cannon instead of guns?

General FLAGLER. I make a distinction between cannon and guns, because guns might be understood to include rifles and small arms.

The CHAIRMAN. The shops are not designed for cannon or large carriages?

General FLAGLER. Or seacoast carriages, you would better say.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a very extensive plant, is it not?

General FLAGLER. It is many times the largest in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what are you doing there now in the way of manufacturing?

General FLAGLER. We manufacture all of the equipments for the Army, that is, all of the cavalry and infantry accouterments, all horse equipments, and all artillery harness. We manufacture all of our targets and target material and the field and siege carriages, and field and siege implements, and implements for the batteries.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are you working there?

General FLAGLER. Usually about 400. As this statement might be misleading, I will say when we have building operations we have sometimes had as many as 2,000 men on the river and water power and the construction of buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not the part of employment I mean. I refer to people making things, not building shops, but working in them?

General FLAGLER. I made the additional statement lest there might be some misunderstanding.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this item of \$10,000 for machinery and shop fixtures; I want you to say to the committee how much of that item is to be used the coming year, and how much is being used this year for the equipment for the work you are doing?

General FLAGLER. All of it.

The CHAIRMAN. In connection with the work that these 400 men are doing?

General FLAGLER. All of it.

The CHAIRMAN. All of this \$10,000 will be expended this year?

General FLAGLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for the coming year suppose you are not to do anything that looks toward enlarging the arsenal, for I am under the impression, and you can correct me if I am wrong, that the putting in of expensive tools in anticipation of work some time in the future is probably not wise; and if I am correct in that, from your standpoint merely to utilize the shops for the purposes for which you are using them and contemplate using them for the next year or two, do you think you will want the whole \$10,000?

General FLAGLER. Yes; we will need all of that, and I anticipate that there ought to be expended much more for that single purpose; that is for additional fixtures and machines for the manufacture of the carriages especially. There is a considerable portion of that \$10,000 which will have to be used this year, I am sorry to say, in renewing the boiler plant. The boiler plant is old and failing and it is decided it must be renewed, and that will take probably \$3,000 at the lowest estimate, and it may be wise to put in a more expensive but more economical boiler, I mean a boiler which will cost more to put in but be less expensive in the consumption of fuel, and it may take about \$3,600.

The CHAIRMAN. This boiler plant is for power?

General FLAGLER. At times we are compelled to have power, and also it is for heating purposes. We heat two shops.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it practical and economical to use the water power you have there for the sole power and for heat, as well as if it were done by electricity? I am merely asking as to whether it can be done. Tell us this: First, is it practical; second, is it economical; and third, whether it is better to use water power when you can conveniently, and supplement by steam.

General FLAGLER. My answer would be yes; but I would like for you to have a better understanding than the simple answer yes would be to you and the committee. It is very economical to use the water power, as it costs nearly nothing. It costs very little for maintenance and repair and the pay of one man, who gets \$2 a day. That is all it costs to run the water power.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is there enough of the water power to generate electricity to furnish the motor for your shops?

General FLAGLER. No; I made a very careful estimate of the amount of power that that establishment would require if it was run to its full capacity, and it would be about 4,000 horsepower, and we can develop at the arsenal dam about 3,000 horsepower. There is a certain loss in bringing that to the shop. First, there are the beveled gears which are placed between the water-wheel shaft and the main shaft, and then there is the great distance to the shore, a distance of 600 feet. That means about 26,750 horsepower at the power house, and if that is conveyed to the shop according to my first plan, which was a wire-rope transmission and shafting,

we would lose very little of it. If it is conveyed by electricity we would undoubtedly lose 20 per cent, probably more, say from 20 to 30 per cent, leaving us, then, when we get to the shop between 2,250 and 2,500 horsepower. That is more than enough to furnish all the power we would require there except in time of war, when the establishment would be crowded to its utmost capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you use now?

General FLAGLER. We use the water power.

The CHAIRMAN. About what horsepower?

General FLAGLER. About 150.

The CHAIRMAN. And 2,500 to 3,000 horsepower is available to the Government if you want to use it?

General FLAGLER. Entirely available.

The CHAIRMAN. Independent of the rights of the people on this bank?

General FLAGLER. Yes, sir; that is our share. I have in 8 wheels with all pen stocks and housing and machinery, etc., but to develop the whole amount requires 40 wheels. There are 32 more to be put in.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 8 wheels now?

General FLAGLER. We have in 8.

The CHAIRMAN. How much horsepower are you now using?

General FLAGLER. We consume usually at the shops about 150 horsepower.

The CHAIRMAN. From the water power?

General FLAGLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not utilize the whole 8 wheels?

General FLAGLER. It utilizes about 3 of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not you use the other 5 to get 800 horsepower?

General FLAGLER. We are not doing work enough. We are only using about 150 horsepower.

The CHAIRMAN. Can it be used every day in the year?

General FLAGLER. No; it may be used every day in the year, but there may be a freshet sometimes. There may be something transpire which makes it necessary to make some repairs and overhaul the water power, and during such times we can not use it.

The CHAIRMAN. During such times you have to supplement with the steam plant?

General FLAGLER. Yes; the river there, say about once in five years, from the breaking away of the ice or a freshet, is so high it is impossible to use the water power, and about once in five years we have had these freshets. The only plans that are developed and in existence to-day for that transmission are those which I made in 1872 and 1873, and that plan is, as I have stated, for the use of the wire-rope transmission in connection with some long shafts. That was decided to be in all respects the best at that time.

The subject of electricity was considered, but it was in its infancy and was not a good method at that time. It may be it is better, and probably it is better to use electricity now. That requires little in the way of plans because the method is now entirely developed and the cables and dynamos are required. The other method which I considered at that time was the transmission by compressed air. It was condemned because of its great cost and because of the large waste in the method. I computed the loss at about 60 per cent of the power. The plan for the wire-rope transmission consisted in four ropes, each one of which ropes would carry 600 horsepower. The greatest amount of power which was transmitted by one rope at that time in 1872 was 117 horsepower, and that was at Schaffhausen, Germany. I deemed it wise to make some experiments before attempting to put in this great plant. It was impossible to put in the great plant then because only two of the shops were built, and of course the shafting could not be put in until the shops were built, and therefore it was impossible to put in the large transmission.

Moreover, the world knew very little about wire rope transmission then, and there were a great many questions which I found I must solve before I put in that great transmission. Therefore I thought it wise to put in a temporary transmission on a small scale which would enable me to develop the information I desired and to determine how best to build the great transmission and to furnish the power for the shops, as we were waiting until the rest of the shops would be finished, which we knew would be several years. I put that in very cheaply. The transmission was put on cheap wooden towers, designed to last about five or six years. It has been running over twenty years and furnishes at practically no expense about 150 horse power.

The CHAIRMAN. It is sufficient for present wants, except when you supplement by steam?

General FLAGLER. It is sufficient for present wants, but it is worn-out. These towers are rotten and we are incurring considerable trouble and some expense in renewing them.

The CHAIRMAN. You are brought face to face with the question, when you come to renew that power, whether it shall be electricity or—

General FLAGLER. Or the plan I made.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the more expensive?

General FLAGLER. The electric.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, for installation, which is the more expensive?

General FLAGLER. For installation I think it will be more expensive, but not much. It is absolutely certain to give us no trouble and to give us the result we count on when we commence, and it is advantageous in another thing. We can run a single shop without running the great transmission. We can run one shop with electricity and run nothing else.

The CHAIRMAN. Large dynamos are very much cheaper in the last few years for motive power, for large dynamos of 400 or 600 horsepower. About what do they cost now?

General FLAGLER. I am not familiar enough with the subject to state.

The CHAIRMAN. When I make this statement about that, I know a 150-horsepower dynamo, Thompson-Houston, for street-car purposes cost \$3,000 four years ago, and you can now buy them for from \$1,200 to \$1,500. I am speaking now of the dynamos.

General FLAGLER. I suppose that would be about the present cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should it be so expensive to install an electric plant; the dynamo is the largest cost, is it not, and it could be rapidly done, and probably two 300-horsepower dynamos would be enough for the present, when you could put them in in thirty days and multiply them indefinitely?

General FLAGLER. They would require more extensive housing facilities and fixtures at the water-power dam for converting the power into electricity, in the first place. I hardly thought of using such large dynamos, because we would not want more than a 200-horsepower dynamo in one building.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is demonstrated, however, that a 300-horsepower dynamo, if you only want 200 horsepower, is more economical than it is to get the 200-horsepower dynamo?

General FLAGLER. We would require ten dynamos or more, and it would take considerably more housing and a number of more fixtures, especially at the dam—

The CHAIRMAN. That is, if you utilize the whole horsepower, you would have to have over ten dynamos? But it would not be wise to put in any more dynamos than you have to have at the present stage of developments, I take it, but what you want would be a power house that could be added to economically and that would provide for the present 1,000 horsepower; that is, if you were to do it by private means.

General FLAGLER. It would not generally be economy to build too small a house for one dynamo, and if you want more you have to enlarge the house. We ought to build a fine large house to accommodate the ten dynamos.

The CHAIRMAN. But dynamos do not take up a great deal of room, and it does not take up twice as much room for two or three times as much room for three; and you do not anticipate doing anything the coming year?

General FLAGLER. No; we will get along with what we have got. What I mean is what I think we ought to do and probably what we will have to do there in the manufacture of these carriages; and this will give us much less than will be necessary to get new tools and machinery during the coming year.

Mr. SAYERS. Right there, will there be quite a demand on that arsenal for carriages for the next two years?

General FLAGLER. I anticipate there will be.

Mr. SAYERS. In order to mount the guns which have already been built?

General FLAGLER. Those we anticipate we will have to turn out. I am anxious to commence the occupation of another shop, and that involves the putting in of all shaftings, steam-heating apparatus, and a good many additional machines for both the forging shop and machine shop.

Mr. HAINER. Then you think this estimate should be increased over and above the \$10,000?

General FLAGLER. It would be very wise to have it increased, and I wish very much it should be increased.

Mr. HAINER. How much would you advise us to increase it?

General FLAGLER. I think if the committee had time to look into the whole matter they would desire to have that made \$20,000.

Mr. HAINER. Do you think an expenditure of \$20,000 would be economical and wise at this time?

General FLAGLER. It would be wise at this time. We ought to commence occupying one more shop exclusively on this gun-carriage work.

Mr. HAINER. Will you please submit a revised estimate and facts on which you base your conclusions that an expenditure of \$20,000 would be wise, instead of the \$10,000?

General FLAGLER. I would like very much to do so.

Mr. HAINER. I would be glad to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. For general care, preservation, and improvements you ask \$10,000. How much of that is for roads and how much for improvements?

General FLAGLER. Nearly all of that is required now for care and preservation. We will not do much in the way of additional improvements. There are now at Rock Island about 8 miles of macadamized streets, you might call them, with gutters and walks. There are the sewerage, water mains, and other appliances of quite a large town to be taken care of. There are all of the grounds and all of the bridges, except the great bridge, which have to be taken care of; the water power has to be taken care of, and these expensive dams, dikes, etc., and the shores of the river require more or less attention. There is some damage to the shore from ice and freshets.

The CHAIRMAN. For care and preservation how much do you want?

General FLAGLER. We will make some small improvements, but nearly all of that is for preservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it was the sense of Congress not to appropriate anything for improvements under this item I am speaking about for the coming year, how much would you require for care and preservation?

General FLAGLER. I would not reduce it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not anticipate making any improvements upon this item the coming year?

General FLAGLER. Practically nothing in the way of improvements.

The CHAIRMAN. For renewing wood floor of the Moline bridge. That is the bridge which leads from the island across to the east shore?

General FLAGLER. At the upper end to the town of Moline.

The CHAIRMAN. There are two bridges—

General FLAGLER. On the Illinois side.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that, a traffic bridge for the public?

General FLAGLER. Yes, sir; a wagon bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government maintains that at its expense?

General FLAGLER. Exclusively.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this estimate ever been submitted before?

General FLAGLER. No; I believe it has not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it desirable or is it necessary?

General FLAGLER. It is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for painting Moline bridge, and Rock Island wagon bridge. Those are two approaches which lead from the island to the east shore?

General FLAGLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that necessary, or can that be postponed a year?

General FLAGLER. It ought not to be postponed, because it involves rust and all sorts of deterioration.

The CHAIRMAN. Not so important as renewing that wooden floor?

General FLAGLER. About as important, but not of the same kind of importance. The floor might become impassable if the bridge is not floored, but if the bridge is not painted it rusts and deteriorates and we loose more than the cost of the painting.

The CHAIRMAN. For renewing superstructure of Rock Island bridge. That we have dealt with, I think, before. However, I had a letter from you that you made an error in your estimate there, but when I received the letter the bill had passed on your former estimate and I did not bother with it. I suppose if this was to go on the deficiency bill it would be the proper place. You found you did not ask for enough to do the Government work by 40 per cent. By what amount?

General FLAGLER. Ten thousand two hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that bill passed the Senate?

General FLAGLER. I think not, and as soon as I saw it had passed the House I sent a copy of the letter to the chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee explaining the matter, and asked him to put it on that bill before it was returned to the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want it before the 1st of July?

General FLAGLER. It is needed at once for the reasons I explained in the letter.

Mr. SAYERS. But the \$10,000 is not needed before the 1st of July if you get the \$100,000?

General FLAGLER. If we get the \$96,000 that other \$10,000 would answer later. As this committee understands it, I will look after that and see it is not overlooked. I believe the chairman of the committee understands the matter entirely. It was a natural mistake, but it was an annoying one. The law required the United States to pay all expenses of its own wagon road. The important part of the bill was that it would cost so much to build a new bridge, and the railroad company was to pay 60 per cent of the cost of the bridge. There was a proviso that the United States, however, would pay all the expenses of its own wagon road. In making my calculations to submit an estimate I submitted only our 40 per cent of the whole bridge, and did not make the allowance that we had to pay for the wagon road.

Mr. SAYERS. Speaking of that bridge, has the Department taken any steps toward requiring the payment of rent for the use of that portion of the bridge by street-car companies?

General FLAGLER. That is in the hands of the Secretary, and I presume action will not be necessary until about the time of the completion of the bridge. It does not go into effect until that time.

The CHAIRMAN. For operating and care and preservation of Rock Island bridges and viaduct you submit an increase of \$3,000, making \$15,000 in all. This bridge is going in there now and will be substantially completed by the 1st of July, and the preservation will not amount to much the coming year, will it?

General FLAGLER. Nearly all of that estimate is for taking care of the whole bridge, operating the draw, and to take care of the avenue, etc., which the public uses between the two bridges. There is a long viaduct and bridge to the Illinois side, and it includes police, lighting, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit two special estimates here, one for renewing floor of the Moline floor, and one for painting Moline bridge and Rock Island wagon bridge, \$2,000. This seems to be painting for those bridges, and there would not be much painting, as the Rock Island bridge is a new bridge, and the viaduct is all that will have to be painted; so it seems to me that item of \$12,000 should be decreased instead of increased.

General FLAGLER. Twelve thousand dollars is too small under any circumstances for expenses there.

The CHAIRMAN. Without reference to whether these special items come in?

General FLAGLER. Yes. That is an appropriation for care, preservation, and especially for operating the bridges and viaduct and taking care of the route across. Had it been made what it ought to be then there would have been no special item for painting.

The CHAIRMAN. For protecting Rock Island bridge by means of sheer booms. Will that still be necessary?

General FLAGLER. The steamboat interests are persistent in desiring to have these booms maintained to make the approach to the draw easier, and on that account we maintain them, and that is what it costs.

The CHAIRMAN. That is necessary?

General FLAGLER. That is a necessary item. It is the expense of putting the booms in place in the spring and taking them away and protecting them in the winter and repairing them when it is required.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. We will jump from there to the Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal. You submit there a new item of \$2,500 for a new boiler house. That is desirable and quite necessary, I take it. In other words, that is not indispensable?

General FLAGLER. Well, that work ought to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Still you will use it another year if it is not done. Of course it is desirable or you would not have submitted it, but it is not indispensable. What have you to say on that point?

General FLAGLER. It is rather more important than that. The estimate was made without much anticipation that we might have to use that arsenal extensively immediately, therefore it was deemed a very wise and prudent thing to do, as matters stood. We may be compelled to put that arsenal into service and we ought to commence using it, and if we commence at all, that work ought to be done before we commence using it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not used now?

General FLAGLER. Not for manufacturing to any extent. The shops are not run.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am putting it in my notes as important but not indispensable. The next item is for erection of a fireproof pump house, \$2,000. That is the same as the other?

General FLAGLER. That is rather necessary anyway. It is necessary to this plant. There is a little wooden house there which is in danger of fire on account of its location, and if it is burned it will destroy some valuable machinery; and it must be repaired and almost renewed anyway. It is almost falling down. It is an old shed which was moved there, and that machinery ought to be housed in some form, and it is better to house it with a fireproof building on account of its situation.

The CHAIRMAN. I have got this item that it is necessary because the present house is not fireproof and needs replacing. The next item is for wrought-iron water pipe, \$100. That depends upon the other two?

General FLAGLER. That is necessary anyway. That is rusted out and must be renewed or the fire protection for the arsenal building—

The CHAIRMAN. I have got it, "necessary in any event."

COLUMBIA ARSENAL, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. I see there is an item for shop fixtures, etc., for Columbia, Tenn. Is that submitted for consideration only, or is it a necessity?

General FLAGLER. It is a small amount which is necessary to put the shops in condition for making repairs, and care and preservation of stores at that arsenal.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you using this for manufacturing at all, or for storing merely?

General FLAGLER. For storage, and whatever stores are kept and preserved it is necessary to overhaul them and make repairs at times.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. You submit an estimate of \$10,000 as against \$5,000 appropriation for the current year, the estimate being the same, however, as for the current year. What is the necessity for that increase?

General FLAGLER. Since the adoption of the new magazine rifle we have been compelled to change the machinery for manufacturing the cartridges for that rifle. I mean that alterations in the machinery have been required. Some additional machines are required, and especially some additional facilities, but the important reason for that new machinery is that since the adoption of the new field artillery we require new ammunition for that field gun. That is, it is a metallic cartridge, and that is the arsenal at which they make these cartridges, and they require some expensive machines. I have been getting a small appropriation for the last three years for that purpose, but the plant is not completed and it is very insufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the only arsenal where you make this ammunition?

General FLAGLER. That is the only one.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that for the magazine gun?

General FLAGLER. And ammunition for field artillery also.

The CHAIRMAN. The ammunition for the rifle and field artillery you do not buy by contract?

General FLAGLER. We buy none of it in peace times, and buy none of it so long as the capacity of the arsenal is equal to our wants. If, however, there was an excessive demand we would, with some difficulty and with a good deal of expense, secure what additional amount is required from outside manufacturers. The arsenal, as it stands now, is not sufficient for the wants of the Army and militia and the providing of some reserve ammunition that ought to be accumulated for the new guns and new small arms.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we recommend \$5,000 for the current year; that means you will just put in less machinery?

General FLAGLER. Mr. Chairman, that would be very bad. We would need all of that, and we need—I can not tell you how necessary that is. It is as necessary as anything can be.

The CHAIRMAN. That item you insist upon?

General FLAGLER. Yes; I feel I would be subject to criticism for leaving a thing undone if I did not speak to the committee of another want at that arsenal right here. I have two or three times submitted, and it has been before the committee, an estimate for utilizing a large new building that stands at that arsenal. The appropriations have not been given. It is postponed regularly because of the necessity for keeping down the appropriations, and allowed under the policy to go over and go over.

The CHAIRMAN. My dear General, it is not even submitted.

General FLAGLER. I will say in former years it has been before the committee. Now, I want to tell the committee what that estimate is and why it is so very important at the present time, and leave it to the committee to say whether they want to take the matter up or not.

As I have stated, in consequence of the change of ammunition, requiring more machines and more facilities for some of the more difficult operations connected with the new ammunition, the use of smokeless powder and special primers or detonators required for it, and the introduction of the large and difficult machinery for the manufacture of the large artillery cartridges, that we have not space there for our operations in our old buildings to carry on the work required by our little peace establishment, even though the cellars and every little shed is crowded with those machines. Now, as long ago as 1868 there was commenced and finished in two years a large new building for the enlargement of the cartridge factory which has never been used. It has no power attached to it. It has no fixtures in it, and a sum of money is required for utilizing that building. My plan is to transfer the whole cartridge factory into that great building, which is a very fine building and satisfactory in all respects, and leave this old and rather temporary establishment for the manufacture of the artillery ammunition. There is being used in connection with these manufactures there now a lot of little temporary wooden structures which we put up for making paper cartridges in haste during the war and—

The CHAIRMAN. What would all this cost?

General FLAGLER. The whole thing would cost \$52,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you submit it to the Secretary of War?

General FLAGLER. It went to the Secretary in the regular estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not fall in the estimates here.

General FLAGLER. It is not in the estimates here, but I felt it my duty to tell you about this, because under the circumstances and all that has been said here in this committee under other subjects, and considering the state of affairs, that small sum of money required to utilize that building is exceedingly important, and if it is not done I might be criticised.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it rests squarely on the Secretary of War.

General FLAGLER. I want to be frank with the committee and tell them these facts, and having done that I think I ought not to ask or urge it more.

The CHAIRMAN. This ammunition, however, in time of stress or emergency could be made by contract by other people in the United States. I am not speaking about the cost.

General FLAGLER. They could get ready in a reasonable time to make our ammunition. They have establishments for the manufacture of it, but not the exact tools and appliances for making exactly our ammunition, but then the price is very different. Let me give you just one figure. We are making now in that establishment in eight hours 32,000 cartridges. With the utilization of this building we will be able to make 200,000 per day, and have ample facilities for the manufacture of artillery ammunition too. That 200,000 per day is probably one-third of what we require in any considerable war, and the other two-thirds we would have to get from outside parties; but it is important to put the Government in a position to manufacture 200,000 per day instead of 32,000.

INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Indianapolis Arsenal. You are not occupying that arsenal?

General FLAGLER. It is full of stores for issue.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. For Sandy Hook proving grounds. That explains itself.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass. For repairs and preservation of grounds and buildings and machinery not used for manufacturing purposes. There has been \$65,000 now for repairs and preservation of grounds and buildings and machinery not used for manufacturing purposes at Springfield Arsenal from 1891 to 1896, inclusive. It is not necessary for the utilization of that arsenal to continue that longer. It is a mere question of taste of adorning and beautifying, is it not?

General FLAGLER. It is not for adornment and beautifying, but for taking care of the property and keeping it in working order and in repair.

The CHAIRMAN. This reads "for repairs and preservation of grounds and of buildings, and machinery not used for manufacturing purposes."

General FLAGLER. That means machinery not used for manufacturing purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that mean, "machinery not used for manufacturing purposes?"

General FLAGLER. That is machinery in readiness to be used in time of war or whenever the work there is increasing or pressing. There is a large reserve of machinery there not used with the amount of work we are doing now.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this always to be \$10,000—an annual appropriation?

General FLAGLER. That is about what it costs to take care of the establishment and keep it in order and take care of the property there.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not mean adding to it?

General FLAGLER. It does not mean additions.

The CHAIRMAN. Merely for necessary preservation?

General FLAGLER. Well, it involves always some improvements; sometimes an improvement is the means of saving.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "improvements," building of new houses?

General FLAGLER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this to be used for building officers' quarters?

General FLAGLER. It certainly would not be used for building a new set of quarters. It might be used for alterations and improvements and extensions.

The CHAIRMAN. A little like the *Constitution* rumored to have been repaired from time to time, the making of a new vessel around a hole?

General FLAGLER. Sometimes an improvement is the means of saving expenses. If a new road will throw out longer old roads and save extra hauling and labor and care and preservation of old roads, etc., that must be done. Therefore that is really

an improvement. The same way, if your building gets in bad order and by alterations—

The CHAIRMAN. You will expend the whole of this \$10,000 this year?

General FLAGLER. We always expend it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next item is for macadamizing that portion of Beyers street, the property of the United States, forming a highway of the city of Springfield, \$1,000. Is that macadamized now?

General FLAGLER. I am not quite sure, but I think a portion of it is, and this is for finishing it.

Mr. SAYERS. Does that street run through these grounds?

General FLAGLER. It does not run through, but it is along one side and on the Government reservation. The situation of those streets is about this: The cities always look upon the matter as if it were the duty of the United States to take care of its own streets, inasmuch as it uses the city for all purposes and pays no taxes. In the case of Springfield, and very generally, when a street is laid out along our boundaries, to prevent any controversy, it has been generally deemed wise to put those streets on the Government land. It was done here anyway. Now, they can not enter upon that street to do work, and it has generally been regarded just that the United States should take care of its own streets, although the city uses them, because they take care of the rest of the city and the United States uses that without paying any taxes. That is the situation.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the next item: Testing machine, Watertown Arsenal. That is usual, and that is all expended; is it?

General FLAGLER. That is the annual expenditure of running that department.

The CHAIRMAN. For hire of chemist and maintenance of chemical laboratory, \$1,875. This seems to be new, this part in italics?

General FLAGLER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is this chemist to be utilized?

General FLAGLER. He is employed in connection with the testing department.

The CHAIRMAN. And paid heretofore from the testing appropriation?

General FLAGLER. If there is no appropriation, he has been paid from that.

The CHAIRMAN. For Watertown Arsenal, for general care and improvement of buildings, grounds, roads, fences, river shore, sewers, and water supply, \$5,000. This can be paid from the general appropriation for care and improvements of buildings.

General FLAGLER. It has heretofore always been paid from it. As you know, we have been enlarging that arsenal and transferring it into our seacoast gun-carriage factory, and it involved making changes of buildings, roads, constructing of a railroad—

The CHAIRMAN. I understand.

General FLAGLER. And it is in bad condition, and it is impossible to do all there that ought to be done out of that general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate appropriated for would relieve the general fund?

General FLAGLER. It would get that arsenal in a condition so that hereafter we can take care of it out of the general fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for one double set of noncommissioned officers' quarters, for sergeants, \$3,500.

General FLAGLER. That is enlisted men's quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the note explains it.

For manufacture and erection of an impact testing machine, \$5,000. Wherein does that differ from the testing machine which was explained by the gentleman who invented it as being the best testing machine on earth? Wherein does it differ from that testing machine we have just considered at Watertown Arsenal?

General FLAGLER. It is a machine in which the test is made by dropping a weight. The machine is devised to tell the exact effect of a blow, and there are certain tests and certain investigations particularly which can not be arrived at by any other kind of a test than that of a blow. The machine we have there now applies a gentle pressure or a gentle pull until we stretch, break, crush, or produce transverse stress, shearing stress, showing its hardness or piercing effect, or compressing—

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any machine of this kind in existence?

General FLAGLER. There are none in this country, but they use it very extensively in France, Germany, and England in connection with their important investigations of metals in those countries. It is a very important addition to the testing department because it gives certain information we can not get otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it in anywise akin to this other testing machine?

General FLAGLER. It is on a different principle.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$5,000 build that machine?

General FLAGLER. Yes, sir; and that includes a little extension of the house to

accommodate it and power for the drop, and also some power for running it. The machine itself is only a portion of it.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean, boiler house and engine, or have you got the power there?

General FLAGLER. No, we have the power. We will take the power, for the present at any rate, from the steam from the main battery and carry it over there. We require a small engine.

WATERVLIIET ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now go to the Watervliet Arsenal. For necessary fire protection, etc. The note says that the estimate was \$11,919.75, and Congress appropriated \$6,000, leaving a deficiency of \$5,919.75. I see the new pump is estimated to cost \$1,100. Is this fire protection now utilized under the \$6,000 appropriation?

General FLAGLER. Yes. There were two elevated tanks required in connection with that, and one was built and the other is not built.

The CHAIRMAN. This is simply to enlarge—

General FLAGLER. It is to complete the plant which was first asked for. I will say frankly I am not as familiar with that item as I was at the time the estimate was submitted. It has been over a year since I have examined into that matter, and it has gotten out of my mind and I can not tell you all about it. I know it was correct because I investigated at the time the estimate was made, and that note was made by me.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs of sea wall on Hudson River and a culvert, \$2,600. That is new?

General FLAGLER. That explains itself. That is a necessary preservation of the property there.

UNITED STATES POWDER DEPOT, DOVER, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. Powder depot, Dover, N. J. For spring wagon for hauling powder, cartridges, and other ammunition, and one pair of heavy draft animals, \$600.

General FLAGLER. I think the committee can see from that note this is a necessity. There are important new arrangements I am trying to make there. It becomes necessary now to charge our cartridges at that establishment, and it involves some hauling, and as the magazines are separated by a piece of swamp land, there ought to be some facilities for this hauling.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs of arsenals you submit \$50,000 as against \$45,000 appropriated for the current year. Is there any deficiency on this item?

General FLAGLER. We never make any deficiency. My view of the matter is that I submit the estimates to the committee and explain the matters, and when they are given as made they are expended, and when not given—

The CHAIRMAN. You cut your garment according to the cloth?

General FLAGLER. If it is not given and these establishments are not taken care of, or deteriorate, or fall down, I am not responsible.

Thereupon the committee took a recess until 1.30 p. m.

SATURDAY, March 14, 1896.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES S. HAMLIN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 96 you will find an item, "Compensation in lieu of moieties." You have for the current year \$15,000 and you submit in your estimate \$20,000.

Mr. HAMLIN. I did not suppose that that was one of the matters that you wished to ask me about. I will have a careful statement made concerning this appropriation, and with your permission I will send it down. I thought the only matter that I was to speak of was the Alaskan and the Chinese appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. Allow me to ask you in that connection whether there is any deficiency this year.

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir; not up to this time, but it is impossible at present to say whether the sum appropriated will be sufficient to meet claims now pending and

those which will arise before the close of the year. We have a detailed statement which I would like to send to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems that it has been the policy of the Department from 1889 to the present to decrease this service.

Mr. HAMLIN. Of course we are making it as small as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the indefinite appropriation available for this purpose?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In your paper discuss it from the standpoint of a suggestion to drop out this appropriation entirely.

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of local appraisers. You ask an increase. There is no deficiency in the expenses of local appraisers?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Before you go to another point I wish you would in your paper give your reasons why this appropriation for compensation in lieu of moieties should not be stricken out.

LOCAL APPRAISERS' MEETINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Explain in a word about these local appraisers' conferences. Are they not provided for in the customs service?

Mr. HAMLIN. There is no appropriation for bringing them together. We are making an effort to increase the efficiency of the law to guard against undervaluations, and since 1892 we have been bringing the appraisers together at New York where they have conferences with the full Board of General Appraisers, compare notes as to importations of textiles, etc., and the best means of obtaining proper market values. It seems to me that these conferences are of very great importance, because these local appraisers determine the value of goods. If no appeal is taken their decision is final. I think their conference with the Board of General Appraisers is most important.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think it could be paid from the indefinite appropriation?

Mr. HAMLIN. We have not so considered.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to pay traveling expenses?

Mr. HAMLIN. To and from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Every time we strike out an indefinite appropriation it makes larger the direct appropriation to supply the indefinite one?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If this thing is done it reduces this bill, but when you come back for your annual appropriation you will make it larger or have a deficiency?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; we try to be specific.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an indefinite appropriation of five and a half million dollars for the collection of customs. You have also something in addition amounting to a couple of million dollars, or whatever it may be. Now, what I want to do is to get these customs appropriations together. In other words, I want to know what it is costing to collect the revenue. I am quite content to repeal the general appropriation if you can put the whole matter together. We have got two systems. What I want now to know is whether this appropriation for the payment of the traveling expenses of local appraisers would be payable from the indefinite appropriation for the collection of customs.

Mr. HAMLIN. I would like to write in detail on that point.

Mr. SAYERS. Bear in mind when you write that letter, because I do not want whole paragraphs cut out of this bill when there is absolutely no necessity for it, in order to carry on the work of the Government, and then rely on this indefinite appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You misapprehend me. I do not care to cut it out. I want a limit on the expenses of collecting the customs. I want to find out whether this is a necessary item or not.

ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Alaska seal fisheries, page 97; do you regard this as necessary?

Mr. HAMLIN. I have a complete statement of all the expenses; that is absolutely necessary for patrolling and taking charge of the seal islands. We have a contract with the North American Commercial Company, and we have to watch the performance of that and also to take care of the natives.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you given any attention to this service?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; a great deal.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state whether these agents go with the contractors when they take these seals? I suppose they do necessarily.

Mr. HAMLIN. These agents live on the islands, and every drive of seals is super-

intended by them. The company reports when they want to make a drive, and the agents investigate the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The agents do not stay there during the season?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir. There is an agent on each island during the whole year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have four in all. You have two who stay there during the whole time, winter and summer?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The seal catch is in the summer?

Mr. HAMLIN. Entirely; from the end of June until the 1st of August.

The CHAIRMAN. Do those agents rely upon the company for transportation?

Mr. HAMLIN. They have to pay their own transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they in fact pay it?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir. We had a letter about a month ago stating that they did not pay their transportation. Thereupon I addressed a letter to every agent in and out of the service, and every one of them satisfied me that he paid his transportation. They furnished the vouchers; most of them answered under oath, as I remember.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course you appoint these agents, and the money being appropriated, they go over there where there is nobody to look after them except the agents of the company.

Mr. HAMLIN. I went up there one year. Of course I was there only a short time. This business has brought in a great deal of revenue to the Government. It has paid the expenses of the Government of Alaska and five or six millions besides.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not saying anything against it; but I am running over in my mind some charges about agents over there being promptly gobbled up by the contractors, and that protection does not protect. I do not know how that may be. Have you seen Mr. Dingley's bill, and has that been enacted?

Mr. HAMLIN. It has passed the House and been reported favorably in the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Dingley bill becomes a law, will these agents be necessary?

Mr. HAMLIN. If that bill becomes a law there will be a large force required in addition. If we must kill all the seals on the islands it will necessitate a large force. It is a matter that has troubled me. There are 200,000 seals on the islands, and if we kill them it must be done between June and August, because if it is not done in that time the skins become "stagy;" they must also be preserved and packed.

Mr. SAYERS. In the event of the killing of so many at one time, would not the skins become cheap?

Mr. HAMLIN. I think the tendency is upward in price.

Mr. SAYERS. If you kill them all at one time, would that be the case?

Mr. HAMLIN. We would have to hold the skins. We would not put them all on the market at one time.

Mr. SAYERS. The names of those two islands where you have stations are St. George and St. Paul. How far apart are they?

Mr. HAMLIN. About 40 miles.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an agent at each one of these places?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; they are stationed there to look after the natives.

Mr. HAINER. The \$3,600 agent does not live up there.

Mr. HAMLIN. He is general supervising agent. As a rule he does not stay there.

Mr. HAINER. Where are his headquarters?

Mr. HAMLIN. His headquarters on the island are at St. Paul. He makes frequent visits between St. George and St. Paul.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the next item, I suppose it is absolutely necessary, to enable you to procure food, fuel, and clothing for the inhabitants, \$19,500?

Mr. HAMLIN. That is absolutely necessary. Up to 1892 or 1893 we killed anywhere from 30,000 to 100,000 seals, and the natives were paid 50 cents each. The catch in 1892 was cut down to 7,500; the natives would starve if it were not for this assistance.

SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska. How was this \$4,000 for the current year expended?

Mr. HAMLIN. It was for the payment of one agent—\$8 per day and his expenses. He travels over the whole Territory. The salmon in Alaska are slowly but surely being exterminated. The agent's duty is to watch infractions of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government gets no revenue from the salmon fisheries?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir. There is a bill now pending, based on the agent's report, creating salmon commissioners and providing for a closed season.

The CHAIRMAN. Before what committee is that bill?

Mr. HAMLIN. I think it is before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item for \$500 is for advertising the President's proclamation.

Mr. HAMLIN. That covers the expense of publishing the proclamation under section 1956 of the Revised Statutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is to enable the Secretary to pay the necessary expenses of enforcing section 4 of the act, giving effect to the award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris.

Mr. HAMLIN. That is for inspecting sealkins. The returns of the captains of the vessels are not always accurate, and they do not like to disclose the fact that 80 or 85 per cent of the seals killed are females.

ENFORCING CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$100,000 for the current year. Is it all expended?

Mr. HAMLIN. There is expended about \$70,000 up to date. When we received \$125,000, we had about \$30,000 left; then the appropriation was cut down to a point which will just about meet the expenses for the coming year. Under the recent treaty Chinese laborers can go out and return. There is a necessity for a very careful investigation, and in my judgment we need \$25,000 more. Under the treaty laborers can come back under certain restrictions, and we must make an investigation to see that their statements are true. It is a very difficult law to execute.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of Chinese have been returned to China?

Mr. HAMLIN. I have not that data with me, but I can furnish it.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you would make a succinct statement about the operation of the law, and the expenditure under it.

Mr. HAMLIN. I will do so. I will explain everything fully.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find that we are keeping them out substantially?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes; I think the law is working satisfactorily. They are making strong efforts to get in. They are a keen, shrewd, intelligent race of people.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they not come in on the northern and southern borders?

Mr. HAMLIN. They make frequent attempts but we are keeping them out. I found when in Alaska that there were a great many Chinese there. In the canneries the canning is done largely by the Chinese, and they are a filthy set of men. I find that it will be necessary to send some Chinese inspectors up there. There are probably 5,000 Chinese to-day in Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you try to expel them?

Mr. HAMLIN. We are going to find out whether they are registered. They go up there in ships. There are abundant opportunities for smuggling them in from foreign ports.

The CHAIRMAN. You want this money?

Mr. HAMLIN. Every dollar of it.

Mr. HAINER. Do you find that it is practicable to identify Chinese laborers who go out and expect to return again?

Mr. HAMLIN. We have regulations to that effect. We require three photographs of each one. Those photographs are filed with the collector at the outgoing port, the home port, and at Washington. We have established a very careful system of Chinese inspection.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March —, 1896.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to my testimony before your committee on Saturday last, and in compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following statement with reference to expenditures under the appropriations for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, for supplies for the native inhabitants on the Seal Islands of Alaska, for compensation in lieu of moieties, and for conferences of local appraisers:

Chinese exclusion laws.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1895 was \$125,000, of which amount \$87,004 was expended. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30 next is \$100,000, of which amount \$66,440.03 has been expended. The balance of the appropriation will probably be sufficient for the remainder of the year. During the last fiscal year 152 Chinese were arrested for being unlawfully in the United States, and 82 were found guilty and deported to China. The number of arrests and deportations for the current fiscal year has not been ascertained, as reports of officers containing this information are not forwarded usually until the close of the year. From July 1, 1895, to February 29, 1896, 3,056 Chinese applied for admission to this country. Of this number 2,121 were granted admission, 262 were rejected, and 673 were in transit through the United States to other countries. Since the proclamation on December 28, 1894, of the treaty with China, 791 laborers left the United States with the intention of returning thereto. To enforce the Chinese exclusion laws, 36 inspectors are employed at the following rates of compensation, viz: Eleven at \$6 per diem, 10 at \$5 per diem, 14 at \$4 per diem, 1 at \$3 per diem.

Supplies for native inhabitants of Alaska.

By the terms of the *modus vivendi* the number of seals allowed to be taken on the Seal Islands was reduced greatly, and it became necessary in consequence to provide for the support of the native inhabitants on the Seal Islands. An annual appropriation of \$19,500 for this purpose has been made since 1892. Of the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, \$3,325 were used to reimburse the bishop of the Greek Church for moneys collected by him as gratuities from the natives and which were redistributed to the donors by order of the Government agent in charge of the Seal Islands. This action, which was directed by the Congress, reduced the appropriation to \$16,175, which was insufficient for the support of the 21 families, comprising 89 persons, on the Island of St. George, and 54 families, comprising 196 persons, on the Island of St. Paul.

Compensation in lieu of moieties.

The act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. L., 386), authorizes the disbursement of \$100,000 out of the appropriation for "expenses of collecting the revenue from customs," for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue. On June 22, 1895, the Comptroller of the Treasury rendered an opinion that the anti-moiety act of June 22, 1874, repealed all provisions of law under which moieties of fines, penalties, and forfeitures were paid to informers. Section 3 of the same act provides that the Secretary of the Treasury should pay "out of any money specifically appropriated by Congress to make compensation * * * as hereinafter provided and not otherwise," and \$100,000 was appropriated for this special purpose. Section 4 of same act provides for payment of compensation to informers "out of any money appropriated for the purpose." The Comptroller therefore decides that, as Congress makes specific appropriation for the payment of cases arising under the act of June 22, 1874, there is no authority to pay such compensation out of the appropriation authorized by the act of March 3, 1879.

The sum appropriated for the present fiscal year "for compensation in lieu of moieties" was \$15,000, and it is impossible at this date to determine whether that amount will prove sufficient. Many claims are under consideration; others are awaiting decisions of the courts. In the year 1893 there was a deficit of \$20,000, which was provided for by special appropriation, but the seizures of smuggled opium account for a large percentage of the awards made at that time, and the smuggling of opium has been reduced to small proportions since the reduction of duty under the present tariff.

In view of the language used in the act of 1874, which requires a specific appropriation for compensation to be paid under that act, such compensation could not be paid from the appropriation for detection and prevention of frauds on the customs revenue without additional legislation, and as the appropriation for the detection and prevention of frauds is taken from the regular customs appropriation, and so much of it as is not used remains to the credit of the customs appropriation, which latter appropriation is now inadequate to meet the demands of the service, I can not recommend such legislation.

Conference of local appraisers.

If there were no provision for a conference of local appraisers the Secretary would still have authority, under the existing statutes, to convene such a body for conference on customs matters, and the expenses of such a meeting would be chargeable to the appropriation for "expenses of collecting the revenue from customs." But for the reasons above stated as to the insufficiency of the customs appropriation, I have to recommend that this appropriation for conference of local appraisers be made.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TUESDAY, March 17, 1896.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. R. N. BATCHELDER, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

MILITARY POSTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is for buildings at and enlargement of military posts within the discretion of the Secretary of War and "for the erection of barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with the adopted project for sea-coast defense." I would be glad if in treating of that item you would first confine

yourself to the ordinary appropriation for the enlargement and construction of military posts, and, second, to making a statement separately as to the erection of barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with the seacoast defenses.

General BATCHELDER. That was added in the office of the Secretary of War. That is not in my estimate. The first part covers everything, and that is surplusage. The Secretary of War can dispose of appropriations for the seacoast as well as the interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Without the addition of that language?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have given attention, in making the estimate, to the amount of construction desirable or necessary for barracks and quarters for seacoast defenses?

General BATCHELDER. Not separating them.

The CHAIRMAN. The barracks and quarters for seacoast defenses are not vital if you did not have immediate use for them; that is to say, if you had the guns mounted and the ammunition ready you could make defense within sixty days, or six weeks, under embarrassing conditions, but you could still make defense without barracks and quarters?

General BATCHELDER. But there should be a post at Sandy Hook where the new batteries are. It will cost \$200,000, probably, to erect the necessary buildings for that place alone.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be barracks and quarters for the men in charge of the fortifications or buildings under the Endicott scheme?

General BATCHELDER. For that point; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would those buildings be under cover?

General BATCHELDER. They would be away from the batteries.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimated under this head, for 1896, \$790,500, and the appropriation made was \$225,000. You had for 1895 \$207,000, and the appropriation was \$350,000 for 1894. Now you estimate \$1,000,000 for 1897. You may state in a general way the necessity for this estimate, and also whether you are making any deficiency for the current year.

General BATCHELDER. We do not make any deficiency; we simply expend the money.

The CHAIRMAN. You cut the garment according to the cloth?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir. There we stop. You remember that during the last Congress three new posts were established, which will cost from \$300,000 to \$400,000 apiece.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are they?

General BATCHELDER. There is one at Bismarck, one at Spokane, and one at Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made a computation as to what it will cost to erect barracks and quarters at all the seaports under the Endicott scheme for fortifications?

General BATCHELDER. Such an estimate was made during the last Congress. It was two million and some odd hundred thousand dollars. I do not recollect the exact figures.

The CHAIRMAN. The barracks and quarters for all the seacoasts would cost \$2,000,000. I believe you were in the act of stating that there were three new posts?

General BATCHELDER. At Spokane, Seattle, and Bismarck. Titles have been acquired at Seattle and Spokane, but they have not been perfected at Bismarck. At Seattle and Spokane the posts have been located, and the title is in the hands of the Attorney-General to be passed upon.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all right, if that goes through?

General BATCHELDER. There is very little doubt of that. That at Spokane has already been accepted, and Bismarck has not yet been located. Several sites are offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us take Spokane first. What is the next nearest post to that?

General BATCHELDER. Fort Sherman, 37 miles away.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

General BATCHELDER. That is at Cœur d'Alene. There is one to the northwest of Spokane, about 60 miles away.

The CHAIRMAN. How extensive is this post at Spokane to be?

General BATCHELDER. The plans call for a 4-company post.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you anticipate that you will do away with the other two?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of the post at Sherman and at Fort Spokane?

General BATCHELDER. Fort Spokane is in very bad condition, and Fort Sherman is in a fairly good condition.

The CHAIRMAN. How many companies has the fort at Sherman?

General BATCHELDER. I think there are six companies there, and the other has two.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Spokane has two, and Sherman six. I suppose Fort Spokane has been urging ever since we gave the site for the commencement of the work; what do you think? Of course this general appropriation could be utilized for construction at Spokane.

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it were the sense of the committee to recommend \$225,000 or \$300,000 for the coming year?

General BATCHELDER. It would go a very little way.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you commence on Spokane, Seattle, or Bismarck at all, having only that amount?

General BATCHELDER. Perhaps not. We would go on and use the amount for fitting up posts on which we are still at work.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the most important of the three?

General BATCHELDER. From a military point of view I think Seattle is. Spokane is a matter of convenience, but it is not so much a matter of necessity as Seattle. That is the only post on the Sound.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a modification in the Endicott scheme for seacoast defenses to fortify the Sound. If that work was proceeded with, would it be of any importance in this connection?

General BATCHELDER. It has to be located where the batteries will be placed.

The CHAIRMAN. If the batteries were constructed, and these seacoast fortifications were in good shape at Seattle, would that cut any figure? Would it then be necessary?

General BATCHELDER. It would be more so. We have got to have a garrison for the battery.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for artillery?

General BATCHELDER. Certainly. This post will be garrisoned by artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the post located at Seattle is considered in connection with the seacoast defenses there?

General BATCHELDER. Precisely.

The CHAIRMAN. And is to render seacoast defense there effective?

General BATCHELDER. Whenever the batteries are built.

The CHAIRMAN. But the post at Spokane and the one at Bismarck are purely and simply army posts?

General BATCHELDER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you do not regard the army post at Seattle as of so much importance as the others, but as mere army posts?

General BATCHELDER. Yes; I do. I think the post is needed more at Seattle than at Spokane or Bismarck.

The CHAIRMAN. What would a 4-company post cost?

General BATCHELDER. From \$300,000 to \$350,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for completion?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; officers' quarters, barracks, storehouse, and everything necessary for a post.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if you did not get more than \$250,000 or \$300,000, you would not build that post this year?

General BATCHELDER. It would not go very far.

The CHAIRMAN. I will not speak of Bismarck, because you have not the title there. When could you commence at Seattle? You have the title at Seattle and Spokane, and how far could you proceed economically this year?

General BATCHELDER. We could not begin with less than \$100,000 at each place.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you were authorized to contract to the extent of \$100,000 at each place, could you not get the contract and the plans ready by the 1st of July?

General BATCHELDER. We have got them all ready now.

The CHAIRMAN. So that by the 1st of July you would be ready to advertise?

General BATCHELDER. We could, at Spokane. At Seattle we might clear the site in two or three months.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you clear the site in that time?

General BATCHELDER. We could, if we had the means with which to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you place Spokane first, and you could spend \$100,000 on it; how much money would be needed now?

General BATCHELDER. We could have it under contract by the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not advertise until the 1st of July?

General BATCHELDER. We could make contracts to take effect at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that \$100,000 would be needed by the first of the next fiscal year?

General BATCHELDER. Every dollar of it.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had authority to contract without reference to the appropriation, how much would be actually paid out of the Treasury at the commencement of the fiscal year?

General BATCHELDER. We should pay all when we had the building finished.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the same thing true at Seattle?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The same thing would be true at Bismarck if you had the title?

General BATCHELDER. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The truth of the matter is that, unless you get a special appropriation at Spokane and Seattle, you can not make much of a commencement?

General BATCHELDER. We can not, unless we get an appropriation with which to do it. You see there are a large number of other posts in process of construction.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hainer suggests that in your report last year you gave a list of all the posts?

General BATCHELDER. They are included in this estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. And also the question of these works?

General BATCHELDER. I have got a memorandum of them here which I have prepared for my own use.

The CHAIRMAN. You can add that to your testimony.

General BATCHELDER (examining paper). Here is Fort Crook, in Nebraska. We have spent \$66,000 on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is of first importance?

General BATCHELDER. The new posts ought to be finished up.

The CHAIRMAN. The new post at Seattle is of the greatest importance, Spokane is the second, and Bismarck third?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the post of greatest importance which is unfinished?

General BATCHELDER. I should say the Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., and also the one at Plattsburg, N. Y., Lake Champlain.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the amount expended up to July 1, 1891, or to the present time at Jefferson Barracks?

General BATCHELDER. We have spent \$328,000 to October 1, and we need to finish it \$165,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That you consider of the first importance. That is a cavalry post?

General BATCHELDER. We want new barracks. It is an old building built in the early part of the century.

The CHAIRMAN. It is to be made more than a 6-company post?

General BATCHELDER. It is to be a 12-company post.

The CHAIRMAN. This would make it a 12-company post?

General BATCHELDER. Practically.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take you to expend \$165,000?

General BATCHELDER. If we had it to-day, we could spend it. We certainly could do it within the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is of second importance?

General BATCHELDER. Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. That is now completed for an 8-company post, and we want to make it a 12-company post. It has cost \$524,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to complete it?

General BATCHELDER. To complete it and make it a 12-company post will require \$168,000 more.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to do that?

General BATCHELDER. We could do it within the next year, if we had the money.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the third?

General BATCHELDER. Fort Harrison, Mont., which is a new post. It has been finished and is now occupied by two companies. It will require \$47,000 to finish it up.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been expended on that?

General BATCHELDER. The limit is \$300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. When could you finish that?

General BATCHELDER. Within the next year if we had the money.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the fourth?

General BATCHELDER. Fort Sheridan, at Chicago, or near Chicago. It wants a riding hall at a cost of \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the cost of it?

General BATCHELDER. It cost \$1,300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many companies has that post?

General BATCHELDER. It is a 12-company post.

The CHAIRMAN. You have all the buildings except a riding hall?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, and occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. You regard the riding hall as fourth in point of importance?

General BATCHELDER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And that could be expended in the next year?

General BATCHELDER. Oh yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next?

General BATCHELDER. The Presidio, San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. What did that cost?

General BATCHELDER. That has cost \$300,000, in round numbers, and it will cost \$200,000 more to do what it is designed to do.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of work is to be done there?

General BATCHELDER. There are to be built quarters of all kinds. The barracks are only shells or board structures.

The CHAIRMAN. It is to enable it to be more comfortable, or is it to increase the size of the post?

General BATCHELDER. It is to do both. It is to rebuild the post on an enlarged scale.

The CHAIRMAN. After that there would be nothing expended except for maintenance and repairs?

General BATCHELDER. That would come along.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true of Fort Sheridan, Plattsburg, and Jefferson Barracks?

General BATCHELDER. No, I would not say that entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you spend \$200,000?

General BATCHELDER. Every dollar of it, if we had it.

The CHAIRMAN. You could have spent it this year if you had had it?

General BATCHELDER. Yes; in the year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the sixth?

General BATCHELDER. Ethan Allen post is the last one. It will require \$12,000 to finish it.

The CHAIRMAN. You would rank that as sixth in importance?

General BATCHELDER. Fort Columbus, N. Y., is one also badly needed.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you class as sixth?

General BATCHELDER. Fort Columbus, N. Y., and it would cost \$65,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the total cost of that to date?

General BATCHELDER. We have expended there in the last sixteen years \$203,244. We want \$65,000 at once; but to carry out the project of making a regimental garrison we would require \$200,000 all told.

Mr. SAYERS. Could you expend that during the next fiscal year?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You could get along fairly well if you did not get it?

General BATCHELDER. We could get along, but we could not do anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that post occupied?

General BATCHELDER. There is a small garrison there. It is intended to make it a regimental post. There are three companies there now.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the post at Fort Columbus?

General BATCHELDER. It is on Governors Island, off the Battery.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the seventh in importance?

General BATCHELDER. There are several others. I should say Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been spent there?

General BATCHELDER. In the last six years we have spent \$307,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much has that post cost?

General BATCHELDER. I have not those figures. I sent a report of that to the chairman of this committee some days ago.

The CHAIRMAN. How many buildings are there now?

General BATCHELDER. It is a school, and has about 110 officers.

The CHAIRMAN. Since January 1, 1881, the expenditures have been \$639,000?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that for construction?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any troops there?

General BATCHELDER. Oh, yes; there are 12 companies.

The CHAIRMAN. About how much do you want there?

General BATCHELDER. We want \$32,000 to erect a set of 16 bachelor officers' quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose they could get along very well as heretofore?

General BATCHELDER. I suppose so.

Mr. SAYERS. Could you expend that during the coming year?

General BATCHELDER. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the eighth in importance?

General BATCHELDER. That would be Fort Myer. We want to put another double barracks in there.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has Fort Myer cost?

General BATCHELDER. All told, \$407,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you expended there this year?

General BATCHELDER. We built two double barracks, two double officers' quarters, an administration building, and a guardhouse.

The CHAIRMAN. About what has been the total cost?

General BATCHELDER. I have not the exact figures; but I would say about \$127,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not expending anything there this year?

General BATCHELDER. We are just closing up the contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you want to expend there during the coming year?

General BATCHELDER. I would like to expend about \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For what?

General BATCHELDER. Barracks and officers' quarters.

Mr. SAYERS. Could you spend all of that money during the coming year?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the ninth in importance?

General BATCHELDER. They are all about equal now. There is Davids Island, Little Rock, and Fort Thomas. The latter needs \$25,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much has been expended at Davids Island?

General BATCHELDER. Four hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, all told.

Mr. SAYERS. How much do you ask for the next year?

General BATCHELDER. We would like about \$45,000 if we could get it.

Mr. SAYERS. You would expend it all if you could get it?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the next one, Little Rock?

General BATCHELDER. We want \$20,500 to complete that.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you expended there all together?

General BATCHELDER. One hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. Could you expend \$20,500 during the coming year if you could get it?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the next?

General BATCHELDER. Fort Thomas. We have spent there \$693,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much do you want next year?

General BATCHELDER. Twenty-five thousand dollars to finish it up.

Mr. SAYERS. You could spend it all?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I believe that completes the list.

General BATCHELDER. That is all that is under construction.

Mr. HAINER. You have not mentioned Fort Crook or Fort Riley.

General BATCHELDER. I have mentioned Fort Crook, but I believe that I have failed to mention Fort Riley.

Mr. SAYERS. How does Fort Riley stand in the order of importance?

General BATCHELDER. It is one of the main posts.

Mr. SAYERS. How would you rank it in the order of importance?

General BATCHELDER. It is fourth or fifth. We have spent \$1,014,000 at Fort Riley.

Mr. SAYERS. How much do you ask for the present year?

General BATCHELDER. Fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. Could you expend it all?

General BATCHELDER. Oh, yes.

Mr. SAYERS. How does it rank with those you have already named?

General BATCHELDER. It is next to Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. SAYERS. How much will it require to complete Fort Riley?

General BATCHELDER. Fifty thousand dollars, if we could get it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many companies are there at that place?

General BATCHELDER. This is a 12-company post.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it occupied now by twelve companies?

General BATCHELDER. I think there are only nine or ten there at this moment.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do with \$50,000 if you had it there?

General BATCHELDER. We would use it in constructing stables. They are in a dilapidated condition and ready to fall down.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that build them?

General BATCHELDER. It would not complete the post. Our estimate includes \$109,000, all told.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the limit of cost?

General BATCHELDER. There was no limit.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

General BATCHELDER. Those are the most important ones.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had all you would feel that you had more than you have received for many years?

General BATCHELDER. Most certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we give you \$250,000 to be used for all these places, would you use it for all, or only a part?

General BATCHELDER. We could not do anything on the new posts.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount should you have before you would be able to do anything on the new posts?

General BATCHELDER. If we had \$600,000 or \$700,000 we could do something on the new posts.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, unless the general appropriation is as high as \$600,000, you would not commence any of the new posts at all?

General BATCHELDER. That is not for me to say, but for the Secretary of War to decide. If I had the disposition of it, I would say "No."

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that your recommendation is deferred to in the matter?

General BATCHELDER. Largely so.

The CHAIRMAN. So that if it be the sense of Congress that some new posts should be constructed, to make it dead sure, there ought to be a special appropriation?

General BATCHELDER. I do not know that that is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. If it be not a special appropriation, it would not be certain to be extended?

General BATCHELDER. Of course.

Mr. SAYERS. In order to commence work on these three posts authorized by the last Congress, it would be necessary to appropriate at least \$600,000?

General BATCHELDER. To do that, and carry out the work now in course of construction. We could commence each one with \$100,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Are the works now in progress more important than the new posts?

General BATCHELDER. I think so.

Mr. SAYERS. Are we to understand from your answers in regard to them, that you speak from a military standpoint. Of course the allotment of the items would be subject to revision?

General BATCHELDER. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Document 193 submits \$3,000 to complete purchase of certain lands. I presume that is a deficiency?

General BATCHELDER. The last Congress made an appropriation to buy certain ground for \$7,000, but after the appropriation was passed the party refused to sell. Condemnation proceedings were tried in court and the party was awarded \$10,000, leaving a deficiency of \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much ground is there?

General BATCHELDER. One hundred and sixty acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Document 273, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

General BATCHELDER. That is an estimate made by the Assistant Secretary of War. I think the object is a very commendable one.

The CHAIRMAN. Target range, Jefferson Barracks. It would require \$18,000 to secure that range 3 miles long?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had \$10,000 for this purpose, would you buy this land or look further?

General BATCHELDER. I think the intention is to take this particular piece.

The CHAIRMAN. You would decide that matter?

General BATCHELDER. The Secretary of War would. Assistant Secretary Doe forwarded that here.

The CHAIRMAN. Document 221, to pay Mrs. Maloney, Key West, Fla.; do you know anything about it?

General BATCHELDER. That is an old claim for land taken for the burial of yellow-fever patients during the war. We have attempted to settle it several times.

Mr. HAINES. The rent seems to be very high, and they seem to want to charge the present prices for the land.

General BATCHELDER. That is the difficulty. Every time we wanted to settle they raised the price and refused to settle.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Wayne Military Reservation. Where is that reservation?

General BATCHELDER. It is at Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that occupied now?

General BATCHELDER. Yes. You made an estimate in the last Congress of \$40,000 to build a wall and fill up, and thereby increase the dimensions. Twenty thousand dollars was allowed. We built the wall and now we want to fill it in.

The CHAIRMAN. How many soldiers are there?

General BATCHELDER. Four companies.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of it?

General BATCHELDER. I have forgotten the size of the reservation. I think about 40 acres. This will increase it by 20 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to conclude the work entered upon during the current year?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir. It is now being done.

The CHAIRMAN. Can it be concluded during the year?

General BATCHELDER. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this as highly necessary?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; it ought to be finished up at once.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. For maintenance and improving national cemeteries there have been appropriated \$100,000 since 1886.

General BATCHELDER. That is for care and maintenance.

The CHAIRMAN. And has been all expended?

General BATCHELDER. Every dollar of it.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose taken up principally in salaries?

General BATCHELDER. It is for labor and keeping the grounds in order?

The CHAIRMAN. It carries salaries?

General BATCHELDER. No; it is for wages of laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the salary of superintendents of national cemeteries?

General BATCHELDER. There are four classes; they receive \$60, \$65, \$70, and \$75, and they have quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they under the civil service?

General BATCHELDER. No; they are appointed by the Secretary of War, and are required to be old soldiers.

HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The CHAIRMAN. Headstones for graves of soldiers. This work is decreasing?

General BATCHELDER. No; it is rather increasing just now, because they are dying off so rapidly.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you ask \$20,000 as against \$25,000, as it is increasing?

General BATCHELDER. We have been accumulating a little surplus. We did not quite draw all the money for headstones last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they cost now?

General BATCHELDER. They only cost about \$2 apiece—to be exact, \$1.98.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the head and foot stone?

General BATCHELDER. No; we only put up one.

The CHAIRMAN. Does Vermont furnish them?

General BATCHELDER. Vermont and Massachusetts.

ROADS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs of roads to national cemeteries. The usual estimate is \$8,000. Is that all being expended this year?

General BATCHELDER. Yes; that is, it will all be used up.

The CHAIRMAN. Burial of indigent soldiers, \$3,000. I suppose you want that.

General BATCHELDER. That has been appropriated for several years, and as a rule it is always expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Road to National Cemetery, Presidio, Cal., \$10,000. When are you going to build that?

General BATCHELDER. There is a good deal of work connected with that. The Presidio Reservation contains about 400 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. You can expend it all?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. GEORGE S. ANDERSON, IN CHARGE OF
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. You are superintendent, detailed, of the National Yellowstone Park?

Captain ANDERSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that your appropriation for the current year is \$30,000. It has been that amount for three years past, including the current year, and the estimate as submitted is \$30,000 for 1897. The committee would be glad if you would briefly say what you have to do in connection with the condition of the Yellowstone Park, its necessities, hopes, and desires, for the coming fiscal year.

Captain ANDERSON. The scheme of road construction has been laid out and approved, involving a circuit which will take people around the park and out of it without retracing their steps at any point, except the last 7 miles, from the first mile in the park to the railroad. To build that circuit there will have to be made about 23 miles of absolutely new road, which is the very last that has been surveyed, but practically no work has been done on it. About 20 miles is now driven over by wagons, but it is barely passable. It is not fit for passenger travel. The scheme there contemplates a few miles of road to connect with the railroad west of the park, particularly the Union Pacific system, and also probably from 5 to 7 miles on that

line, and about 10 miles of road or a little more, to the east toward Cook City. The estimate that I submitted for the present year for road work amounted to about \$90,000. I estimate that 23 miles of road from the canyon to Yanseys would cost about \$2,000 per mile, and when this is done the passenger traffic, the tourist route, can be made continuous, without doubling.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to take you from the springs across to Yanseys?

Captain ANDERSON. No; from the canyon to Yanseys, without going over the road twice from Yanseys to Norris. There will be expensive work at one place; it may cost \$50,000 to put all the road in. That could be done the coming season.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the work you want to do?

Captain ANDERSON. That is the first work.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the \$30,000 which you had for this year used for the extension of roads or merely for maintenance?

Captain ANDERSON. If I had that for this year I would do a little in the way of extension. I would use the necessary amount for maintenance and progress from that.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you put that on the road from the Grand Canyon to Yanseys?

Captain ANDERSON. Mostly. I would try to throw some approaches over Madison to connect with the Union Pacific Railway. There is a very good road down to Madison—when it can be traveled—but when the river is up the stream can not be forded.

The CHAIRMAN. That is where you come in from the Union Pacific and around by the Geyser Basin?

Captain ANDERSON. Yes; that ought to be done, because until the water subsides you have got to go over a very bad hill.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose \$30,000 was appropriated, how much would you take for maintenance?

Captain ANDERSON. That is difficult to say. If the season promises to be without floods we could take most of it. If we had extensive washouts it might take half of it to repair the roads. Last season we were without washouts. It is a difficult thing to estimate. Two years ago our bridges were carried away, but last year we did not lose any. If we had washouts the cost might be \$5,000 and it might be \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many visitors did you have in the park last season?

Captain ANDERSON. I have kept a register. I could refer to it in my report. There were 3,300 or 3,400 who rode in the stages, and there were between 5,000 and 6,000 who went through in camping parties. There were also some on horseback and others on foot.

The CHAIRMAN. You disburse this appropriation now?

Captain ANDERSON. I have disbursed it for the last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You are attempting to have toilet accommodations along the roadways. They are inexpensive.

Captain ANDERSON. Yes; they cost very little.

The CHAIRMAN. That can be done out of your appropriation?

Captain ANDERSON. Yes; the current act calls for protection and improvement. I should very certainly call toilet accommodations improvements. Those approaches should be made very soon. There are a great many tourists wishing to come in from the East and West, but the present state of affairs makes it very difficult for them to do so.

Mr. SAYERS. There was a statement made before the committee a day or two ago that buffalo had been killed in the park, and that meat and hides had been exposed for sale in New York, and also that the herd was diminishing very rapidly in the park; is that so?

Captain ANDERSON. I fear the herd has been diminishing very much within the last year. I do not believe that the meat and hides exposed for sale in New York have come from buffalo killed in the park. I think they came from the herd of Mr. James Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, who sometimes sells one. Last fall I had a careful estimate made of the herd and I found eighty. I think that represents probably one-half of the number. This year we have made a careful search of the reservation and my men have only seen eight or nine—less than ten—in the section where they have heretofore been found. They are scattered. I doubt if they can be preserved. They reported two, which will undoubtedly perish. They get on a wind-swept, open tract of country, and the snow gets so deep they can not get out. They can not get to water and they are starving to death, because they only eat up a little grass.

Mr. SAYERS. I suppose it is only a question of time when the herd will totally disappear?

Captain ANDERSON. The Smithsonian Institution received authority to erect there a corral in which to entice wild animals by erecting boards. They put up a corral

last year making about 4 miles of fence. It inclosed about 1 square mile, and there is only a space of about 5 feet where they can get out. When the springtime comes and they are ready to move we will close up the place and keep them in. We hope to get 75 animals in that way. That is done by the Smithsonian Institution and not from the appropriation made for the park.

Poaching is mostly done in Idaho, where there is no State law to prevent the killing of buffalo. I was informed that that condition was the result of inadvertence on the part of the State officers.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it your opinion that it would be advisable to transfer these buffalo from that park to this city?

Captain ANDERSON. By no means.

Mr. SAYERS. You think that in that case they would not survive?

Captain ANDERSON. No; they would become scabby and miserable-looking specimens compared with what they are in the wilds. In the corral they will be in a state of nature, whereas if they were transferred here they would feed them on hay, so that they would become mangy and would degenerate.

Mr. SAYERS. You think they would finally die if brought here?

Captain ANDERSON. Yes. I think if I can get five or six in that corral I can have the basis for the beginning of a pretty healthy herd. That climate is very severe, because the snow falls to the depth of 5 feet and often as much as 20 feet deep. That makes a pretty hard state of nature for them to contend against. They would not survive if they did not have ground near the hot springs where the snow does not lie. We call it "warm ground," because the warmth underneath melts the snow.

Mr. SAYERS. Are they getting gentle?

Captain ANDERSON. The buffalo are not. Buffalo heads are worth too much to make it easy to accomplish that. Taxidermists will pay a couple of hundred dollars for a good bull's skull and horns. I arrested a man this fall for having four skins in his possession in the city of Butte. He was arrested for having them in his possession, and my testimony was that it was within my belief and most certain knowledge that there were no buffalo existing outside of the park under any circumstances. He himself swore, and brought his father-in-law and brother, who swore that they were killed outside of the park, in Idaho, where there is no law to prevent it. The court promptly acquitted him of killing in the park. I do not believe he got them in Idaho. I think he killed them close to the line. I went through the country and I saw no fresh tracks; but I saw tracks which had evidently been made last spring. They were beyond the line in Idaho, where buffalo could have been killed without the violation of any law.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it your opinion that the only method by which buffalo can be kept is to adopt the plan you instituted—to build a corral?

Captain ANDERSON. That has been done.

Mr. SAYERS. And to provide food for them in severe weather?

Captain ANDERSON. Yes, sir. That will be inexpensive and hay can be cut in the vicinity. The only object in cutting it at all is that often they have to dig down to get grass. The area in the corral does not contain enough warm ground.

Mr. SAYERS. Under the circumstances would you recommend the removal of the herd from the park to the city of Washington?

Captain ANDERSON. Under no circumstances. They have a herd here, and if they can do nothing with that herd they certainly can not do more by having a greater number.

The CHAIRMAN. Somebody has made the survey of a wagon road, as near as I can tell, west of the Gallatin River, through the Big Horn Basin in Wyoming, coming out of Gardner Creek about 7 miles. Are you familiar with the location of that road in the park?

Captain ANDERSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate of the cost of that road is in the neighborhood of \$40,000. Is that a desirable work before this other work is done?

Captain ANDERSON. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it desirable to be done at any time?

Captain ANDERSON. Not if there is to be no other road work undertaken. It might let farmers come in quicker. They have got a good road up to 90 miles from Bozeman to the park. It would be about 60 miles, more or less, where it joins the Government road in the park.

The CHAIRMAN. It goes off 20 miles?

Captain ANDERSON. Yes. It would go over a very high range of mountains, and the road would be covered with snow nearly the whole year. There is snow on the sides of the hills the whole twelve months. Ten thousand dollars on the Cook City road and \$10,000 on the Madison Canyon road should be expended. The people are clamoring for it, and they adopt all sorts of schemes to get into Cook City. I think the people would be willing to let the park alone if they had good wagon-road facilities.

We made 3 miles last year, and 7 miles more would give good facilities; it would cost \$10,000. A good road is needed for hauling minerals. At present they have a very poor one.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM E. HARRIS, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, AND DR. SHELDON JACKSON, SPECIAL AGENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is \$30,000 for elementary education of children in Alaska, without reference to race, etc. Are you expending all that sum?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This memorandum, which is a statement of your expenditures, shows a decrease?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes, sir; for the present year, ending June 30.

The CHAIRMAN. I will read it and have it inserted.

The paper was read, as follows:

Education in Alaska, 1895-96.

Schools	27
Teachers.....	37
Pupils	1,844
Salaries, teachers.....	\$22,712
Salaries, supervision	3,180

SUPPLIES.

Books, stationery, and furniture.....	*\$1,207
Fuel	*1,052
Lighting	*125
Furniture	*600
Repairs	*400
Cleaning	*100
Traveling expenses	*624
	4,108
	30,000
Average attendance per school	68
Average cost per school	\$970
Average cost per pupil	\$14
Average salary of teachers	\$614

Commissioner HARRIS. I have here a map which is marked to show the missionary settlements and the schools. We are giving education to 2,000 children. There will be more schools in every part of the Territory. The first thing to do is to get them to understand the English language, so that the white people can communicate with them properly. As long as they are in tribes, and speak a different language, we can not do anything with them. There is something like 2,000 miners on the Yukon, and a large number is going up this year. I have not been able to send a man up there, but I want to send Dr. Jackson.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that region from the one hundred and forty-first meridian.

Commissioner HARRIS. It is on the Yukon River. We want to make arrangements for schools. There should be schools there for the miners' children.

The CHAIRMAN. You have authority in this language to go there. What language in the bill would keep you out; how much of this \$30,000 do you propose to expend?

Commissioner HARRIS. No more than is necessary. It will cost \$500 to go up and back.

The CHAIRMAN. You will send salaried officers?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they anything else to do?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes; they are busy all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they not be compelled to have an outfit?

Commissioner HARRIS. No, I think not; they will be traveling over the route where the miners are going. We want to get more reindeer keepers there. We also want

to communicate with that section oftener. We only communicate with it now once in two years. We want to get the natives under our hand so that we can make them not only hunters and fishers, but grazers, and get them interested in education and industry, so they will progress. That whole region of country is capable of supporting 10,000,000 reindeer. That would be a very valuable addition to the whole country. That is why we want more reindeer.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you talking now about the expenditure for schools or reindeer?

Commissioner HARRIS. Reindeer.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this \$30,000, under the system of auditing, be available for anything else than actually teaching the Indian children?

Commissioner HARRIS. It is available for inspectors of schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sending out parties for exploration under the power given you to send inspectors of schools?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any schools except the Government schools?

Commissioner HARRIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you consulted with the Comptroller to see whether he approved of that?

Commissioner HARRIS. I have not, but I will consult him.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you submitted the scheme to the Secretary of the Interior; have you entered upon this matter of exploration up there?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is a very small point. We have not called it exploration.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any communication in writing to the Secretary?

Commissioner HARRIS. I have not calculated on very much extra expenditure. Mr. Hamilton will look after the southeast of Alaska and Dr. Jackson the other section.

Mr. SAYERS. It seems to me that in that region, as I understand it, instead of costing \$500 will cost \$5,000?

Commissioner HARRIS. It will not cost that much or we would not attempt to do it. I only speak of it as one of our plans in regard to schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Under whose supervision is that expenditure for education made?

Commissioner HARRIS. I have direct charge of it under the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. So far the expenditure has been made for education?

Commissioner HARRIS. For education; the industrial side is the reindeer side of it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am confining myself to the school appropriation. I find education in Alaska, for salary of supervision, \$3,180.

Commissioner HARRIS. That is Dr. Jackson and Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. SAYERS. What does Dr. Jackson receive?

Commissioner HARRIS. He receives not quite \$1,500. Mr. Hamilton receives a little over \$1,300.

Mr. SAYERS. Are both of them up there?

Commissioner HARRIS. They both go up there.

Mr. SAYERS. What part of the year?

Commissioner HARRIS. Between April and October.

Mr. SAYERS. Otherwise they are employed in your Bureau here?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that an annual salary, or is it simply from April to October?

Commissioner HARRIS. It is an annual salary and includes twelve months.

Mr. SAYERS. The remainder of the time they are employed in the Bureau?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that all the salary they get?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes; that is all they get from the Government. The missionaries pay Dr. Jackson, I do not know how much more. That has been the arrangement ever since the beginning. He was employed by the Bureau with that understanding.

Mr. SAYERS. Do the missionaries pay any part of the salary of Mr. Hamilton?

Commissioner HARRIS. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Have they subsistence and traveling expenses; is that the actual expense, or a fixed allowance?

Commissioner HARRIS. It is the actual expense and subsistence.

Mr. SAYERS. Does \$3,180 cover the whole thing?

Dr. JACKSON. The traveling expenses are \$624.

Mr. SAYERS. Besides the salaries for supervision, the expenses are \$624. Are any children other than these Indian children educated in these schools?

Commissioner HARRIS. All the white children in the Territory who can go are educated.

Mr. SAYERS. The schools where this money is expended are marked in red on this map. One is up at Point Barrow.

Commissioner HARRIS. That has been closed.

Mr. SAYERS. There is a school at Cape Prince of Wales, one at Port Clarence, and one at St. Lawrence.

Commissioner Harris submitted the following:

Education in Alaska, 1895-96.

School.	No. of teachers.	Salary.	Pupils, 1896.
Cape Prince of Wales	1	\$900	142
St. Lawrence Island	1	900	52
Golovin Bay	1	500	50
Unalaklik	1	500	100
Kosoreffsky	1	720	80
Nunivak	1	500	50
Ongavik	1	500	50
Bethel	1	500	32
Carmel	1	500	30
Unalaska	2	1,400	39
Unga	1	900	40
Karluk	1	900	100
Kadiak	1	900	58
Afognak	1	540	38
Yakutat	1	500	60
Haines	1	900	64
Hoonah	1	540	126
Juneau, No. 1	1	900	54
Juneau, No. 2	1	720	50
Douglas City	1	900	42
Sitka, No. 1	1	720	37
Sitka, No. 2	1	720	180
Sitka, Industrial	2	1,200	125
Fort Wrangell	1	720	61
Saxman	2	1,140	50
Jackson	1	720	80
Teller Reindeer Station	8	2,872	56
Total (schools, 27)	37	22,712	1,844

Average cost per pupil	\$14
Average salary of teachers	\$614
Average attendance	68

Dr. JACKSON. The white people are clamoring for schools, but they can not get them.

Mr. SAYERS. All the schools are Government schools?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir. We formerly had several contract schools. We had seven the year before last, but this year we have none.

Mr. SAYERS. None of these settlements can be called permanent?

Dr. JACKSON. Oh, yes, sir; Forty Mile Creek and Circle City. I suppose there were 50 women and 100 children at Forty Mile Creek last winter. This year prospectors will go up there. I understand seven schooners will leave Puget Sound.

Mr. SAYERS. You say that with an appropriation of \$30,000 you will not try to found any schools in there?

Dr. JACKSON. Not out of this appropriation. Next year we will be asking money, provided we find it to be necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. There has been no formal action on the part of the community at Forty Mile Creek or any other settlement for schools.

Dr. JACKSON. Not in an organized capacity. They have not held mass meetings, nor sent in petitions, but they have frequently asked for schools. The white men want schools.

Mr. SAYERS. You speak of them as Indian schools. Are they mostly white schools or Indian schools?

Dr. JACKSON. Mostly Indian.

Mr. SAYERS. Which predominates?

Dr. JACKSON. There is a large preponderance of Indians—Esquimo and Aleuts. The Aleuts are a civilized people.

Mr. SAYERS. Are there Aleuts on the Seal Islands?

Dr. JACKSON. They are there, too. They occupy a territory 1,000 miles in extent.

Mr. SAYERS. How do they compare with our American Indians?

Dr. JACKSON. They are ahead of our American Indians. They have always worked and are an industrious, saving people.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the acquirements of our habits make them worse?

Dr. JACKSON. It makes some better and some worse. It enables them to get better wages.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the general result as to manhood and womanhood?

Dr. JACKSON. I think more than one-half are made better.

The CHAIRMAN. And is the other half made worse or do they stand still?

Dr. JACKSON. I suppose some are made worse. There is no comparison between those Indians and our native Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to see whether they could stand our charity and civilization.

Dr. JACKSON. They are not asking charity, but schools.

Commissioner HARRIS. I think they stand it very well. They come into relation with the white man. Without education, they would be killed off soon.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you mean by education as applied to them?

Commissioner HARRIS. To learn them the language, so that they can understand the white man, talk to each other, and do business. The next step would be industrial education.

Dr. JACKSON. The white man brings up whisky and learns them to drink, but most of them are temperance men.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Mr. SAYERS. The first appropriation for reindeer was made in 1894, and you have had appropriations for 1894, 1895, and 1896, amounting to \$21,000. How many reindeer have you now in Alaska as the result of these appropriations?

Dr. JACKSON. We landed 547, but they have increased 400, making 900 now.

Mr. SAYERS. Including those imported and the net increase, you have 900 as the result of the appropriation of \$21,000.

Dr. JACKSON. Besides all the boat cost.

Mr. SAYERS. That is embraced in the expenditure.

Dr. JACKSON. The steamer *Bear* is paid through the Treasury.

Mr. SAYERS. How many reindeer will \$7,500 bring across to Alaska?

Commissioner HARRIS. If we can not get the steamer we could not do anything. The Treasury has informed us that this year they can not furnish any transportation for reindeer, and that is the reason why we ask this.

Mr. SAYERS. How many herds have you?

Dr. JACKSON. Three.

Mr. SAYERS. Where are they?

Dr. JACKSON. There is one at Cape Prince of Wales and another a few miles away.

Mr. SAYERS. The three herds are quite near?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; about 4 miles apart.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the mortality among them?

Commissioner HARRIS. The mortality is about 1 to 4. We lost 41 out of 186.

Mr. SAYERS. That is, 186 calves were dropped and you lost 41 of them?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir. That was because we did not have skillful Lapland herders.

Mr. SAYERS. Of those imported from Siberia, what is the mortality?

Dr. JACKSON. I suppose we have lost 20 per cent.

Mr. SAYERS. What did they cost?

Dr. JACKSON. There was an expense in bringing them over. Last year we passed through a heavy gale and some had their legs and ribs broken on the ship and had to be killed.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the average life of the reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. Sixteen years.

Mr. SAYERS. At what age do they begin to bear?

Dr. JACKSON. They can bear young at 12 months of age.

Mr. SAYERS. They quit bearing at 12 years of age.

Dr. JACKSON. I suppose, naturally, but I have not ascertained that.

Mr. SAYERS. What was the cost of maintaining these deer?

Dr. JACKSON. The salary of the herders, whom we feed and clothe. It cost \$5,000 for salaries and maintenance of the herders, including all expenses for 900 reindeer, but we could maintain 10,000 for exactly the same price.

Mr. SAYERS. Upon what do they feed?

Dr. JACKSON. Upon moss.

Mr. SAYERS. And the same kind of moss grows on this side as across on the other side?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes; except that we feed it on this, and on the other they do not.

Mr. SAYERS. As to the growth of the young. Are the ones dropped in Alaska as to size and rapidity of growth superior to those on the other side?

Dr. JACKSON. They are a great deal better. Last summer we brought 150 from the Siberian side and they were poor, while on our side they were fat; so when we bring the Siberian deer to Alaska, the climate proves to be in favor of Alaska.

Mr. SAYERS. Does not that result from changing the pasturage, as in the case of cattle which are improved by moving from one pasture to another?

Dr. JACKSON. I suppose so. The climate is about the same. It is only 40 miles across the straits.

Mr. SAYERS. Does that moss grow right down to the beach?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes; within a foot of the water.

Mr. SAYERS. How far back?

Dr. JACKSON. All over the country. I found it on the Aleutian Islands and Cooks Inlet.

Mr. SAYERS. As to breeding; do the females breed pretty well?

Dr. JACKSON. Very well.

Mr. SAYERS. Then it will not be long before you have an extensive herd.

Commissioner HARRIS. They have been increasing at the rate of 60 per cent per year. Most of them are females.

Mr. SAYERS. The winters are no more severe in Alaska than Siberia.

Commissioner HARRIS. It is said to be much more mild on account of the Japan current.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you have any doubt of the success of this?

Commissioner HARRIS. There is no doubt about the success of it. It is a necessity to the natives of the country. There is no chance of failure.

Mr. SAYERS. How much do you ask this year?

Commissioner HARRIS. Forty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. How do you make up the item?

Commissioner HARRIS. Fifteen hundred reindeer at \$30 per head.

Dr. JACKSON. The main cost so far has been transportation.

Mr. SAYERS. The distance is not more than 60 miles.

Dr. JACKSON. No, but we generally go 100 miles for them.

Mr. SAYERS. It costs \$27 per head, practically, to bring them over after you buy them.

Dr. JACKSON. The Treasury Department has made us pay for the coal that the steamer uses. The steamer has to wait sometimes weeks simply because we have not done it in a businesslike way. It is simply experimental. The vessel goes over and is anchored and the natives go aboard and for some time will not consent to do anything.

Mr. SAYERS. You want \$45,000 to bring over 1,500?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How many did you bring over year before last?

Dr. JACKSON. One hundred and seventy.

Mr. SAYERS. How much would it cost to bring over 200?

Dr. JACKSON. The trouble is the Treasury would not give free transportation.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose Congress would be unwilling to appropriate so much money?

Dr. JACKSON. Then we could not bring any.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the smallest amount of money you can expend?

Dr. JACKSON. I do not suppose anybody would be willing to go up there with a vessel for less than \$20,000. It is a long way and a dangerous coast.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the trouble with the Treasury Department?

Dr. JACKSON. They say they need their vessels to protect the seal which the English are killing off.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the distance to the seal islands?

Dr. JACKSON. It is about 600 miles due north from the seal islands.

Mr. STONE. What is your plan for getting reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. We want to get money and get two or three parties to make a contract with us for the delivery of the deer on the American side.

Mr. STONE. What will they cost per head?

Dr. JACKSON. One party in San Francisco offers to do it for \$30 per head. I suppose the Secretary of the Interior could get bids to do it for \$25 per head.

Mr. STONE. Is that as cheap as it can be done?

Dr. JACKSON. It is as cheap as we can do it ourselves.

Mr. SAYERS. You say parties will make a contract to do it?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; at \$30 per head.

Mr. SAYERS. That is, not to buy, but to transport them from Siberia to Alaska to such place as you want?

Dr. JACKSON. Wherever we wish them. The parties will buy and transport them.

Mr. SAYERS. If you pay \$30 per head, that would give you 200 head.

Dr. JACKSON. We have to spend \$5,000 in teachers. We could keep 10,000 reindeer at the same expense.

Mr. SAYERS. How many did you bring over in 1894, 1895, and 1896?

Dr. JACKSON. We brought 120 in 1894; 150 in 1895; but, of course, we have not brought any in 1896.

Mr. SAYERS. If we give you this money you will continue to buy them at the same rate you have already done, and allowing \$5,000 for taking care of them and then allowing \$30 per head, that money would enable you to get 150 reindeer.

Dr. JACKSON. A merchant would not undertake to contract for 150.

The CHAIRMAN. It will take \$5,000 to pay for herders and care and maintenance?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As you can not use \$2,500 for the purchase of reindeer, if we give you \$7,500 you can not expend but \$5,000, and the remainder will be covered into the Treasury. Therefore, if we do not give you \$45,000 you will not need but \$5,000.

Dr. JACKSON. We could use \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got somebody that will go up there for \$20,000?

Dr. JACKSON. He might hope to get a further contract next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you advertised for contracts, or are you able to engage people to go up there?

Dr. JACKSON. We have written to several and stated that we would want 1,500 reindeer. We thought they would not start for less than that. We know they could not, because we have had experience. These people up there are avaricious and superstitious; they are against selling anything. We have been able to barter a few from them.

The CHAIRMAN. If they are avaricious and superstitious, you have no assurance that we could get 1,500 reindeer.

Dr. JACKSON. We thought perhaps parties would do better with them than we could.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not their avarice and superstition counterbalance that, so that you might not get more than 150 or 170?

Dr. JACKSON. If we had \$45,000 I think we could manage it so that private parties would go up there and pick up 1,500 reindeer.

Mr. SAYERS. You have expended this appropriation of \$7,500?

Dr. JACKSON. We have expended it or promised it in salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. You have practically exhausted the \$7,500?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; except \$5.16, up to June 30, 1896.

STATEMENT OF GEN. A. W. GREELY, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH, COLORADO.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate for construction of military telegraph line between Fort Logan, Colo., and the headquarters of the Department of Colorado at Denver. What is the necessity for that?

General GREELY. It is a large post near Denver, and in case of any trouble we ought to be able to reach it promptly. It is a small sum.

The CHAIRMAN. How far from the post?

General GREELY. Seven or eight miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any private telegraph line?

General GREELY. We have not. There is one which runs close by, belonging to the railroad?

The CHAIRMAN. Can not this be paid from the appropriation for the Army?

General GREELY. That is for the committee to say. It can not be paid without a specific appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a telegraph operator in the post and one in Denver?

General GREELY. We have a man at Denver and one at the post. The officer at the post has a man under him.

The CHAIRMAN. You must have a man at Denver any way?

General GREELY. Yes, sir; in connection with the signal work of the Department.

CABLE, ALCATRAZ ISLAND.

General GREELY. That is part of the system which was put in about ten or twelve years ago. The Alcatraz Island is, as you know, located in the central part of the harbor, and is isolated from other positions, and is without communication. In case of trouble the extensive fortifications there could not be reached as promptly as they should be.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the distance from the island to the city of San Francisco?

General GREELY. The way the cable would have to run it would be about 4 miles. It is run in a special line on account of the large number of vessels that enter there, and because there is a great deal of fog. The vessels would pull up the cable.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been without that cable?

General GREELY. It went to pieces three or four years ago.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. A. MACKENZIE, ASSISTANT.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN LAKES.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of "Survey of Northern Lakes" you have an item in reference to printing and issuing by charts for use by navigators.

General CRAIGHILL. That is a matter of very great importance and it is increasing in importance every day. The survey of the lakes was suspended in 1882, and since that time we have been issuing charts. Now the Government sells these charts, and I do not know of any better illustration than to say that in the last year we turned back into the Treasury \$1,000 on account of the sale of charts of the lakes.

The CHAIRMAN. You submitted an increase of \$1,000?

General CRAIGHILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are expending money at the rate of \$2,000 a year?

General CRAIGHILL. Yes, sir; we have been. The appropriation last year was \$2,000, and we have a balance of \$530 which will be expended by the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had \$2,000 per year since 1887.

General CRAIGHILL. That has been appropriated in all bills since 1887.

The CHAIRMAN. What extra work is there to make the increase?

General CRAIGHILL. The reason of it is, as I stated, that charts of the Great Lakes have been changed very much on account of the changes taking place in the rivers and lakes. Shoals are being developed, and it requires more and more work every day, because there are resurveys at special points.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for printing?

General CRAIGHILL. Yes, sir; whenever we make a resurvey we have to make a new map. We have been continually receiving applications for maps more than we can supply.

The CHAIRMAN. That which is paid in goes into the Treasury?

General CRAIGHILL. The money goes into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for survey, additions to and correcting engraved plates, \$25,000. Are you expending the whole amount this year?

General CRAIGHILL. We had \$25,000, and we now have a balance of \$6,000, which will be expended before the year is out. I see in the estimate that there is an item for the publication of maps for the use of the War Department of \$1,000, which we have been asking for for a number of years, but for which we have not received anything.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not estimated for this year.

General CRAIGHILL. Then the Secretary of War must have stricken it out. It is a very important item, and I shall be glad to see it introduced.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not think it would be courteous to the Secretary to authorize a thing which he does not want.

General CRAIGHILL. Of course. There are a great many applications.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you about the first item, continuing improvement of the harbor at Philadelphia. This is contract work. I want to know the amount necessary. You submit \$850,000. Will that amount be necessary to be actually paid out of the Treasury in pursuance of that contract?

General CRAIGHILL. Yes, sir. If you wish a detailed statement, I can give the monthly expenditure, the unexpended balance, and everything of that sort. I have gone over the whole thing this morning. I have a memoranda here giving the history of each of these works, and will submit it as to each as you take them up.

HARBOR BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND CAMDEN, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. From the 1st of July next to the 4th day of March next, how much money in your opinion will have to be paid from the Treasury on account of this contract at Philadelphia?

General CRAIGHILL. My judgment is that we ought to have at least \$60,000 a month.

The act of September 19, 1890, authorized contracts to be entered into for the whole work, to be paid for as appropriations may be made from time to time by Congress.

Amount of contract authorized.....	\$3,500,000
Beginning with the act of September 19, 1890, there has been appropriated to date (in six acts).....	2,141,000
Average annual appropriation.....	356,833
Amount necessary to complete project.....	1,159,000
Amount estimated for next fiscal year.....	850,000
The contract now in force covers work calling for an expenditure of.....	3,403,780

Under the terms of the contract the work must be prosecuted as rapidly as the engineer officer may indicate, provided funds are available for payment therefor; but the contractor will not be required to dredge more than 400,000 cubic yards in any one month. (400,000, at 14 cents, \$56,000.)

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, there was expended.....	706,012
Average expenditure per month during year ending June 30, 1895.....	58,834
The balance unexpended June 30, 1895, was.....	723,660

The balance unexpended March 1, 1896, was	\$321, 315
Amount expended since June 30, 1895	402, 345
Average expenditure per month since June 30, 1895	50, 293
Balance available March 1, 1896	0

GALVESTON HARBOR.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Galveston; how much has been appropriated there?

General CRAIGHILL. \$4,500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much per month will be expended at Galveston for the coming year, in your judgment?

General CRAIGHILL. That is hard to say, for the reason that they have overrun the appropriation. I had to make a special provision for that in the deficiency bill. The information I have here does not really apply to Galveston. To illustrate something of the work, the average expenditure there was \$100,000 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average expenditure since the 1st of July?

General CRAIGHILL. About \$114,000 per month.

Mr. SAYERS. Would you advise that a clause be put into this item similar to the one a year ago, that so much might be allowed for dredging, or would the appropriation itself cover it?

General CRAIGHILL. I do not recollect the phraseology of the last law.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you drop out the item for dredging?

General CRAIGHILL. It ought to be in, unless there can be dredging when necessity arises. That is a legal point I would not be able to decide. We want to be able to dredge the harbor if we find it to be necessary, when the jetties are done.

Mr. SAYERS. How much would you recommend, out of the sum to be appropriated, as the amount to be used for dredging purposes?

General CRAIGHILL. There has been no estimate of it. I should say \$50,000 would be enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Examine the papers, and write us about it.

General CRAIGHILL. I said \$100,000 for the year ending June 30, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1896.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to my presence before the House Committee on Appropriations yesterday respecting the item in the annual estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, for works under continuing contracts, submitted with my letter of September 28, 1895, to the Secretary of War, I beg to recommend that the item for Galveston Harbor, Texas, as it is to be incorporated in the pending sundry civil bill, be so worded as to permit \$50,000 of the appropriation to be used for dredging under the direction of the Secretary of War, by contract or otherwise, as may be most economical and advantageous to the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CRAIGHILL,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

The act of September 19, 1890, authorized contracts to be entered into for the whole work, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by Congress.

Amount of contract authorized	\$6, 200, 000
Beginning with act of September 19, 1890, there has been appropriated to date (in seven acts)	4, 510, 000
Average annual appropriation	751, 666
Amount necessary to complete project	1, 690, 000
Amount estimated for next year	1, 140, 000

Under the terms of the contract, which was made for the entire work, operations will be continued or resumed as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, and the work, including delivery of material in place, must be vigorously pushed at such a rate that the contractor shall earn not less than \$1,000,000 per year, provided appropriations to that extent or at that rate are made by Congress. Should a less appropriation be made at any time the contractor must perform work under it and to the extent it admits within a proportionately less time.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, there was expended	1, 222, 623
Average monthly expenditure during the year ending June 30, 1895	101, 885
The balance unexpended June 30, 1895, was	1, 197, 029
The balance unexpended March 1, 1896, was	287, 683
Amount expended since June 30, 1895	909, 346
Average monthly expenditure since June 30, 1895	113, 668
Balance available March 1, 1896	23, 541

HAY LAKE CHANNEL.

The CHAIRMAN. For improving Hay Lake Channel?

General CRAIGHILL. We ask nothing for that. We have got money enough to complete it. The whole amount estimated has been appropriated, and it will be completed within that amount.

HUDSON RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving Hudson River and continuing improvement, \$40,000 per month would be about the average expenditure for the coming year?

General CRAIGHILL. The average monthly expenditure since the 30th of June, 1895, has been \$59,620.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you keep up that average for the balance of the year?

General CRAIGHILL. There is no reason why we shall not, unless something unforeseen happens.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a deficiency? You had only \$500,000 appropriated for 1895.

General CRAIGHILL. During the winter months the work drags.

The CHAIRMAN. That would make about \$720,000.

General CRAIGHILL. On the 1st of March we had unexpended a balance of \$150,000.

The act of July 13, 1892, authorized contracts to be entered into to complete the adopted project, to be paid for as appropriations may, from time to time, be made by Congress.

Amount of contract authorized.....	\$2,447,906.00
Beginning with the said act there has been appropriated by Congress (in four acts) the sum of.....	1,332,500.00
Average annual appropriation.....	333,125.00
Amount necessary to complete.....	1,115,400.00
Amount estimated for next fiscal year.....	500,000.00
Two contracts were entered into November 16, 1892, one for dike construction and dredging, and the other for rock removal. The two contracts amount to.....	2,152,642.50
Under the specifications the total amount of work per year shall amount to \$500,000, provided funds to that extent are appropriated by Congress.	
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, there was expended	470,259.00
Average monthly expenditure.....	39,188.00
Balance unexpended June 30, 1895.....	638,767.00
Balance unexpended March 1, 1896.....	161,765.00
Balance available March 1, 1896.....	0
Expended since June 30, 1895.....	477,002.00
Average monthly expenditure since June 30, 1895.....	59,625.00

SHIP CHANNEL CONNECTING WATERS OF GREAT LAKES.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for 1897, \$500,000?

General CRAIGHILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for the waters of the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo?

General CRAIGHILL. This is one place where we will want more money than we ask for. We ask for \$500,000; but we now think we asked for about \$250,000 too little.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you expending per month now?

General CRAIGHILL. We have had an estimate within a few days stating that it will require \$250,000 more to take that through. There is a shortage.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have a deficiency?

General CRAIGHILL. The contractor will be running without payment.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you will have on the deficiency bill \$200,000 to run you until the 1st of July?

Captain MACKENZIE. The contract now in force will require \$250,000 in addition for next year. The contractors are now about \$250,000 ahead.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$500,000 appropriated for 1896; how much of that is unexpended?

Captain MACKENZIE. The balance unexpended February 1 was \$81,000; but at that time the contractor had been doing work without pay. He had done \$200,000 worth of work for which we had not the money to pay on the 1st of February, 1896. The contractors are authorized to go ahead on condition that they wait for their money, and they have gone ahead.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have unexpended February 1, \$81,000, which is in the Treasury; but you have due on the contract \$200,000 in addition to the \$81,000?

Captain MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

General CRAIGHILL. That is another illustration of the contractor running ahead. We permit that when we have important work.

The CHAIRMAN. This leaves five months unappropriated for to the 1st of July next, and that gives the status of the Great Lakes?

Mr. SAYERS. There is some explanation probably to be made which is not understood. This amount over and above the appropriation is due to the fact that they have earned more than was required for that length of time.

General CRAIGHILL. There is no limit.

Mr. SAYERS. Do not all those contracts require that they shall earn so much per year?

Captain MACKENZIE. There is no limit to the amount.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a minimum, but there is no maximum?

Mr. SAYERS. The Galveston contractor was to earn at least \$1,000,000 a year.

General CRAIGHILL. That has not been the case in the others. I have made these. I remember one, the Kanawha River, where we have no such stipulation.

Captain MACKENZIE. The contractors elected to go on and wait for their money. The act of July 13, 1892, authorized contracts to be entered into for the whole work, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law:

Amount of contract authorized.....	\$3,340,000
Beginning with the act of July 13, 1892, there has been appropriated to date (in three acts)	1,750,000
Average annual appropriation.....	437,500
Amount necessary to complete project	1,590,000
Amount estimated for next fiscal year.....	500,000

The work is divided into eight sections. Contracts were entered into for each section separately December 31, 1892. Under the terms of the contract the entire work was to be completed in three working seasons provided funds were constantly available.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, there was expended.....	802,077
Average monthly expenditure for year ending June 30, 1895.....	66,839
Balance unexpended June 30, 1895.....	564,581
Balance unexpended February 1, 1896.....	81,157
Amount expended from June 30, 1895, to February 1, 1896.....	483,424
Average monthly expenditure June 30, 1895, to February 1, 1896.....	69,060
Balance available February 1, 1896.....	0

CASCADES OF COLUMBIA RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. For improving the canal at the Cascades, Columbia River, you have had in the appropriation for 1896 \$941,239. What have you available there now?

General CRAIGHILL. I see here the amount is \$179,597 as the limit necessary to complete the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wanted was the amount available, say, to the first of June last.

General CRAIGHILL. The balance unexpended on hand March 1, 1896, was \$251,747.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been expended since the 1st of July?

General CRAIGHILL. There was expended from June 30, 1895, to March 1, 1896, \$340,000.

The CHAIRMAN. At \$30,000 a month that would be enough money for eight months from the 1st of March?

General CRAIGHILL. It is desired to open that canal. The opening of the canal depends upon this.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to give you all you will expend. Will you expend more than that? It is not quite so much according to what you have been expending.

General CRAIGHILL. That time has taken in a good deal of bad weather. We spent \$340,000. The average has been \$42,000 per month since June 30, 1885.

The CHAIRMAN. But you now have \$251,000, which is enough money to pay for six months from the 1st of March.

General CRAIGHILL. Mr. Hermann has introduced a change of the status for the Cascades. This \$179,000 which we ask for is to complete the original contract. About two years ago they had a flood which caused damage to the works to the amount of \$450,000.

The act of July 13, 1892, authorized contracts for the completion of the adopted project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by Congress.

Amount of contract authorized.....	\$1,745,500
Beginning with the said act there has been appropriated by Congress (in two acts) a total sum of.....	1,565,903

The amount necessary to complete the adopted project is.....	\$179,597
The amount estimated for the next fiscal year is.....	179,597
A contract to complete the work was entered into December 7, 1892. The contract is limited to an expenditure of.....	1,745,500
The specifications require work to be conducted at such a rate that the contractor may earn each of the appropriations for the work within one year from the date of approval of each subsequent act of appropriation. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, there was expended.....	
Average monthly expenditure.....	640,998
Amount unexpended June 30, 1895, was.....	53,416
Balance unexpended March 1, 1896.....	592,354
Amount expended, June 30, 1895, to March 1, 1896.....	251,747
Balance available March 1, 1896.....	340,607
Average monthly expenditure since June 30, 1895.....	0
	42,575

Since the work for this project was adopted, certain proposed modifications have been proposed and have been considered by a board of engineers. The cost of these modifications is estimated at \$413,360. Of the amount pledged by Congress in the act of July 13, 1892, all has been appropriated but \$179,597, and this is the amount estimated for the next fiscal year, and will complete the present adopted project.

HARBOR OF REFUGE, POINT JUDITH.

The CHAIRMAN. This harbor of refuge, Point Judith, is the last item. For 1896 you had \$300,000. What is available to the 1st of July at Point Judith?	
Captain MACKENZIE. Two hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.	
The CHAIRMAN. What has been expended from that time to the 1st of March?	
Captain MACKENZIE. On the 1st of March the balance was \$35,278.	
The CHAIRMAN. You lack \$60,000, plus, having money to pay to the 1st of July?	
Captain MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.	
The act of July 13, 1892, authorized contracts to be entered into for the whole work, to be paid for as appropriations may be made from time to time by Congress	
Amount of contract authorized.....	\$1,175,000
Beginning with the act of July 13, 1892, there has been appropriated (in four acts) to date.....	575,000
Average annual appropriation.....	143,750
Amount necessary to complete project.....	600,000
Amount estimated for next fiscal year.....	400,000
A contract was entered into March 15, 1895, covering an expenditure of (this amount with 12 per cent added for contingencies makes the full amount pledged).....	1,034,000
Under the terms of the contract the amount to be earned each year depends upon the appropriations made by Congress, and the time for completion of the work is also dependent on the appropriations.	
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, there was expended.....	210,366
The balance unexpended June 30, 1895, was.....	276,363
The balance unexpended March 1, 1896, was.....	35,278
Balance available March 1, 1896.....	15,094
Average monthly expenditure since June 30, 1895 (8 months).....	30,138

HUMBOLDT HARBOR, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving harbor at Humboldt, Cal. What did you have on hand on the 1st of July last?	
Captain MACKENZIE. The balance unexpended June 30 was \$442,000.	
The CHAIRMAN. What has been expended since?	
General CRAIGHILL. The balance February 1 was \$231,000.	
The CHAIRMAN. It will run about that way, as near as you can estimate?	
General CRAIGHILL. Yes, sir.	
The act of July 13, 1892, authorized contracts to be entered into for the whole work, to be paid for as appropriations may be made from time to time by Congress.	
Amount of contract authorized.....	\$1,715,115
Beginning with the act of July 13, 1892, there has been appropriated to date (in three acts).....	897,000
Average annual appropriation.....	224,250
Amount necessary to complete the project (according to the original estimate).....	818,115

Amount estimated for next fiscal year.....	\$375,000
A contract was entered into December 16, 1892, covering the completion of the whole work. Under the terms of the contract work, including the delivery of material in place, must be vigorously pushed at such rate that the contractor shall earn not less than \$300,000 per year, if appropriations to that extent or at that rate are made by Congress. Should a less appropriation be made at any one time the contractor must perform work under it and to the extent it admits within a proportionately less time.	
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, there was expended	300,244
Average monthly expenditure during the year ending June 30, 1895.....	25,020
Balance unexpended June 30, 1895, was	442,772
Balance unexpended February 1, 1896	231,912
Amount expended since June 30, 1895.....	210,860
Average monthly expenditure since June 30, 1895	30,122
Balance available February 1, 1896.....	0

CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The act of Congress of July 13, 1892, authorized contracts for the completion of the adopted project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time be made by Congress.

Amount of contract authorized.....	\$2,178,000
Beginning with the said appropriation there has been appropriated by Congress (in four acts) the total sum of.....	1,925,000
Average annual appropriation.....	481,250
Amount necessary to complete.....	253,000
Amount estimated for next fiscal year.....	100,000
A contract was made October 14, 1892, for completion of the work. The contract covers an expenditure of from \$1,300,000 up to the whole amount permitted by law.....	
	2,178,000
Under the terms of the contract the contractor is expected to earn about \$45,000 per month, or \$540,000 per year, while funds are available. The amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, was..	
	767,698
The balance unexpended June 30, 1895, was.....	419,567
The average monthly expenditure was.....	63,975
The amount expended up to March 1, 1896, was.....	238,153
Average monthly expenditure.....	29,769
The balance available March 1, 1896, was	233,995

The required work has been completed at an expenditure of about nine-tenths of the estimated cost. The balance of funds appropriated and to be appropriated will be necessary for maintenance.

STATEMENT OF GEN. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the note in reference to artificial limbs explains it?

General STERNBERG. The law is that those who elect can have transportation to the place of the maker. If he wants to go to New York to be fitted by the maker he can get transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that allowed?

General STERNBERG. It has been the practice. There are a number of responsible makers, and they have been allowed their choice.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose there is a maker in Cleveland, Cincinnati, or Chicago?

General STERNBERG. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And would you allow a man transportation from San Francisco to either of those points?

General STERNBERG. We never had a case of that kind. We have had them come from San Francisco, because they would say that they had been wearing a certain leg, and that none other would do.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the law allow that latitude?

General STERNBERG. It has been done under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Then that allows a man two or three hundred dollars for transportation when he may have a maker at his door.

General STERNBERG. The man will say that he can only wear the leg made, for instance, by Marcks, quite a famous maker; that he has worn that leg, and can not use any other. I am following out the rule of my predecessors.

APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that is allowed law also?

General STERNBERG. The law makes provision for a certain number. The appropriation is \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a legal expenditure according to the law?

General STERNBERG. That is the way it has been from year to year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it provided for only by appropriation, or is there law independent of the appropriation?

General STERNBERG. I have not investigated the law, but I judge it is in the law.

DESTITUTE PATIENTS, PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for support and medical treatment of destitute patients under a contract between Providence Hospital and the Surgeon-General of the Army. What has been expended there this year?

General STERNBERG. The same as for several years, \$19,000. This is to take care of 95 patients. The contract calls for that number, but they have really had more patients than that in the hospital. The average number has been 114 for each day. But under our contract they are to take care of 95 patients for \$19,000, which has been annually appropriated for some time back.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the contract provide for the number of patients every day? Why did you not pay for the full number, 114? Was it because you did not have money enough?

General STERNBERG. I have not the figures here, but there are 95 patients to be treated per day and the total amount was \$19,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes treatment, subsistence, and everything?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How are these patients selected?

General STERNBERG. They are sent there from different sources. Some are sent by the police. They are paid for by an order from the Surgeon-General of the Army. Of course I can not make personal selections. They are sent from all parts of the city. Practically, this is a charity hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they confined to the old soldiers?

General STERNBERG. It does not mean old soldiers.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do the old soldiers go?

General STERNBERG. The old soldiers properly go to the Soldiers' Home. That is where they belong.

The CHAIRMAN. Patients are admitted without reference to their residence in the District?

General STERNBERG. It is for indigent persons who require hospital treatment and who are here, whether they are legal residents or not.

The CHAIRMAN. If a man is destitute and requires hospital treatment you send him to the hospital under that contract?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was that which you said about sending more than the 95?

General STERNBERG. They have taken more than that number, but the Government only pays for 95. The reports show that last year there were 114 for every day in the year.

The CHAIRMAN. While you have only a contract for 95, and have only money to pay for 95, you sent 114, and they treat the balance without charge against the Government?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do they go there—because they are destitute?

General STERNBERG. Because they are destitute, and because the institution is willing to receive them. They have some other resources. This is under the Sisters of Charity. They have pay patients, and people give as much as they can.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the only means you have to take care of these people, so far as you are concerned?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir; there are other hospitals; there is the Garfield Hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any contract with the others? How many people did you send there during the year?

General STERNBERG. The total patients treated during the fiscal year were 1,190. Some are kept there for 365 days, and others for only a single day.

The CHAIRMAN. What evidence have you about these people, as to whether they are destitute?

General STERNBERG. None. I can not investigate that matter. It is investigated by the Sisters at the hospital when the patients arrive. A good many are sent in by the police. The Sisters investigate to see if they are destitute, and if they are

admitted, they send up to have the order signed for their admission. We do not make a personal investigation as to separate cases, except to limit the number. They are picked up all over the city. The hospital has a staff, and they inquire as to the treatment of those who are taken in. There is always a house physician present when the patient is brought there, and if the patient is destitute he is admitted, and when he is well enough to be sent away he goes.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an appropriation for the support and medical treatment of destitute patients. Could I be sent there?

General STERNBERG. Not without pay. The Sisters have nice rooms. The destitute patients are put into the general wards and have very good care. Those who are able to pay are given other quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Your accounts are audited at the Treasury Department, are they not?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the appropriation reads, "For the support and medical treatment of ninety-five medical and surgical patients who are destitute in the city of Washington, under contract made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army?"

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know upon what evidence the accounting officer audits these accounts? Do you make out the accounts?

General STERNBERG. Yes; they are made out in gross. The Sisters get paid one-twelfth of this total sum every month.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it audited? How is the service shown?

General STERNBERG. In gross. We have cards of admission in my office. I certify that the number has been admitted, and we have full reports as to when they are admitted. But as to their being destitute, that is a matter decided at the hospital by the staff, and by those who send them there.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not keep any account of it in the office? How are you able to report how many patients are admitted?

General STERNBERG. I have a full report from the medical staff of all the patients, as to how many are kept under treatment, and we give a ticket of admission for each case. They do not have to come to me in person to get a ticket of admission; but they are taken to the hospital or sent there directly. If they are sick they are given a bed, and a ticket is made out in my office.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom do you render accounts?

General STERNBERG. The accounts go to the Auditor.

The CHAIRMAN. And I suppose upon your statement he audits the account?

General STERNBERG. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you send him an account of each patient?

General STERNBERG. Not at all. My annual report shows the number of patients admitted.

The CHAIRMAN. So you do not account for each on your annual report?

General STERNBERG. It is audited on a certified statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Who sends that in?

General STERNBERG. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. When you send them for the quarter, you certify a statement of the number of patients you have sent to the hospital?

General STERNBERG. Yes; I send an account of one-twelfth of the amount under the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you know the contract has been complied with?

General STERNBERG. Because we keep data of the number of patients. As to their being destitute, we do not investigate that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about the manner of keeping and auditing accounts in the Treasury?

General STERNBERG. I know something of it.

The CHAIRMAN. These accounts have been audited from time to time?

General STERNBERG. They have been audited right along for years, and it has been done that way for several years. I followed the methods of my predecessors from year to year.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the clerk in charge of these accounts?

General STERNBERG. It is the chief clerk, Mr. Jones.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been there?

General STERNBERG. He has been in the Surgeon-General's Office nearly twenty-five years.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have the kindness to instruct the chief clerk to furnish this committee, by letter, with the statements which are made, the admission of patients to the hospital, and the accounts that are kept in your office, with the certificate that he makes quarterly to the auditing officers of the Treasury, to enable them to audit this account?

General STERNBERG. Would you like a copy of the last account?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; I want to know upon what certificate the Auditor settles the account.

General STERNBERG. All right.

Mr. LAYTON. I would like to have General Sternberg say whether or not he knows, from the reports which he gets from Providence Hospital, if the hospital gets any consideration or pay from any of these 95 patients other than what it gets from the Government?

General STERNBERG. They make their regular reports to my office of the number of patients admitted; the length of time they remain there; and I have every reason to suppose that they do not collect anything more than they ought to. I have never heard anything to that effect.

Mr. LAYTON. This law contemplates payment for destitute people. The thing I wanted to ascertain was, whether or not they are all destitute for whom this money is appropriated?

General STERNBERG. The question as to whether they are destitute has always been left to the Mother Superior at the hospital. That was the practice of my predecessors. When the patients go there, if she finds they are destitute, they are put in the general wards and treated in this way. If they are persons able to pay, proper arrangements are made for them.

Mr. LAYTON. Do you know that to be a fact by any official reports, or have you any means of knowing it?

General STERNBERG. I can not say that I know it from any personal investigation.

Mr. LAYTON. Suppose 95 patients were returned by the staff, or Sisters in charge, as destitute patients; have you any means of knowing from their reports whether or not such patients are destitute, and whether or not they pay anything in addition to what is allowed by the Government?

General STERNBERG. No, sir; I have not.

Mr. HAINER. You have inspected this hospital?

General STERNBERG. I have. I am one of the medical board, and attend the meetings and inspect the hospital from time to time.

Mr. HAINER. These patients are kept in what is known as the general wards?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir; they have quite a number of general wards. They have women's wards and men's wards as well as surgical wards.

Mr. HAINER. How many cots are there in those general wards?

General STERNBERG. I have not with me the report of the hospital which would show that. I do not remember the total number of beds.

Mr. HAINER. You do not know whether there are as many as 95?

General STERNBERG. There are more than that. The average we have in the hospital is 114 per day.

Mr. HAINER. Part of their patients are pay patients. The average you have in the hospital is 114?

General STERNBERG. One hundred and fourteen who are destitute. The report does not include the pay patients.

Mr. HAINER. As I understand it, the patients come from various parts of the District, and they are taken there invariably for treatment, upon a permit or order, which is paid whenever the Mother Superior calls on you for it?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. You never question it or take any steps to verify it? You implicitly rely upon those reports in all respects?

General STERNBERG. That has been the custom.

Mr. HAINER. From month to month she makes you no report?

General STERNBERG. I think not.

Mr. HAINER. So that all you do is to give a permit or order for a patient entering the hospital, which is always after the fact, and they send down an order each month, or a certificate, and the proper officer pays the money?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. You say there is a board of trustees?

General STERNBERG. I am one of the visiting medical board.

Mr. HAINER. I suppose you are familiar with affairs of the institution?

General STERNBERG. To the extent of having gone there to see how it was managed.

Mr. HAINER. That is a private institution, is it not? It owns its own property?

General STERNBERG. I believe so; but I am not familiar with that.

Mr. HAINER. Do you know whether or not it receives any other aid from the Government besides this appropriation?

General STERNBERG. I think not.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not a fact that there are also Government employees in that hospital paid by the Government?

General STERNBERG. I have never heard of it.

Mr. HAINER. You have made no investigation of that fact?

General STERNBERG. No, sir; I have simply disbursed the money appropriated.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not true as a matter of fact that there are 12 employees in that hospital paid by the Government?

General STERNBERG. They are not paid through my office. If that is true, they must be paid through some other channel.

Mr. HAINER. Do you know the attendants and the other persons there?

General STERNBERG. Not at all; the duties of my office are such that I have no time to make any such investigation.

Mr. HAINER. You have no knowledge of their business affairs?

General STERNBERG. Not at all.

Mr. HAINER. That institution has grown from comparatively small beginnings, and is now a large hospital?

General STERNBERG. I believe so.

Mr. HAINER. It is apparently prosperous?

General STERNBERG. It seems to be.

Mr. HAINER. And has valuable property?

General STERNBERG. I do not know whether it owns the property or not.

Mr. HAINER. Who is the Mother Superior?

General STERNBERG. It is Sister Beatrice.

Mr. HAINER. She is Sister Superior in charge?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. How long have you known the institution?

General STERNBERG. Ever since I have been Surgeon-General—less than three years.

(See pages 226 to 231, for further testimony relating to Providence Hospital.)

THURSDAY, March 19, 1896.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. W. B. FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, AND MAJ. J. M. BIRMINGHAM, TREASURER.

The CHAIRMAN. I will call attention to the report of the Managers of the Soldiers' Home for 1895 I hold in my hand, and I think the clerk has copies. I glanced over it a little while last night, and it seems to be very full of information we desire to have. Is there any general matter you wish to refer to at the beginning of your examination?

General FRANKLIN. The Board for a long time has thought if the appropriations were made in bulk instead of each particular Branch of the Home it would be for the interest of economy certainly, and I mention the fact that larger contracts can be made, and therefore there would be economy in that, as for instance, take the case of medical stores for the Homes. That could be made in one contract for the whole Home. Now it is made in partial contracts for the branches of the Home, and a good deal of it taken from the local druggists. In the matter of hospital supplies, it would be a great improvement if it could be done that way. Also in the case of subsistence, such items as coffee could be had in one contract for the whole Home, and then it is quite likely the coffee would be better than if it is picked up by little lots around the Home; but if it is preferred not to go into that, as you sat down upon it rather the last time we looked into it, we will, of course, defer to you and go on with the other thing.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact, as there is one Board of Managers for all these Homes, is it not quite practicable to make a contract to furnish all these Homes?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; it is not. The law which was made August 18, 1894, requires that the disbursement shall be made by the treasurers of each Branch; in other words, that they shall do the financial business of that Branch Home, and then for us to step in and say, "You have got to take this contract we have made and execute it" would be in violation of the law. Major Birmingham can read you the clause I refer to.

Major BIRMINGHAM (reading). "Provided that all amounts disbursed from the appropriation of a Branch Home shall be disbursed and accounted for monthly to the general treasurer by the treasurer of that Branch, except such expenditures for services, stationery, tableware, clothing, and bedding as may be required by the Board of Managers to be legally made by the general treasurer, and all such stationery, tableware, clothing, and bedding as may be required for each Branch Home shall be shipped directly from the place of purchase or manufacture to such Branch Home."

Senator WILLIAM J. SEWELL, of New Jersey. Allow me to say a word in relation to it. We have experienced a great deal of difficulty since the passage of this amendment to our act, difficulties which arose in the line of economy to the Government and very embarrassing to the management of the Soldiers Homes in the beginning. We have been in the habit of buying things by contract in large quantities, and sending them to Dayton for distribution, it being the largest Home where we have large storehouses, and we thought it was quite an advantageous thing. These supplies were sent from Dayton on three months' requisition to these Branch Homes and in that way we found a great deal more economy in the management of it. The last amendment adopted by this subcommittee in 1894 was to make each Home an institution of itself, practically placing it in the position of a post of the Army, as if you were to make that a post of itself, or make one ship at sea a ship to itself, and you obliged us to make estimates, which was all right as far as the estimates, but you refused to let us consolidate and make contracts for large quantities when we could get it for less, and send to a general storehouse and there let it be ordered on requisition from the several Homes. That has been the practice for years and years. We look at this question as business men and know a business economical idea when we see it, and with all due respect to the committee, we are satisfied you are wrong when you made that change, and we suggest that we ought to be allowed to go back to the management we had before.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, Senator. Take a Home in California. As it is now, except as to the tableware and certain other things—take the Home in California to test the rule?

Senator SEWELL. Yes, sir; but you are taking an extremely exceptional case.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an exceptional case which tests the general rule. Do you think it would be advisable to purchase under a general contract and store at Dayton, and ship on requisition to Leavenworth, Marion, Milwaukee, Maine, or California?

Senator SEWELL. Yes; all of these homes ought to be supplied from one general stock, and it is more economical to do it.

General FRANKLIN. Of course that would not be the case with provisions, in California for instance.

Senator SEWELL. We would get our provisions for the California Home from California and we would not send provisions, but take all the other Homes, then Dayton being about the center, we would send pretty much everything from Dayton in the way of manufactured articles. Now, for a case in point, right here in these estimates we have an estimate for four or five quartermaster storehouses, which under the present law we find we must absolutely have if we continue the present law. We must have large storehouses at each of these points to store these articles. If you allow us to go back where we were and send them every three months, we do not ask for these storehouses.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it possible that in advertising for supplies at these different Homes you take a whole year's supply at one batch? Is not a contract made for these supplies as the service of the Home requires, from month to month, or from quarter to quarter?

Senator SEWELL. Not for clothing and crockery ware, and of a great many things we have to have a year's supply.

General FRANKLIN. Crockery ware, beds, and bedsteads, and all of those things it would be more economical to buy a year's supply of, because it would be in a larger quantity.

The CHAIRMAN. There ought to be a provision put in there, it seems, that the shipments ought to be direct from the factory to the respective Homes.

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. My recollection is that that was put in for the reason—take crockery ware for instance, that was shipped from the factory and on its arrival at Dayton unpacked and a great deal broken, and the Home stood the loss of repacking and reshipping, making extra freight rates and great breakage. Is it not entirely practical to dispense with the storehouses and let the shipments be made direct from the contractors to the various Homes?

General FRANKLIN. You can not get any contractor in crockery ware—we have 18,000 persons to furnish this crockery to, and the contracts are very large, and it takes a factory a long time to make up what we want. If that is sent to a number of Homes for which a part of it is intended, the breakage will be just as great as if it were sent from Dayton, or probably greater, because it will not be packed so well. Now, no contractor will undertake to make a contract for crockery and wait for his pay until he delivers it at the Homes and then stand the loss on breakage. What we did before this new law was passed was we sent to the manufacturer, and when he informed us that he had a batch of crockery to deliver, we inspected every piece of it by means of our inspector. Now we have no right to do that under the law, so we have to take the ware the contractor chooses to send out. We suffered a good deal during the past year on that account. In order to do away with that objection we will have to have an inspector who is a connoisseur on crockery at every Home, and we have no such person.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you not stand the breakage under the old system?

General FRANKLIN. We threw all the bad crockery out.

The CHAIRMAN. Threw it where?

General FRANKLIN. Before we received it.

The CHAIRMAN. At Dayton?

General FRANKLIN. No; at the place of manufacture.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not you do that now?

General FRANKLIN. Because the accounting officers do not allow us to send an inspector there under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the provision of the law which prevents it?

General FRANKLIN. They say there is no provision of law which permits it.

The CHAIRMAN. I fail to see any change in that respect.

General FRANKLIN. So do we; but they stop the Treasury accounts, and there is nothing to do except not to pay them any more.

Mr. BLUE. Does this mean that we can not find men to inspect crockery ware at these Homes?

The CHAIRMAN. No, he says; having so many shipments direct from the contractor, they can not send the inspector to inspect the ware when it is packed at the factory.

Mr. BLUE. Then why not inspect it at the place of delivery?

General FRANKLIN. They put in all kinds of crockery, and before we always sent an inspector to throw out everything except first-class crockery, but we made a contract as if all kinds were to be paid for.

Mr. BLUE. You can make a contract for it to be accepted on examination. This idea of having one inspector for the United States to inspect crockery is nonsense.

General FRANKLIN. It certainly was economy.

Mr. BLUE. I doubt that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you still think it would be desirable to put the appropriation for the Soldiers' Home in one item, and then you can distribute the money according to the demands of the Homes from time to time?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I think I understand you.

Senator SEWELL. Let me suggest this: At a Home there may be 3,000 inmates for three months, and possibly 3,500 the next three months, and we will not be able to change subsistence from one Home to another as one increases or diminishes. Now, his idea is, that would allow us to have the estimates consolidated for the appropriation so it would be under the seven different heads, or whatever they are—so much for subsistence, so much for household, and so much for this and that—and we could take and use it as it was required by the number of people at each home.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we understand.

Mr. HAINES. As I understand it, the demands of the Home vary from the estimate, and by having this appropriation in a lump sum you can adapt the expenditures to the current needs?

Senator SEWELL. Yes, you very readily see we have to make a full estimate for crockeryware uses and we have to make it to allow for increases. Our estimates would be less if we could consolidate them in one. We turn a large amount of money into the Treasury every year because we can not use it from one Home to another; \$200,000 this year we had to turn in, simply because we are obliged to make estimates to cover and supply each Home, and if we are allowed to have the suggestion as made our estimates would not be as big. Now, you might just as well say to the Army, "We will appropriate for every post in the Army," or say to the Navy, "We will appropriate for every ship in the Navy," as to say to the Soldiers' Home management, "We will appropriate for each Home by itself."

General FRANKLIN. We have this thing all in shape here, and if you desire we will present it to you if you will consider it, or at any rate we will do it if you wish.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no objection to your submitting a statement of the verbiage as you would like to have it. We will consider it.

Mr. STONE. Will the provision you submit reduce the appropriations from the estimates?

General FRANKLIN. No; it takes some estimates you have in the bill now and consolidates it, so as to show the current expenses for all the Homes.

Mr. STONE. But I understand if you consolidated it you will not require as large an estimate.

General FRANKLIN. We must go on from year to year, and we will determine that by our expenditures from year to year. We do not want to assume that is going to do it at the beginning, without some experience.

Mr. STONE. I understood you turned in \$200,000 which you would not have estimated for if you had had the right of consolidating last year?

General FRANKLIN. I think that is true, but I will not declare positively that we would not have estimated for it. This \$200,000 that is turned in is less than 5 per

cent of the expenditure, so that it is not such a very great sum to be turned in when you come to look at the enormous amount appropriated.

Mr. HAINER. Let me ask Senator Sewell. In your judgment, how much could this appropriation be safely reduced from the estimates relying on the consolidation which you want?

Senator SEWELL. I should think we could save probably 25 per cent of the amount we turned in, anyway. Mind you, the amount turned in this year was by the depreciation in values; we bought things a great deal cheaper.

Mr. HAINER. Then, in your judgment, by this consolidation we could safely reduce the appropriations \$50,000 from the estimate?

Senator SEWELL. I think so.

General FRANKLIN. That I am perfectly willing to guarantee, that we could have \$50,000 less appropriation if you make the consolidation.

Senator SEWELL. Then these items we have estimated for here for storehouses which we are obliged to have if we continue this system we will say we do not want them at all if we have the consolidation; we will get along with the small storehouses we have which will hold three months' supplies instead of having to provide for a year's supply. There are three storehouses provided for here under the different heads of Homes. There is one at the Southern Branch, \$10,000; one at the Western Branch, \$8,000, and one at Santa Monica, \$8,000, and those we could get along without.

Mr. HAINER. That is \$26,000 additional. So, then, the sum total we could reduce the appropriation would be \$76,000 by making the change?

Mr. BLUE. You spoke about those reductions and storehouses as an item which can be designated as a reduction. Now, I would like to know something about the items of reduction which make that other sum of 25 per cent. In other words, it is easy to say 25 per cent, but that is no information to me unless I know something about the details.

Senator SEWELL. Of course we can not go down to details in the matter of that kind at all. This is a case in which simply a business man gives a general estimate.

Mr. BLUE. But there are details about it. If you buy in a mass, as you speak of here, it must, it seems to me, necessarily increase the charge of transportation, as you are liable to buy at one particular place, and, as has been suggested by the chairman, the expenses of distribution will be considerable. Now, to my mind that means additional expense, and there must be something in some way to overcome that and still reach beyond that to figure out this reduction.

General FRANKLIN. Take the item of coffee. It will be very easy to make a contract in Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York for all the coffee we want—

Mr. BLUE. Take the item of crockery ware. You can buy that just as readily in the city of Leavenworth as any other place?

General FRANKLIN. I can not see that. There is no manufactory in the city of Leavenworth that I ever heard of.

Mr. BLUE. I make that suggestion whether you take the city of Leavenworth or some other place that is a place of manufacture; you can buy as cheap there as Baltimore, New York, or some other place?

General FRANKLIN. You can not buy crockery cheap at such places of manufacture. New Jersey, Ohio, and West Virginia are the only places where it would be economical to buy crockery.

Senator SEWELL. Besides that, we have special patterns.

Mr. BLUE. Why do you have special crockery?

General FRANKLIN. The special item in regard to crockery is the bowls which the men use for food and coffee. Now, these bowls have to be made in a somewhat special way, because these old men handle them and break them, and unless they are made strong and of a special shape, if you put a half dozen of them together they will break.

Mr. BLUE. That does not necessitate your buying them at one or two places in the United States; they may be made as well at one place as another?

General FRANKLIN. But you have to have them from a place of manufacture. You can not go to an ordinary crockery dealer and contract with him.

Mr. BLUE. What I mean to say is this. It is not clear to my mind that you can buy any one of these commodities at a particular place in any district in the country cheaper than you can buy at different places. It may be more convenient to buy in one locality for one home, while in another it may be a bad thing.

General FRANKLIN. There are certain items in the home business which are more cheaply bought in bulk; that there is no question about.

Mr. BLUE. What I want to ask the Senator is—he has made a suggestion of a 25 per cent reduction, and I would like to know in what branch that reduction is made?

Mr. PITNEY. That is 25 per cent of the appropriations turned in.

Mr. BLUE. How does it save it?

Senator SEWELL. Simply by buying in large quantities and distributing economically.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you gentlemen are talking about different things, probably. As I understand, the 25 per cent saving is, he says there is a little too much at some Branches and a little scant at others, and yet you can not use what is appropriated for one branch for the subsistence at another Branch. Now, he says, as I understand it, they turned in \$200,000 in the aggregate of the whole appropriation that was not expended; that if it was available in the lump estimate for this service, they could use it as the wants of the service demanded at the various Homes, and that they could save 25 per cent of that \$200,000 that they turned in.

Senator SEWELL. That is the idea.

Mr. BLUE. Do you mean by reason of that fact you could expend that much more and not turn in \$200,000, or do you mean actually saved to the Government 25 per cent?

General FRANKLIN. We actually save it to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you could do the service for \$50,000 less the coming year if you grouped this?

Mr. FITNEY. And do better service, too, as I understand.

Mr. STONE. I understood the proposition was they could reduce the estimate \$50,000, but they would still turn in all unexpended moneys.

Senator SEWELL. We will be able to reduce the estimate.

Mr. STONE. Take, for instance, this pay of officers, the first item, and add similar items together for all Homes and then aggregating all these expenditures, the items of estimates that are required would be reduced \$50,000; that is what you mean?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Still, if you have any unexpended moneys during the fiscal year they will be turned in?

Senator SEWELL. It is a fact, and we will do without those storehouses, too.

General FRANKLIN. Take all the items of subsistence for the Homes and add them up, and I think it will be perfectly safe for the Board to say of the \$1,058,790 it will cut off that \$58,000 from that one item.

CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we will first ask you in regard to the Central Branch, at Dayton, Ohio. The first item is for pay of officers, etc. You had \$63,000 for the current year and your estimate is \$63,000?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell me what the expenditure was the first six months for this item; or, in other words, is there a deficiency in sight, or will that cover the service?

General FRANKLIN. That covers everything; there is no deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Will there be anything to turn into the Treasury on that item? The object of my question is to inquire whether we can put on any less amount with safety.

General FRANKLIN. My impression is now that we would not be able to save anything on that. Practically this is personal services, salaries, and all that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for subsistence. You add there on page 169, in italics, "including fuel for cooking, and aprons, caps, and jackets for kitchen and dining-room employees." Is that new?

General FRANKLIN. That does not increase the appropriation any, but it does enable us to get at the absolute cost it takes to feed the men by including what it costs for fuel and cooking.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you drop that out below in another item?

General FRANKLIN. That was with regard to aprons, caps, and jackets; the War Department holds that ought to be charged under the head of clothing of the men. Now, these aprons, caps, and jackets are only required for use in the mess hall. They are entirely due to the fact that these men are mess-hall employees, and the idea of calling them clothing is absurd. They do not wear them out of the mess hall anywhere. It adds very much to the neatness to have the men wear them, and therefore we consider them useful, but it is not a part of the clothing of the men, and therefore ought to be included in subsistence.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your estimate for the coming year is \$300,000, and you have \$300,000 this year. There is no deficiency?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; there is no deficiency. On the contrary, there is a little surplus there, but it is entirely due to the fact that provisions are a great deal cheaper than we had any right to suppose they would be.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this \$300,000 will you not expend this year?

General FRANKLIN. I think that probably there will be \$20,000; but it is a mere guess.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend the first six months?

General FRANKLIN. I do not know whether we can tell you that, because our accounts only come in at the end of the year; I mean the accounts we can transport and bring here. Of course the books in our office show it all right.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad to have that.

General FRANKLIN. We can give you that. For the last fiscal year we have it.

Major BIRMINGHAM. The expenditures for the last fiscal year were \$290,000 for subsistence at the Central Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. And your contracts for this year are much less?

General FRANKLIN. They are far less.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you make a memorandum for expenditures for subsistence at Dayton for the first six months of this year?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What was the average attendance at that Home last year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. The average number of persons at Dayton for the last fiscal year were 4,767 men.

Mr. SAYERS. What has been the average for the present year up to this date?

Major BIRMINGHAM. The average number of persons at Dayton for the first three months of the fiscal year was 4,947 men.

Mr. SAYERS. There is an increase in the first three months of this year over the general attendance of last year?

Senator SEWELL. It is about 200 men.

Major BIRMINGHAM. The quarter ending September 30 of the present year the average number of persons present was 4,947, an increase of about 200 men.

Mr. STONE. Is it not a fact at that period of the year there is a larger attendance, and that may account for it?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Has there been an increase during the first three months of the present fiscal year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Over last year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; for the quarter ending December 31, 1895, the average number present at Dayton was 5,041 men.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you the sum total of all the Homes there for three months?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the sum total of all the Homes?

Major BIRMINGHAM. For the quarter ending September 30, 1895, the average present was 16,779 men.

Mr. SAYERS. What was the average for the year?

General FRANKLIN. The average present June 30, 1895, that is, present for the whole year—on page 2 is the table which gives a résumé of all that kind of information—was 16,480; that is, last June.

Mr. SAYERS. How does that compare—

General FRANKLIN. The increase over 1894 is 879.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the increase for the three months?

General FRANKLIN. The average present for the quarter ending September 30, 1894, was 16,209.

Mr. SAYERS. How does that compare with the quarter for this year?

General FRANKLIN. This year it is 16,779.

Mr. SAYERS. An increase of over 500?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. In other words, the increase for the first quarter of this year over the first quarter of last year is over 500 men?

General FRANKLIN. Yes. Here I have a table, which comes in every ten days, showing the population of the Home at that time.

Mr. SAYERS. What is it for the last ten days?

General FRANKLIN. The population is 17,017.

Mr. SAYERS. How does that compare for the quarter? What I want to get is the comparison of whether there has been and is likely to be for some time yet a gradual increase in the number of these persons at these homes.

Senator SEWELL. Our calculation is that we will increase up to 1905.

Mr. SAYERS. There will be, then, a gradual increase year by year up to 1905?

Senator SEWELL. Yes, sir. You see we have a million of men to draw from yet.

General FRANKLIN. The number of men on March 10, 1896, was 18,141, and on March 10, 1895, it was 17,017, so there is a difference of 1,124 men in the Home to-day more than we had a year ago, and the average increase from the beginning of the year is 882 men; so it looks to me that at the end of this year we would have an increase of 1,000 more than we thought we would have. I mean 1,000 men to be cared for for one year.

Mr. SAYERS. Then your judgment is, notwithstanding you have 1,000 increase in the attendance, if we give you the legislation which you ask you can reduce your estimate \$50,000?

General FRANKLIN. Yes. This year our expenditure has been a little less than it ever was before, for the reason everything that we purchased for the Home has been cheaper than it has been heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. And this year cheaper than last year?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you say you will give me your expenditure at Dayton for subsistence for the first six months of this year?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, for household expenses you have for the current year \$100,000. Your estimate is \$104,180 for the coming year; why is the increase?

General FRANKLIN. On account of the decision of the Comptroller that items that we have been putting in here can not go there, but must go to some other head.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why could not you make a decrease rather than an increase?

General FRANKLIN. Because we want to get back here again to enable us to purchase those things out of that head. We had to turn in \$11,000 into the Treasury last June because the Comptroller decided we had no right to buy boilers at the Western Branch out of that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for 1895 was \$90,000, and your expenditure were \$79,000 for this item?

Major BIRMINGHAM. The expenditure for household for Central Branch was \$89,736.74.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give your expenditures for this item for the first six months of this year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

General FRANKLIN. You will observe in the third line from the bottom we insert "steam boilers." The Comptroller first decided that we had the right to purchase steam boilers from that appropriation. Then his decision was referred back to him by the War Department, and he decided, because there was another appropriation for repairs in this bill, he was wrong, and he made us turn in what we had for the steam boilers.

The CHAIRMAN. You had less than \$100 to turn in last year at the Central Branch. What I want now is the expenditure for the first six months of this year.

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I am only examining now about the Central Branch, and not about the Western Branch. The next item for Central Branch is for hospital. Your appropriation for 1895 was \$53,900. What was expended for 1895?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We expended for 1895 for hospital \$62,854.40.

The CHAIRMAN. But you did not have that much?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No, sir; but we got back from receipts and sales on what we call "internal charges." For instance, take the farm and stable. They do a good deal of teaming for other heads of expenditure, and we charge the cost of that teaming up to the head of the expenditure for which it is done.

The CHAIRMAN. Then by that means you get over onto some other appropriation to make up this amount?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We expend the actual cash for the farm and stable, to keep these wagons, and all that. There is a man and wagon doing teaming, for instance, for the hospital, and we make what we call an internal charge against the hospital for the value of the time, etc., but the cash that is appropriated for the farm is paid on the farm alone.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a mere change of appropriation?

General FRANKLIN. It does not seem to be out of the way to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not criticising it. In other words, you spent that \$53,900 and \$9,000 more, in round numbers, by the Government charging the Government for services, and getting it from some other appropriation—that is the size of it?

Mr. STONE. I would like to ask a question which you can answer this afternoon. I see the total appropriation for the support of this Home is \$2,766,707.26. Computing 18,000 inmates in these different Homes in round numbers that would be \$153.70 a year or \$12.80 a month for each inmate. Now, then, in your judgment, would it not be better for the inmates, and better surely for the Government to simply pay these inmates this money monthly than to contribute to their support as you are doing in these Homes?

General FRANKLIN. I am ready to answer that now.

Mr. STONE. I do not say I would favor that proposition.

General FRANKLIN. I do not think by paying nearly everybody in the army \$12 a month donation you will add much to their support, judging from these fellows who come into the Home.

Mr. STONE. The idea of taking an old fellow away from his neighborhood and from his family, and putting him at a distance in a strange place I have always doubted whether the Home was a relief to the soldier.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stone asked you a question this morning to which he desired an answer this afternoon.

General FRANKLIN. In that calculation you made, giving the actual cost per man, you took the whole amount appropriated, in which we included the construction of new barracks and things of that kind asked for and that should go out.

Mr. STONE. It includes the amount of estimates for this year, which have been running about the same for a number of years for these Homes. I just want your opinion as a man who has had a great deal of experience in this matter.

General FRANKLIN. There are eight thousand and odd pensioners in the Home now who get \$12 a month; so, according to what Mr. Stone says, that doubles up their pay.

Mr. STONE. I see you have 18,000 men in your Home. They go away from the neighborhood where they live and leave what few relatives they have and go into a Home. They are isolated from their families and neighbors and have gone into the Home for sustenance. Now, my experience is a great many of them, if not a large proportion, are unsatisfied and complain all the while; so would it not be better for them and better for their neighbors and their families—I do not say that it would be—if instead of spending this amount of money every year to maintain these Homes to just divide it up by the number of men and pay it direct to them; would it not be more of a charity and more appreciated?

General FRANKLIN. Nearly every man in these Homes is a pensioner.

Mr. STONE. Suppose he is?

General FRANKLIN. The question is whether you had better not double up the pension and take the Homes out of existence entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically, as to the Home people, that is what is done; that is the result.

Mr. STONE. That is what it costs now.

Senator SEWELL. I do not think you can do that. There will always be a demand for a home.

General FRANKLIN. There will be a lot of irresponsible people who even if you give them \$100 a month would not have 90 cents the day after they get it.

Mr. STONE. That is all true. And now I do not know what others might think of it, but if I was old—I am not old yet, although I was in the war; the colonel there and I are boys yet—but if I got destitute and unable to maintain myself, and the question of going to a Home was considered, whether I would leave wife, children, and pack off to a Home and be there fed and clothed, I think I would rather take a little money and skin along in my neighborhood.

Senator SEWELL. But there are a great many men who take the money and send it to their wives.

Mr. STONE. The question is, Are these Homes the best way to provide for the destitute soldier?

Senator SEWELL. That is the experience of all of us who have been examining that for many years, that there is a certain percentage that can not be taken care of otherwise, and the Homes are now becoming much of hospitals. These people could not get on their pensions the hospital care they get now. We have the most superb hospitals. I use the word "superb" in point of maintenance. We have the best hospitals in this country.

Mr. STONE. If you would submit this proposition to a vote of the inmates of these Homes, whether they would go back to the place where they came from and take a pension of \$12.80 a month and maintain themselves, I take it that would carry by a large majority.

General FRANKLIN. You would carry it unanimously; but then take a vote after a year elapses as to whether they would go back to the Home or continue with what they are getting, and it would be just as unanimous that they would go back to the Home; but they would like to try it for twelve months, but would not stay there permanently, because they would not have as much money or as good a place to sleep in or as good clothes.

Mr. STONE. If they first leave their homes and try it in the National Home, and if they decide to go back, would not that be an evidence, as far as that is concerned, in their judgment the Home provision is a failure?

General FRANKLIN. If they were to vote now; and yet if you gave them a chance to vote twelve months after that it would be different. These men want change. They have nothing to do, and they get dissatisfied; I do not care what you do for them. It is human nature.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not true these men in the Homes are largely men—as we say in New England, men without faculty.

General FRANKLIN. Yes; without faculty, and a great many men without any home to go back to. Here is the nativity of the 24,603 men who were cared for in the National Home during the year ending June 30, 1895: Native born, 11,054; foreign born, 13,549. Now the foreign born have no desire to go to any particular place. They came over here and enlisted, and they have no place to go to.

Mr. HAINER. Do you know the proportion of men foreign born in the Union Army?

General FRANKLIN. No; I do not, but the proportion of foreigners who are in the Home is much greater than the foreigners who were in the Army, and I will tell you why. When the armies were disbanded, all these foreigners who came over here and enlisted were left without any place to go to, and without any means of support

other than the Home, which was just established, and they rushed to the Home like a flock of sheep, and it has never gotten over the preponderance of foreigners which then took place.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not true, as a matter of fact, of all our charitable institutions and also all our penal institutions, men of foreign birth largely preponderate in them in proportion to population?

General FRANKLIN. It may be. What I want to bring out is this: These men whom you think would like to go to their homes and there have \$12 a month to support themselves on, a majority of them are not men who have any homes, and they would loaf in the country and be a nuisance.

Mr. HAINER. A majority are foreigners?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; but, mind you, that average is not the same for all, by any means. In the West, I think in Leavenworth, the number of foreigners is very much smaller in proportion than it is in other Homes, and particularly in California it is.

Mr. HAINER. The foreigners did not go West; they squatted down in Pennsylvania and New York, the most of them?

General FRANKLIN. In the West, take the men in the Homes and they are men who went out there and settled and they are native Americans. They got a piece of land after the war and cultivated it and—

Mr. HAINER. The best of our foreign mechanics, too, are the men who went to the West.

General FRANKLIN. I do not speak of those men as foreigners.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for construction and repairs. What did you expend last year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. At the Central Branch we spent \$74,940.77, and of that there is about \$19,000 really for construction; that is, buildings, not repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. You only had \$60,000?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is all we spent really for repairs, but in our accounts we put in both together; we put construction with the repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wanted to know was for repairs. How much did you expend?

Major BIRMINGHAM. About \$60,000, in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. That would only leave \$55,000, if you spent \$19,000 for construction?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We spent \$74,000 in all.

The CHAIRMAN. You have spent for repairs, \$60,000. Have you got the exact amount there?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No, sir.

General FRANKLIN. You see, until last year it was put under the same head, construction and repairs, so it was put under the same head—

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for the current year was for repairs only?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Here you propose to ask for construction and repairs, but what I wanted to know was how much for repairs was spent?

General FRANKLIN. Sixty thousand dollars for the year ending June 30, 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the case?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is very closely figured; it is within \$1,000 of it.

General FRANKLIN. You observe between brackets immediately after that there is for a gas house, \$6,500. That is included in that expenditure; it will be taken from the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to know now definitely is about repairs. You spent the whole of the \$60,000 for repairs last year. Now, what have you spent this year for the first six months?

General FRANKLIN. We will have to get that from the office, from the books.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate \$55,568, but you ask to have the words "construction and" included, so it will read "for construction and repairs." In your estimate, how much of that is for repairs and how much of that is for construction?

General FRANKLIN. It is not separated, and I will tell you why. For instance, in a home there is an appropriation for a barrack, and that barrack is built, and you can not spend any money for anything outside of the construction work. You have got to furnish the paths and the roads that are incident to that barrack, and you have got to do the sewerage and all that kind of thing which belongs to that barrack, and you can not definitely tell what that will be until the barrack is finished.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it was the sense of Congress not to insert the word "construction," but to make it for repairs only, as the clause has been?

General FRANKLIN. Only for two years.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, as it is now. Suppose it would be the sense of Congress to do that, how much for repairs only would be required?

General FRANKLIN. I should say to do what we have to do it would cost \$5,000 or \$6,000 for the new barrack.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a new barrack afterwards submitted?

General FRANKLIN. This is just for building a barrack and nothing else.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know what may be the sense of Congress to put in there, but I want to know for repairs how much this item ought to carry?

General FRANKLIN. I do not think what we have asked for is more than what we ought to have.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it does not make any difference, as far as the money is concerned, whether it remains in or be stricken out?

General FRANKLIN. If we had any money left for repairs to put into barrack and whatever is necessary to be put in so as to make that continuing we could do away with heavy repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. If the word "construction" is stricken out you still want the \$55,568 for repairs?

General FRANKLIN. Yes. Now, is it going to be lawful for us where we have a new barrack made by an appropriation to make the necessary roads and repairs around that? Is there any appropriation we can do it from, because it has always been problematical until the thing is done what it is going to cost, and we can not tell?

Mr. HAINER. In regard to this item, what works of construction, including roads and improvements of permanent character are contemplated by you in making this estimate?

General FRANKLIN. It would be—for instance, we do not know what the sewerage of that barrack is going to cost. Sometimes it has to be carried a thousand feet, sometimes more, and sometimes less.

Mr. HAINER. Do you expect the cost of sewerage to be taken out of this item?

General FRANKLIN. All the necessary roads and approaches which are made to it—

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have a plan before you for these new barracks?

General FRANKLIN. We do before we begin, but we do not when appropriated for by Congress.

Mr. HAINER. You seem to have estimated for them, and you must have in mind or contemplated a certain kind?

General FRANKLIN. Because we know from our experience what barracks in a particular post will likely cost, each one.

Mr. HAINER. That item of sewerage must have been specified as a basis of your estimate?

General FRANKLIN. Not at all. For instance, you make an appropriation for new barracks without any estimate from the Board of Managers at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it practical for this committee to get an estimate from the Board of Managers for repairs only from the Central Branch?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; it is.

The CHAIRMAN. As to what repairs it has in view now?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; we will need that. It would not do for us to cut down any money from that \$55,000 we asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. But you can not use that for the construction of a sewer.

General FRANKLIN. I acknowledge that. But it may happen that we may have \$1,000 over, and that \$1,000 would then be available for this work, which is so necessary and which has not been appropriated for. That is all.

Mr. BLUE. Do I understand by that General Franklin means that with the appropriation for repairs only that if he had some left he could use it for construction?

General FRANKLIN. Not unless the word "construction" is put in.

Mr. BLUE. That is what I want to understand. The right way to do is to say what you mean and to mean what you say. If it is for repairs let it be so, and if for construction, let it be so.

General FRANKLIN. The law until within the last two years has always been for construction and repairs. This enables us when an appropriation for barracks is made to supplement it by a part of this money to finish it.

Mr. BLUE. That is loose legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. For a new barrack to replace an old frame barrack, \$19,950. Is that old frame barrack occupied now?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. The old frame barrack is one which had been ordered to be torn down and the material to be burned up. It is full of vermin from beginning to end, from attic to cellar. The floors were worn out and the plastering had fallen down, and it was not fit for a decent man to live in, and it was directed to be torn down.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been occupied?

General FRANKLIN. For twenty or more years.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been repaired from time to time?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; the lumber composing that was lumber erected in a building at old Camp Chase during the war and that was given by the State of Ohio to the Home at Dayton and put into a building there.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been in this condition?

General FRANKLIN. It has been getting worse and worse each year, and this year we concluded to tear it down, but the Home filled up so that it was impossible to tear it down and we had to occupy it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are in it?

Major BIRMINGHAM. One hundred and twenty-five. The vermin in that building were in such condition in 1872 and 1873 it was common in that Branch to go around and plaster up every crack in the walls in order to keep the vermin inside.

The CHAIRMAN. That was thirty years ago?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; it was an old building then.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you cured it largely, did you not, twenty or thirty years ago?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We hid the vermin.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the first time it has been asked for?

General FRANKLIN. This particular barrack; it is the first.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of the roof?

Major BIRMINGHAM. The roof has been repaired, I think, possibly half a dozen times in twenty-five years.

The CHAIRMAN. A new roof would need that.

General FRANKLIN. Of course the roof was new in the beginning.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for barracks at other Homes and I wish you would classify this in importance with the others as to whether this is of first, second, or last importance. Suppose it was the sense of Congress to appropriate for a part of these and not all; I wish you to tell me just which is the most important?

General FRANKLIN. I do not think I can do that right away, but I will give you that particular information.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a rough guess of what the barrack will cost?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; it is about the same as the cost of other barracks at the same Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. And still everything is cheaper than since the others were constructed?

General FRANKLIN. Well, I think it is very likely it will be cheaper than the others.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably 33 per cent?

General FRANKLIN. Not for building material. It is very different between building materials and provisions. Building materials have not cheapened as provisions.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the farm. That is a salary provision largely?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; but a great many of them are paid by the month, like stable men and teamsters.

The CHAIRMAN. That is substantially for personal services?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you spending the whole amount now?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We spent \$18,200.81 the last fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. That exceeded your appropriation?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We sell on the farm certain produce for cash. For instance, we received back from the farm last year at Dayton \$1,433.66.

The CHAIRMAN. You take that without any reappropriation and use it?

General FRANKLIN. The law allows us to do that specifically.

The CHAIRMAN. You are expending the appropriation for this year?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to ask you a question in regard to this Branch here and touching the matter of its conduct. It has been represented that there was interference, politically, at this Branch. Have you any knowledge of that matter?

General FRANKLIN. I have heard rumors to that effect. I do not believe it.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been investigated?

General FRANKLIN. Well, the rumor I heard came from a Member of Congress from that district. I had an interview with him when I was last in town and he told me he thought the general trend of influence of that Branch was toward the Republican party as against the Democrats, and he said there were, I think, 35 sergeants there and only 3 of them were Democrats. How he got his information I do not know, neither would he tell me.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he undertake to explain to you when he made that statement how it was that he (Mr. Sorg) got in 1894, 12,229 votes when the Democrat on the general ticket, the State ticket, only got 12,078 votes?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, no; he gave me no such information as that.

The CHAIRMAN. He did not say whether this was a real complaint or an effort to set in a back fire, or anything of that kind?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; there was nothing definite in the complaint.

The CHAIRMAN. I just want to ask a single word, as I do not want to take up much time, and I know nothing about it, but seemingly a credible man who lives at Dayton, whose name I will not give, but who says he is willing to come and state what he knows about it, makes this statement for what it is worth, and I merely

want to call your attention to it, "that under the orders and rules of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, the gates are closed at 6 p. m. on the day before election and reopened at 6 p. m. on election day."

General FRANKLIN. That is according to orders.

The CHAIRMAN. "Nobody can pass in or out without a pass, and nobody even with a pass is presumed to do political work in the Home."

General FRANKLIN. That is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. "In the November election, 1894, Mr. Dominic I. Murphy, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, and Hon. Charles M. Anderson, of Greenville, resident manager of the Soldiers' Home, a Democrat, were at the Soldiers' Home on election day, and seemed to have free access to the Home." Have you any knowledge about that?

General FRANKLIN. I know General Anderson is the local manager of the Home and had the right to be there. The other man I know nothing about; but I beg your pardon, General Anderson is a Democrat and—

The CHAIRMAN. "Mr. Murphy was at the Home again at the election of November, 1895." Has there been any inquiry as to the necessity of the First Assistant Commissioner of Pensions being there under those conditions?

General FRANKLIN. This is the first I have heard of that. That of course Mr. Sorg would not object to, because he is on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any knowledge that Mr. Murphy went there and proceeded to perform at those two elections by holding out hopes that claims could be disposed of and he was standing for the Commissioner of Pensions?

General FRANKLIN. I never heard anything of that kind; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to take this for what it is worth, and make a memorandum of it and make inquiries, so that next year you can tell us whether Mr. Murphy was there on these two election days, and also whether he is there a week before and on election day at the coming election in November?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Or any agent of the Pension Office?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. You will note that these two complaints come exactly on the reverse side in politics, so it would look as if there was some justice going on there in the way of the treatment of the two parties.

Mr. BLUE. General Franklin, is General Anderson, the gentleman who is alleged by this party to have been there on the ground that day, a member of the Board of Managers?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. BLUE. Was he at the time of the election in 1894 and in 1895?

General FRANKLIN. I think he was elected one Congress ago; that would be in the long session in 1894. He was in 1895 certainly.

Mr. BLUE. You say that he has the right to be on the grounds that day. Are you sure of that?

General FRANKLIN. Well, I know nothing to the contrary. Any Manager of a Home has the right to be in any part of the Home on any day.

Mr. BLUE. Would he have the right to be there for mere political purposes on that day?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; he would not.

Mr. BLUE. If Mr. Murphy was there at that Home on that day for political purposes he doubtless knew of it?

General FRANKLIN. I think it is very likely.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, so far as one member of the Board is concerned, if this is a fact the Board had knowledge of it?

General FRANKLIN. We had no knowledge a member of the Board was there for political purposes.

Mr. BLUE. Did you have knowledge through him or any other member that Mr. Murphy was there that day?

General FRANKLIN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that come to your knowledge since that time?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; through Mr. Cannon.

Mr. BLUE. Do you know whether it has come to the knowledge of any member of the Board?

The CHAIRMAN. I am merely stating as to the allegation.

Mr. BLUE. I am not a member of this subcommittee, but as a member of the committee I will say to you, General Franklin, I am anxious to know about this when we see you again as to whether any member of the Board has knowledge of this fact of some man who simply uses his place here or some other place to go in as a political agent for any party or person.

General FRANKLIN. I will try to find that out at the same time I look into this question Mr. Cannon presents.

Mr. LAYTON. Unfortunately I was detained, and inasmuch as General Anderson is

my constituent and a personal friend of mine, I would like to ascertain how this controversy originated between Colonel Blue and General Franklin. Are there any charges made against General Anderson?

The CHAIRMAN. No.

The Chairman explained the matter to Mr. Layton.

Mr. LAYTON. I have heard General Anderson personally state he would not permit any politics to enter in there or any one appear there for the purpose of influencing soldiers one way or another; and I did not know but what some charges of that character were made.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. We will go ahead now to the Northwestern Branch. For current expenses you submit \$29,000. That is salary account?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; salary, stationery, and office things.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole amount is being expended?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence, what was expended there for the first six months of the current year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We will have to give that to you. There was \$127,619.66 spent last year.

General FRANKLIN. The appropriation asked for is \$128,023.75.

The CHAIRMAN. About what per cent are your contracts for subsistence stores this year less than those for last year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. I could not give the per cent; but, for instance, take bacon. It cost 11.05 in 1894 and in 1895 it only cost 8.80. Fresh beef cost in 1894, 6.08, and in 1895, 5.93.

The CHAIRMAN. As near as you can give us; I merely want it approximately. Is it 10 or 15 per cent less, or 15 or 20 per cent less?

Major BIRMINGHAM. I should say about 10 per cent.

General FRANKLIN. But in the comparison you must remember the number of men estimated for is larger than it was when we spent this.

Mr. HAINER. It is about 5 per cent larger.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand. Now for household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, you estimate \$57,000. You had this year \$62,000?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We expended \$52,773.94 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you expending less this year under that item?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Taking into account the extra number of men we will have, I think we have spent about the same proportion.

The CHAIRMAN. So your \$57,000 would be quite sufficient, but you think it will be that?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital you submit the same estimate?

General FRANKLIN. Just the same.

The CHAIRMAN. For transportation of members of the Home you submit the same estimate?

Major BIRMINGHAM. In transportation we need a little more money, which is on account of the expenses of transferring the insane of the Home to the Government Hospital for the Insane here.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not expend last year all you had?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Not quite, sir.

General FRANKLIN. We are asking for \$300 less than last year.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are asking for the same amount you had the current year; is that sufficient?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; but we are not asking for that. The estimate for 1897 is \$1,500, and for the last year the appropriation was \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for 1895 was \$1,800?

General FRANKLIN. I do not believe it is any use putting that \$1,500 up any; that will do.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs at this Branch, what did you expend last year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. I can only give an estimate of that, as part of it is construction in the accounts. We got \$24,000 and we spent the whole of the \$24,000 in round numbers for repairs. We turned back very little money on that account, a few dollars only.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$20,000 for the present year; what are you expending?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We will need every cent of that.

General FRANKLIN. That is for the ordinary expenses of repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it will take \$20,000 for repairs only.

General FRANKLIN. We have cut it down \$4,000, because that is about the only place where we have other construction money.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an additional barrack, \$25,000?

General FRANKLIN. That is because the Home is very much overcrowded.

The CHAIRMAN. When you answer the question as to the relative importance of these barracks at these Homes, I wish you would include that.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; we will look at it.

The CHAIRMAN. For farm, and including the same objects as specified under this head for the Central Branch, you asked for the current year \$7,500, and you submit an estimate of this year for \$10,000. Why?

General FRANKLIN. Well, because it is very much below what we wanted.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this appropriation reenforced by sale of products from the farm?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; if there is anybody who wants to buy anything and we have a surplus of it they will buy it and we will expend that as a part of our legal rights.

Major BIRMINGHAM. We spent \$10,203.37, and we got back \$1,508.34.

EASTERN BRANCH, TOGUS, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Eastern Branch, at Togus, Me. You submit an estimate of \$24,915.76 for current expenses, which is for salaries. Now, for subsistence you make an estimate of \$117,120. I see you have increased the subsistence at Togus?

General FRANKLIN. That is one of those places which is not so much affected by the fall of provisions in the country generally as the other Homes are, for the reason there is nothing cultivated there, and all we get there is in the way of grass and milk.

The CHAIRMAN. What were the expenditures last year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. The expenditures last year were, at that Branch, \$107,922.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for household expenses you submit the same estimates?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; we have to deal with monopolies in buying such things as beef. The Armour people are up there and nobody can bid against them, and they bid whatever they like.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital you submit the same?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And for transportation you submit the same estimate. What did you expend last year for transportation there?

Major BIRMINGHAM. One thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

The CHAIRMAN. And for the first half of this year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We will have to get that for you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for repairs you ask the same?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; we need all of that for repairs alone.

The CHAIRMAN. You had an additional barrack erected there this year, at a cost of \$7,000?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; and we need another.

The CHAIRMAN. Did that replace a barrack, or was it an addition?

General FRANKLIN. It was an addition.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people will that barrack accommodate?

General FRANKLIN. I think about 100. On account of the difficulty of heating large buildings in that climate the buildings are made smaller than in others, so we do not ask so much money for a particular barrack as we do at others, and I would add they are built of wood.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you estimate for another one?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; because the Home on June 30 had 1,777 men.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give all these barracks in the order of their importance.

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I have here, under date of the 13th of March, 1896, a letter addressed to Mr. Milliken, in which Mr. Stevenson, the governor, says that a freshet in the Kennebec River wrecked a coal shed at Randolph and a portion went down the river and injured it beyond repair, so it is necessary that some provision should be made for a shed, and it is desired to make one of larger capacity than the one destroyed, and he asks Mr. Milliken to interest himself in it.

General FRANKLIN. I have a letter from the governor to the same effect, which I intended to present to the committee at the proper time.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit for a new barn there?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. There is a large herd of cows there which we have to keep for milk for the men, as we can not buy it.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the old barn is not occupied?

General FRANKLIN. I presume it is occupied, because we can not get along without it. That is a very imperfect old barn and has been used for a long time and ought to be rebuilt, and we ask \$2,800 to do this.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you personal knowledge about this old barn?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; I have seen it there for a good many years. Now, really, that old barn is one of the things we would have built under the head of "construction and repairs," if we had the authority.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it compare in importance with the barracks?

General FRANKLIN. I think it of equal importance. The cows must be kept or we will get out of milk, and then there would be trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. For the farm you submit the same estimate?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; it is \$2,000 less than the last estimate.

SOUTHERN BRANCH, HAMPTON, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Southern Branch, at Hampton, for current expenses, you submit a little increase there?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for salaries?

General FRANKLIN. And office expenses generally.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is the increase?

General FRANKLIN. Because the Home is getting so much larger it involves more men to take care of it, more clerks to do the accounting work, and more companies are formed, each involving more noncommissioned officers.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend there last year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$28,769.65 on that item.

General FRANKLIN. There are two new barracks which hold 400 men, and they form two companies, and the officers are required for those companies.

Major BIRMINGHAM. In the item of current expenses at the Southern Branch for the last fiscal year, we show receipts of \$10,068.08. Now, that is not properly current expense money. It is really the effects of deceased soldiers.

The CHAIRMAN. The posthumous fund. You used the posthumous fund, and that was done advisedly?

Major BIRMINGHAM. But when we say we spent \$28,000, a part of that money is posthumous fund money paid to the heirs.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of it?

Major BIRMINGHAM. I could not tell you now, but I can tell you and send it from the office.

General FRANKLIN. There is another thing I would like to mention right here. In the current expenses for each Branch you appropriate a fixed amount, and then the law requires the posthumous fund which accumulates during that year can be added to that amount. Well, now they hold in the War Department we have the entire right to spend that addition on any of the purposes mentioned in the estimate for current expenses without any act of Congress to justify that expenditure. I do not think it is legal.

The CHAIRMAN. It reads that way on its face.

General FRANKLIN. I do not think it reads we shall spend more than absolutely appropriated, and yet, according to their interpretation, it is so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you object to having the right to spend it?

General FRANKLIN. They knocked us out of other expenditures without as much warrant of law as there is in that.

The CHAIRMAN. They have run to the other extreme on that standpoint?

General FRANKLIN. I think in this particular they have run to the other extreme entirely, and they justify themselves on the ground in the appropriations for pay of the Army they can not only expend the appropriation but all the dead soldiers' money which accumulates. Suppose the appropriation which you make here for current expenses is \$65,000, and there is a law which requires that nothing above the amount of the appropriation shall be expended, and then only for objects justified by the law. We accumulate \$5,000, which makes our whole current expense money \$70,000, and they hold we have the right to spend that \$5,000 for anything we please under current expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the law so provides, and then you can pay from this appropriation of current expenses the posthumous fund as called for. I am not speaking of the wisdom, but it seems to be quite plain the law so provides.

General FRANKLIN. I do not think there is anything in the law which provides we shall expend more than the amount appropriated, and, say, the amount appropriated is \$65,000.

The CHAIRMAN. We will go now to subsistence. What did you expend last year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$171,838.31.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You will give later the expenditure for the first six months?

The CHAIRMAN. We will go, now, to the item of household expenses. You submit there a little decrease. Your expenditures there last year were short?

Major BERMINGHAM. We expended \$48,850.08.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give the first six months?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the hospital. What were your expenditures last year?

Major BERMINGHAM. \$26,786.89.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the first six months for the current year?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For transportation you estimate \$2,000. What were the expenditures there last year?

Major BERMINGHAM. We only spent \$842.55, and there is one reason for that, and that is that the Board of Managers during the last fiscal year went to work and made every pensioner who was able to do it pay his own transportation to the Home. In consequence, they did not expend the amount appropriated by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you expending for the first six months of this year?

Major BERMINGHAM. I will give you that.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs, give the expenditure for last year.

Major BERMINGHAM. \$25,950.70.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs only?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; that is all repairs there.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not have but \$25,000.

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes; but we got in some cash and we had some little surplus left over from the previous fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You will give the first six months' expenditure there?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a guardhouse and additional barracks there at a cost respectively of \$4,000 and \$25,000 for the current year. How many people will those additional barracks accommodate?

General FRANKLIN. Four hundred, and that is full already and overflowing and a hundred and odd men in tents.

The CHAIRMAN. For additional barracks were there more than one at \$25,000?

General FRANKLIN. There were two, with 200 men in each, and the two cost \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And this \$31,000 is to build two?

General FRANKLIN. That is to put an addendum to the hospital more particularly. It is an extension of the hospital, but it will not take the men who are hospital patients. It will take the old men who must have hospital diet to live. They live in these barracks and they take their meals in the hospital dining room.

The CHAIRMAN. Not so much diet as necessity on account of the increase of members and need of more comfort?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, yes; but instead of making an ordinary barrack we are going to build this close to the hospital, in that way making it available for these men.

The CHAIRMAN. But superior to the others, as the others only cost \$25,000, and you estimate \$31,000 for this?

General FRANKLIN. These fellows have to have more comforts in their barracks.

Major BERMINGHAM. And they have to have wider beds. They will get the hospital bedstead instead of the barrack bedstead. The hospital bedstead is 6 inches wider than the barrack bedstead.

General FRANKLIN. I do not know but what under the law we can get the plumbing arrangement in that \$31,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For a quartermaster's storehouse you estimate \$10,000.

General FRANKLIN. That is necessary if the same law goes on next year requiring general storage at the Branches.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a storehouse there now that you have been using?

General FRANKLIN. A little bit of a thing, which is only of use because we only sent the necessities there for the quarters used. Now, if you are going to purchase things to send right to the Branch you have to have more room.

The CHAIRMAN. For additions to present latrine—what is that?

General FRANKLIN. That is where men do their water-closet business; but they are all so thickly settled down there that the old barracks are not well fitted with those things, and we have to make a public place, and this is a public place.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one urinal, but you want another; this is a urinal, I understand?

General FRANKLIN. Well, it has the other requisite also.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a water-closet complete?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For additional boilers you estimate \$3,500?

General FRANKLIN. That is necessary on account of the increase in barracks that are there.

The CHAIRMAN. That goes with the new barracks?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. Now, just there there is an item of \$26,000, which, I am sorry to say, is required down there.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is about new gasoline lighting machine plant?

General FRANKLIN. That is because the old one is worn out.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you light now?

General FRANKLIN. We are lighting it, but we are lighting it dangerously, because this thing is worn out and may burst up on us at any time. Now here is an estimate which was sent to you by the regular channel, and comes to the committee from the Secretary of the Treasury, and is an estimate of \$12,000 for the sewage, reservoir of concrete and brick masonry, surmounted by a building to contain pumping machinery, etc., with a ventilating chimney, with convenient location, if desired later, for latrines and room for hospital laundry, \$12,000; for pumping machinery within the above-named building, \$5,000; for piping, fittings, valves, and other apparatus in the same building, \$3,000; for steam pipes, plumbing work, and electric wiring, \$3,000; for 10-inch heavy cast-iron pipe from pumping station laid through the grounds of the Home to the shore of the Hampton Roads and projecting 100 feet or more over the flats, \$3,000; making in all, \$26,000. I looked into that question down there when down there last fall, and General Sewell and I agreed the thing was necessary and that I should have an estimate made for it, and this is the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of the document?

General FRANKLIN. It is Document No. 112, first session Fifty-fourth Congress, House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how does that compare in importance with the new gasoline machine and the additional barracks?

General FRANKLIN. I think, sir, they are of equal importance, as that Home grows more than any others, and we are constantly pressed for room, and these things are incident to the great number down there.

The CHAIRMAN. But that \$26,000 is not an estimate for rooms?

General FRANKLIN. True, but it is due to the fact that there are more men there. That is necessary from the fact that the men have increased there very much.

Senator SEWELL. That Home has grown from a small proportion. It was originally a female seminary, which was the main building, and they built around it until now we have present about 3,500 men, 400 additional by reason of these two new barracks, and we have now to have sewerage. We may have an epidemic there which will take off half of them, and I look upon that as a prime necessity.

The CHAIRMAN. That is more necessary than even the two sets of additional barracks?

Senator SEWELL. This is absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your judgment.

General FRANKLIN. In my judgment if that Home is to continue to grow, which we take for granted it will, you have to have new barracks to accommodate them.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose Congress did not appropriate for new barracks, have you got sewerage there now enough?

General FRANKLIN. No; we have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, it is necessary with the amount of people you have now, and with the amount of barracks you now have, you must have this \$26,000 expenditure, in your judgment?

General FRANKLIN. I think it is, sir, in order to put the Home in a decent condition.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak of decent order; it is comparatively so, is it not?

Senator SEWELL. I will say to you, Mr. Chairman, we have run the pipe from these new barracks out into the branch of the Chesapeake right to and along the driveway, right in a populous place, and I am afraid we will have an epidemic if we do not run it out to sea, unless we pump it out a long distance.

The CHAIRMAN. From that statement it seems to me that you must have this?

Senator SEWELL. Yes, sir; we must have that. That is the condition of affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is farm. What was expended during the fiscal year 1895? Major BIRMINGHAM. \$14,371.90.

WESTERN BRANCH, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. Give the expenditures for current expenses at Fort Leavenworth last year.

Major BIRMINGHAM. We spent \$26,458.04.

The CHAIRMAN. You had from posthumous fund about \$7,000?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is included.

General FRANKLIN. It amounts to more than the payments.

Major BIRMINGHAM. The posthumous fund money has never been applied to anything but posthumous fund purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Major BIRMINGHAM. It was only paid to the heirs of old soldiers.

The CHAIRMAN. You had more than enough to do it?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was in the posthumous fund?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We had a balance on the 3d day of June, 1895, of nearly \$12,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And that has increased?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We never apply it to any other purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. You had that in 1895?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No, sir.

General FRANKLIN. We did not apply anything not in our estimates.

Major BIRMINGHAM. We have held that we could not apply the posthumous fund but to posthumous purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not necessary as long as Congress appropriates enough money otherwise?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is what we held.

General FRANKLIN. The difficulty is that people interpret it sometimes one way and sometimes another. We are at sea in that case. I would be still more at sea if I thought there was a chance that somebody would say we had spent more than Congress had appropriated for current expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. You have incurred that criticism in 1895.

General FRANKLIN. We spent it for paying the claimants of the heirs.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly. You only had \$18,000 for 1895.

General FRANKLIN. Yes; but we spent the \$18,000 for proper expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Including payment of heirs, how much did you have in the Western Home?

Major BIRMINGHAM. In the Western Branch the current expenses would require \$25,000. That has nothing to do with the posthumous fund at all.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had had less than that, you would have had to draw on the posthumous fund?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence, what were the expenses for 1895?

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$127,423.95.

The CHAIRMAN. For household?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We spent during the last fiscal year \$48,393.43.

The CHAIRMAN. Hospital?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We spent last year \$27,158.29; transportation, \$2,591.06; repairs, \$22,703.56.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an estimate for additional barracks, \$75,000. How many people are there now?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-five.

The CHAIRMAN. What accommodation would \$75,000 give?

General FRANKLIN. We intend to construct five barracks to accommodate about 125 each. There is a letter here from Colonel Cook giving his reasons for asking this.

Mr. BLUE. I have a letter here from Colonel Cook, which I will read and leave with the clerk, stating that there are 270 applications on file.

The CHAIRMAN. Of what material do you make these barracks?

General FRANKLIN. They are built of brick. There is another difficulty there, and that is the dining room and kitchen are arranged for the present capacity. It will take 960 men at one meal, and they must have two tables. If you put in 800 more men they would be compelled to have three tables at each meal, and I do not believe that is practicable one after the other.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the particulars of this as to its importance. Is it not true that the times are exceptional because men can not get employment?

General FRANKLIN. The applications are a great deal more.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not feel it more than in the ordinary times?

General FRANKLIN. I can not tell. Within the last ten years admissions to the Home have not been more than 200 or 300 a year, since the pension bill of 1890 passed. The whole influence of the law has now been eliminated, so that the men are coming exactly as if they had never received that pension. I think, if you would see them, it would strike you that they are looking older and more destitute than before. There are nearly a million of these people wandering around.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly there is a million, but they are not wandering around. There is an exceedingly small percentage of them depending upon this provision.

General FRANKLIN. The number is about 30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And the remainder of the million are quite self-supporting?

General FRANKLIN. Of course we do not expect to have a million men come in, but the number who do come in far exceeds anything we had anticipated.

The CHAIRMAN. I should hope not.

Mr. BLUE. I have a letter from the local manager, which I would like to file. It can be retained by the clerk or read now.

The CHAIRMAN. You can file it with the clerk, and we will hear you upon the subject.

Mr. BLUE. It gives the full statement.

General SEWELL. I think I have a similar letter from Mr. Cook upon the same subject. This Western Branch is a splendid institution. It is a well-built brick building, and it is in the vicinity where 200,000 old soldiers live, and we are likely to draw from them a great deal in the future. It is a necessity for medical and surgical treatment that brings men to the Homes more than absolute want, or anything else, and in that sense we will be drawn upon from year to year as that class of men who went into the war between the ages of 18 and 20 become 60. I look upon the Western Branch as a pretty good field for the erection of barracks.

Mr. BLUE. It is not the purpose to change the barracks from brick to wood?

General FRANKLIN. No.

Mr. BLUE. Would it not be better to be satisfied with a less number, and keep it up better?

General FRANKLIN. The dining hall and kitchen arrangements must be increased.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want these barracks unless you can get an enlargement of the whole plant?

Mr. BLUE. This Home is going to be crowded.

General FRANKLIN. If we do it, we ought to do it well. It ought to be of brick, so that we can enlarge the plant. There will be more boilers required.

The CHAIRMAN. You have storage there for a quarter's stores, and I suppose you can get along for three months at a time?

General FRANKLIN. I suppose so; but we are liable to spoil a great many stores.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of stores have you spoiled?

General FRANKLIN. I do not know. I am told that the shoes got moldy and are injured by being stored in the basement, which is damp.

The CHAIRMAN. You have reported that you want a new building for an insane ward.

General FRANKLIN. That is for the purpose of taking care of those who are not fit to go into the barracks, or are too badly behaved as a general thing to live with the other men.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that a new departure?

General FRANKLIN. It is a new departure, so far as that Branch is concerned, but not so far as the older Branches are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you insane wards in the others?

General FRANKLIN. At the Central Branch we have—rather, we have a place where they can be kept until the number is large enough to be sent to St. Elizabeth.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want to establish insane asylums in these Homes?

General FRANKLIN. It is not for the purpose of keeping them there, but they must be kept two or three months.

Mr. BLUE. This is for the purpose of a new building for an insane ward. These men are old and feeble, and you can not put a crazy man in the guardhouse.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit \$5,200 for a guardhouse?

General FRANKLIN. The guardhouse is in one end of the barracks. It is an unfit place, because it is damp and unwholesome. It ought to be by itself. It is a necessary adjunct to the Home. One of the reasons for having a guardhouse is that the men will go out and get drunk and come in tearing mad and cut up to such an extent that they must be shut up until they are in proper shape to go to the barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the expenditure on account of the farm for 1895?

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$9,396.07.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the income?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Three hundred and twenty-four dollars in cash. It received over \$10,000 in produce raised on the farm—milk, vegetables, etc.

Mr. BLUE. Do you mean it was sold?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No; it went to the Home.

PACIFIC BRANCH, SANTA MONICA, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. What were the expenditures for 1895?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Current expenses, \$19,103.44; transportation, \$4,425.14; repairs, \$20,000; subsistence, \$69,329.80; household, \$25,236.71.

The CHAIRMAN. You had this year an additional barracks costing \$22,500; a kitchen, \$16,000; electric-light plant, \$10,000; and you submit additional barracks, \$22,000. Compare that with the others. Quartermaster stores, I suppose, is the same. A new boiler house and smokestack, \$9,200. Tell us about that. You have got a boiler house and smokestack now, have you not?

General FRANKLIN. We have a temporary one which was put up when the Branch was first built; but the Branch has outgrown it. Another boiler house is required. We must have it, or we do not know what we will do. I think it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it compare with the barracks? Which is the more important?

General FRANKLIN. This is as necessary as the barracks. We have one barrack finished.

The CHAIRMAN. I know. This is more necessary than it will be, probably, if you have more to heat?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you have there before?

General FRANKLIN. We heated it imperfectly. Twenty-eight men are now sleeping on the floor at the Pacific Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. New shop, \$6,000. What is that?

General FRANKLIN. They have several shops, a carpenter shop, shoe shop, harness shop, and a knitting shop—not for making, but mending, and taking care of repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for the ordinary repairs of clothing, and things of that kind?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for a morgue \$1,000.

General FRANKLIN. The only building there for that purpose is the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. You use it for a morgue?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Deceased persons are kept in the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. What were the expenses on account of the farm?

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$10,189.58.

MARION BRANCH, INDIANA.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the expenditure at Marion.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Current expenses, \$21,785.48; subsistence, \$74,461.72; household, \$10,704.82; hospital, \$14,374.04; transportation, \$1,432.39; repairs, \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You had two new barracks this year at an expense of \$40,000, and a dining hall, \$25,000; standpipe, \$10,000; and yet this is a new Home.

General FRANKLIN. It is the newest of all. There are three barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. For additional barracks you submit \$66,000. Compare that with the others. You have a new boiler house, \$2,500.

General FRANKLIN. That is necessary. There is no boiler house on account of the fact that they have natural gas.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never had a boiler house there?

Mr. STEELE. They have never had anything but a shed.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not falling down?

General FRANKLIN. It is in a little different condition from the fact that the Branch is using natural gas, so that a boiler house was not so essential.

The CHAIRMAN. New lodge and gateway, \$2,000?

General FRANKLIN. That is at the entrance to the Home grounds. We wish to put up a lodge for the watchman, and a gateway. It is to be an ornamental structure at the entrance.

The CHAIRMAN. Gas well and connections, \$5,000?

Mr. STEELE. The people there are drawing the gas away.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you not tell me that you had one under contract to be furnished free?

Mr. STEELE. Not by any means. We have been drawing gas from that well since 1889, and have saved \$250,000 in fuel.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it given out?

Mr. STEELE. It is still furnishing gas, but if you are going to allow the factories to use it, 67 of them having been established in Marion since the Home was built, it will give less to the Home. The people are reaching out for new territory. There is one brickyard there burning 100,000 brick every day. What we want to do is to save the territory.

The CHAIRMAN. How much territory?

Mr. STEELE. It covers about 400 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we buy the gas well and connections. How much land does that mean?

Mr. STEELE. It really means securing 100 acres for gas purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred acres for gas purposes. Do you get the fee in it?

Mr. STEELE. We get part of the fee simple.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of it?

Mr. STEELE. I think we get a fee simple title to 22 or 23 acres or more.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you get the exclusive right in the whole 100 acres?

Mr. STEELE. We have another item for this. There is a lease of 113 acres besides.

The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to see what the \$5,000 would get.

Mr. STEELE. It will get the well.

The CHAIRMAN. A hole in the ground?

Mr. STEELE. It is a gas well.

The CHAIRMAN. How much gas rights do you get with it?

Mr. STEELE. We take up all the rights there is between that and the other 113 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you get the exclusive gas rights for the 100 acres?

Mr. STEELE. For 122 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. For cost of well connections and leasing additional grounds, \$1,300 will give you 23 acres fee simple, exclusive of gas rights, and the gas well?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the most important?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir, it is; it is one of the most important, because we can not get along without fuel.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the most important?

Mr. STEELE. It is one of the most important.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got items for additional barracks, new boiler house, new lodge and gateway, new stable, gas well, and leasing additional ground, and you regard this as the most important of all those?

Mr. STEELE. If the well should fail, we could not get along. When you build the dining room and barracks, if a cold winter should come it would be impossible to heat the barracks as they should be heated.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a stable?

General FRANKLIN. We have a shed. There is no place for storage.

Mr. BLUE. Are you not annoyed there by parties claiming that the gas rights do not belong to you?

Mr. STEELE. We have had some complaints recently. The citizens put down the original well at their own expense. There were contributions by the people, but now it would hardly be fair to put a brickyard there, which will consume enormous quantities of gas. They are burning 100,000 brick per day right along, and not only that, but they will go out into frosty ground and lay gas pipes in the ground covering a couple of acres, and fire up those pipes to heat the ground. It takes a good deal more gas than three Homes would use. They consume enormous quantities in that way. Besides, this means other improvements, draining and all matters of that kind. In reference to that, I want to say that these barracks can be built much cheaper together than they can singly. We got such a good contract the last time that the contractor told me if he got out with a loss of between \$6,000 and \$7,000 he would be happy; that he was bound to lose. These three barracks will have to be built at the Marion Home, because, notwithstanding they have advertised that no more can be admitted, there are several hundred applicants awaiting to be admitted, and they are on file now. The Home is crowded, and inmates are sleeping on the floors in nearly all the Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the expenditure on the farm last year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$4,999.75.

The CHAIRMAN. What was expended last year for clothing?

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$179,594.51.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you ahead in your stock of clothing?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No; we are running behind.

General FRANKLIN. In reference to clothing, at the end of that section, I want to make an addition. You will remember that we had some talk about the fact that we had no money for inspection of manufacturing which the general treasurer, or the Board of Managers, is authorized to use, and I would respectfully ask that you add the following: "And all expenses for the inspection, manufacture, and freight of articles heretofore authorized to be purchased by the general treasurer shall be allowed and paid for by him, and shipped as may be directed by the Board of Managers."

The CHAIRMAN. Now we come to the item for salaries of officers and employees of the Board of Managers—we have got that.

Mr. BLUE. There seems to be an assistant inspector-general.

Mr. STEELE. One is for National Homes and the other for State Homes.

Mr. BLUE. What is the necessity for this inspector-general; why not let that come from the War Department?

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear the general manager about that if you just ask him. He wants to know the necessity for an inspector-general.

General FRANKLIN. In the first place, the duties of the inspector-general are as much allied to the duty of the War Department inspector as we can make them. There are constantly things appertaining to the Branches which require the sending of an inspector-general there, and we generally want the inspector-general to go to each Branch at least once a year, and as much oftener as we require him. What he does there is, if a piece of property is damaged, it is his business to look into it and determine whether it should be condemned or repaired, and he is responsible for his report to the Board, and to see the responsibility is placed where it belongs. He looks after all worn-out clothing, all worn-out furniture; everything that is worn-out connected with the Homes is brought into the hands and through the hands of the inspector-general every year. Now the property books are under him to keep account of this property, and it takes a good deal of time and a good deal of a strong mind, too, because people want him to condemn things and get new

furniture when it ought not to be condemned, but ought to be repaired. He is also the man who has to examine in regard to the clothing they are wearing.

Mr. BLUE. He has the general duties of an inspector-general?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLUE. Under the law and practice heretofore the Board has been in the habit of appointing that inspector?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. STEELE. And he is now holding office.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the objection to having that inspector appointed by some other authority than the Board, so he can inspect the action free of the appointive power?

General FRANKLIN. The objection I would have is that the Board knows better what it wants than any other party can, and knows just as well what the duties of an inspector-general are as any other party does.

Mr. BLUE. That objection would be good for Congress, that you could make the appropriations better than we could?

General FRANKLIN. I can not help that; I am only speaking of the point you make. You ask the reason why it would not be better to appoint the inspector-general outside of the Board, and I am trying to tell you.

Mr. BLUE. Perhaps there is a necessity for both of these; I do not know, but I think the inspector-general should be appointed by the Secretary of War and not by the Board of Managers. I do not believe in this authority to appoint an inspector to inspect yourselves?

Mr. STEELE. The Board of Managers are appointed by Congress?

Mr. BLUE. Yes, sir; but you have enough power as it is, and you ought to be inspected by somebody else.

Senator SEWELL. Evidently you do not know the details of the matter.

Mr. BLUE. The details do not make any difference.

Senator SEWELL. I had occasion to telegraph General Franklin last week in regard to some irregularities down at the Southern Branch, and they occur almost every day in all these Branches, and I asked that he would send an inspector down there and report. Now that is done and the inspectors-general of the War Department is not a class of men that want to do that class of business.

Mr. BLUE. Understand me, General Averill was formerly the brigade and division commander of mine, and I have no objection to the present incumbent, and if he is as attentive as he used to be I am entirely satisfied with that; but what I do mean to say is, it is a dangerous lodging of power to provide for you gentlemen to appoint an inspector to inspect this work and this business. Why not let the Secretary of War do the appointing of the inspector instead of you gentlemen appointing that inspector?

General FRANKLIN. Why have the Secretary of War do it?

Mr. BLUE. Because he has general supervision of all these matters, and he is entirely outside of this Board. I know you people want to have it that way, but it seems to me that is a part of the military force—

General FRANKLIN. That inspector-general knows no more about the old soldiers than if there never had been one.

Mr. BLUE. You mean the Inspector-General of the Army?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. BLUE. Well, that may be. Still, he knows something about the new soldiers, does he not?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, he does.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, about those additional barracks at Marion. How many people will those two additional barracks accommodate?

Mr. STEELE. Those are necessarily smaller than usual. They are some 18 feet smaller, because the appropriation was \$20,000 instead of \$22,000, and they will accommodate about 180 soldiers each where they ought to have accommodated 200 each. Now, when we get those three barracks done, we will have accommodations for 3,000 soldiers, and that is as large as the plant will justify, and as large as I would make any Home. I think it is as large as it ought to be. We have a dining-room capacity for that, and kitchen capacity for that, and hospital capacity for that, so that there will be no additional new item to make it up to what I consider the maximum strength for the Home.

BOARD OF MANAGERS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

Mr. HAINER. What portion of the time is the inspector-general ordinarily engaged in the discharge of his duties?

General FRANKLIN. The assistant inspector-general do you refer to?

Mr. HAINER. No, the inspector-general, covered in this bill?

General FRANKLIN. He is engaged all the time in his duties.

Mr. HAINER. He visits the Homes more than once a year?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, yes; he goes two or three times, sometimes four times a year, and sometimes he is put in charge of the construction of a building, and he stays there until it is done. He, by the way, built the Leavenworth Home.

Mr. HAINER. So he is occupied all the time?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. How about the assistant inspector-general?

General FRANKLIN. He is started out about the 1st of May, and goes from one of the State Homes to the other.

Mr. HAINER. What part of the year is he usually employed?

General FRANKLIN. About six months employed in going around and inspecting the Homes, and the remainder of the time he is drawing up statistics and getting up the reports, which perhaps all of you have seen. This is the report of the inspector-general [exhibiting].

Mr. HAINER. On page 29 of your report there is a recapitulation in which seems to be consolidated your sources of revenue since 1867. Now, what is meant by the first item, "by Treasury drafts, fines, forfeitures, etc., \$6,923,262.09?"

General FRANKLIN. Because when the Home was first organized the money for the Home came from Treasury drafts, fines and forfeitures.

Mr. HAINER. These Treasury drafts were simply appropriations, were they not?

General FRANKLIN. Congress had nothing to do with it at all. The money was collected during the war for fines and forfeitures of deserters and people of that kind, and therefore when the law changed so that when Congress came in we took the amount which was realized by the Home from these fines and put it down there.

Mr. HAINER. But that all came from the National Treasury?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; but it was not an appropriation by Congress.

Mr. BLUE. In this sense that it was a fund applied by Congress for this particular purpose?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, I suppose you might say so; but at the same time a good deal of that money was realized by processes which were not too honorable. I think that a good deal of the fines were from New Orleans, from people who behaved badly down there.

Mr. BLUE. It came into the Treasury?

General FRANKLIN. A good deal of this money never got into the Treasury at all. It was turned over by General Butler.

Mr. HAINER. Now go to the fourth item, "by sale of bonds."

General FRANKLIN. That is the same thing. General Butler invested this money in United States bonds, and the bonds were sold, and that realized \$1,871,000.

Mr. HAINER. Go to the next, "by interest, etc., on bonds, \$277,000."

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; that is the same thing. Now, you see below there an item "by mortgage redeemed, \$36." That was in order to authenticate a title to the Home at Marion; we had to redeem a mortgage of \$36 which rested on some of it, and that was paid over.

Mr. HAINER. I see altogether the Home has received out of the public Treasury in the aggregate \$40,000,000?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. HAINER. And it has been expended. Now, I see on the first page of your report the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is a corporation?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; that is true.

Mr. HAINER. It is a private corporation. How does it hold this property, which I see on page 25 has cost very nearly \$5,000,000 up to this time. How is that property held?

General FRANKLIN. It is held in the corporation.

Mr. HAINER. By the corporation?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. HAINER. So it is not the property of the United States at all?

General FRANKLIN. No; I do not know that rule is general. I think that perhaps a little of it is in the United States and some in the corporation.

Mr. HAINER. Not all this property has been purchased by funds of the United States?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, but the organic law shows how that occurs.

Mr. HAINER. Will you please make a part of your answer the law, so the reporter can take it down without reading it?

General FRANKLIN. It is section 4825 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. HAINER. The property, you say, is the property of the corporation, and not the property of the United States at all?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have how many managers?

General FRANKLIN. Eleven elective managers and three ex officio.

Mr. HAINER. These managers, I believe, are appointed by Congress?

General FRANKLIN. By Congress.

Mr. HAINER. And they are all honorably discharged soldiers?

General FRANKLIN. Not necessarily, not all the managers.

Mr. STEELE. But they always have been.

General FRANKLIN. But not by law.

ADMISSIONS TO SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Mr. HAINER. How are admissions to this Home regulated?

General FRANKLIN. Each manager has an office which the old soldiers find out, and they go to the manager who is nearest to them and state their case, and he gives them a paper on which they make their application in due form. He looks into the case and if he considers they are proper persons for admission to the Home he gives an order for admission into the Home, and he gives transportation to go there.

Mr. HAINER. Is there any appeal from the decision of the particular manager?

General FRANKLIN. No, except a man can go to another manager, and may be he will let him in when the other one will not. There is no appeal except—

Mr. STEELE. Except to the Board itself?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, he can apply to the Board in general.

Mr. HAINER. How can you determine whether a man should be admitted to a National Home or whether he should go to a State Home?

General FRANKLIN. We have nothing to do with the State Home. The law provides that we have nothing to do with the management of the State Home.

Mr. HAINER. How do you determine whether a person should make application to you rather than to a State Home?

General FRANKLIN. If he is entitled to one he is entitled to the other. There is no question about that. If he is eligible to one he is eligible to the other, except in some States the Homes are only for the soldiers of that State. If he is eligible to a National Home, as a general thing he is eligible to a State Home.

Mr. HAINER. In my State, for instance, a soldier there who was a proper person to become an inmate of a Soldiers' Home can apply either to a State Home or make application to the National Home?

General FRANKLIN. Just as he prefers.

Mr. HAINER. And be admitted?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; we have certain regulations about a man who goes to a State Home and leaves there. We do not allow him to go to a National Home until after six months. We prohibit them in that way, but we always admit him at the end of six months, or earlier if there is good reason.

Mr. HAINER. As I understand, this Home is not under the charge of any department at all?

General FRANKLIN. No.

Mr. HAINER. And the only report which is made is the report made to Congress, and it is in that respect something like the Fish Commission?

General FRANKLIN. The accounts, however, are rendered to the War Department.

Mr. HAINER. Your money accounts first come under the supervision of the Board of Managers and then the vouchers are passed upon by the Treasury Department on your approval?

General FRANKLIN. No; as they are now they have to go to the War Department and go through there first and then they go to the Treasury. Our Home has now two administrative examinations. You see the disbursements at each Branch are, as soon as they are made, sent monthly to the treasurer of the Home, who is in my office, and he goes over them and I do the same thing and we then send them to the War Department. They become his accounts and we have to send them to him, and in going to the War Department they undergo an administrative examination there and then they go to the Auditor.

Mr. HAINER. And then the entire executive function is vested in the Board of Managers?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. HAINER. So the Board of Managers are not themselves supervised by any other power or authority, and except so far as expenditures go their expenditures are examined and audited the same as expenses of any other department or bureau?

General FRANKLIN. Except they are examined much more strictly than the expenditures of any other department, because we have to go through the War Department, as well as through the Auditor and Comptroller also, and through the office of the treasurer of the Board. I reject expenditures just the same as an auditor would, and if I consider it is not legal I stop them.

Mr. HAINER. Now, another question. Is the executive branch of your duties subject to revision?

General FRANKLIN. No.

Mr. STEELE. Except by Congress.

Mr. HAINER. Suppose a complaint should be made respecting a governor of one of your Branch Homes. Now, you investigate that, for instance, and you pass judgment either sustaining the governor or sustaining the charges against him. There is no review of that matter in anyway?

General FRANKLIN. No; that is final.

Mr. HAINER. And, as has already been suggested, the inspection and everything of that sort is done by the person whom you appoint, and he is responsible to you, as a Board, for the discharge of his duties?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. HAINER. So that really the inspectors are a sort of third hand for the Board?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Senator SEWELL. There is another inspection by the War Department besides that entirely different. Our inspector reports to us.

Mr. HAINER. Now, there is an inspection by the War Department?

General FRANKLIN. Yes. And the inspector sent out by the War Department makes his returns to the War Department.

Senator SEWELL. To Congress; not to the War Department.

Mr. HAINER. The War Department as such, however, has no executive jurisdiction?

General FRANKLIN. No; the War Department sends out this inspector-general, and he reports to Congress, and that is all there is about that. That comes once a year, and the time will come when this inspection will be very valuable, no doubt.

Mr. HAINER. Has the report of the inspector of the War Department been furnished this committee or any other committee?

General FRANKLIN. I think it is in the printer's hands.

Mr. STEELE. I think his last report is in print.

Mr. HAINER. Is it the custom to call the attention of Congress or any committee to that report?

General FRANKLIN. This has only been going on for two years, so I will say it is hardly a set thing.

Mr. HAINER. That was referred to what committee of the House?

General FRANKLIN. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HAINER. It does not come to the Committee on Appropriations?

General FRANKLIN. No.

Mr. HAINER. And your report, however, is referred to what committee?

General FRANKLIN. To the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed. That has been the usual course.

Mr. HAINER. So those two reports come into the hands of some committee?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; but the Military Committee never has any jurisdiction over any of the appropriations, so generally it comes here.

Mr. STEELE. The reference was made by order of the Speaker. I had the report made that such portion of it as referred to the military be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and such portion of it as referred to appropriations be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and so on.

Mr. HAINER. Has any Manager of the Home or any one connected with the Board appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs?

General FRANKLIN. Not yet.

Mr. HAINER. Is it customary?

General FRANKLIN. As a general thing they ask us to come before them.

The CHAIRMAN. You appeared before them last year?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Was anything done at that time by the Committee on Military Affairs?

General FRANKLIN. There was one change made in the Revised Statute. It was to take away—what was it—

Mr. HAINER. Well, they made some slight change?

General FRANKLIN. It was only slight.

Mr. HAINER. How many employees have you at this National Home, at the Central Branch and the other Branches?

General FRANKLIN. We can tell you by that report. Of course this report, so far as the employees' time is concerned, is not accurate, because it gives the number of men who have been employed in different directions during the year, and at the end it is footed so many men, while some men may have been employed two weeks and others a month.

Mr. HAINER. What I want to get at is the average number of employees you have; I do not wish to get it with absolute nicety.

Major BIRMINGHAM. About 3,150.

The CHAIRMAN. So you have an average of 3,150?

General FRANKLIN. Not on the average. We have employed that number of men in the Home during the year.

Mr. HAINER. What I want to get at is this. How many men do you have on an average employed in the Central Branch and the several Branches?

General FRANKLIN. We can not tell you that on the average.

Mr. HAINER. Well, how many approximately?

General FRANKLIN. It would be a very loose approximation, because, as I told you, there may be 30 men employed in January and there may be 30 men employed in February additional to take the places of those, and that makes 60, but you do not get the idea that there are only 30 men employed all the time.

Mr. HAINER. Will you for the purpose of getting at this matter ascertain and send to the committee the number of employees in the several Branches of the Home on the 1st day of July, 1895, the 1st day of January, 1896, and the 1st day of March, 1896, and the total amount paid for salaries during each fiscal year for the last three years?

General FRANKLIN. I suppose what you are after is to get at the probable employment of these people in the Home. For instance, you do not want the pay of masons we employ, or the pay of carpenters who are temporarily employed. That would not tell you any story.

Mr. HAINER. I do not mean employees who are engaged in the work of construction or repairs; exclusive of those. I mean the regular employees?

General FRANKLIN. For instance, there are 5,000 men at the Central Branch. There are probably 4,000 eating at the mess hall, and there is probably a waiter to every ten of them, so that would make 400 waiters, and then there are a good many dish washers, etc., and a good many people who have to superintend and look out for all this thing. Do you want that?

Mr. HAINER. Classify them as much as possible. I want detailed information as to the number of employees, the total amount paid for salaries and wages during the several fiscal years. Now, then, let me ask this: Who employs these, the Board of Managers?

General FRANKLIN. The Board of Managers appoint all of what might be called the commissioned officers of the Branch—the governor, treasurer, doctor, quartermaster, commissary—they are appointed by the Board of Managers. The assistants are appointed by themselves with the authority of the governor.

Mr. HAINER. By the governors of the several Homes?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; we do not allow them to employ as many as they want. If we have an assistant commissary officer who, perhaps, ranks as a sergeant, we allow the commissary officer to pick him out, and if the governor authorizes the appointment he is appointed.

Mr. HAINER. But no one supervises the several governors in making these appointments of employees?

General FRANKLIN. If he made a mistake and a man was improperly appointed the man would be turned out.

Mr. HAINER. But who passes on the question of whether or not an employee is necessary?

General FRANKLIN. The Board of Managers.

Mr. HAINER. Who determines, for instance, at the Dayton Home as to how many employees there shall be there?

General FRANKLIN. Well, by the law we are required to do that.

Mr. HAINER. And you state the appointing is done by the governor of each particular Home?

General FRANKLIN. We tell him how many he can employ.

Mr. HAINER. So that as a matter of fact the Board of Managers determine how many persons shall be employed, and the duties of each general class, and the amount of pay?

General FRANKLIN. Yes. I wish we had the schedule. We have printed a schedule of the number of employees in each class, the number of clerks, commissary sergeants, etc.

Mr. STEELE. I want to say one word here. The inspector general says in his report that the expenses, per capita, of the most expensive of the National Homes, is 35 per cent below the maintenance of the Home that has been maintained here by the War Department.

Mr. HAINER. Now, are any considerable number of these employees selected from inmates of the Home?

General FRANKLIN. All of them, as a general thing. It is only when inmates of a Home can not do the work we take civilians.

Mr. HAINER. In order that the record may be complete, will you also on your list show how many of these employees are inmates of the Home?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. HAINER. Now, it is not only possible, but it is a fact that a great many persons who are drawing pensions are living in the Home and drawing pay for services rendered?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. It is a mournful fact, because when all are on an equality we do not look to whether a man has a pension or not, but we look to find the best man for that place. If he has a pension we can not help it, but the others have probably about the same. The pension question does not enter into it.

Mr. STEELE. In so far as the rule of the Board, it is not by law. It is not to admit a man where he is drawing in excess of \$16 a month, except in extraordinary cases. There have been no admissions lately where they are drawing over \$12, or very few.

Mr. HAINER. Who passes upon the question of dismissals from the Home?

General FRANKLIN. The president of the Board of Managers; I do.

Mr. HAINER. Is there any appeal from any decision you may make?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, yes. At the next meeting of the Board the men can bring up the case again, and if it impresses the Board as a proper one he is readmitted on some penalty—probably for bad behavior, or whatever it was, confinement say thirty or sixty days, or whatever it may be.

Mr. HAINER. In all matters of discipline and everything connected with the executive branch of this matter, as I understand you, there is no appeal from the decision of the Board of Managers?

General FRANKLIN. No.

Mr. HAINER. That is final. You are not connected with any Department of the Government at all, except in the matter of final accounting, and make your reports directly to Congress, and in that respect you are analogous to the Fish Commission?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. Well, the Smithsonian would be perhaps another one.

Mr. HAINER. Will you please examine and report to this committee how the real estate and personal property of this institution is held, and in that regard examine the several title deeds and give exactly and correctly the names of the grantees as it appears in the deed of conveyance. I refer now to the National Home, including all the different branches?

Major BIRMINGHAM. The first part of the report shows about the property.

Mr. BLUE. I want to know something about how these pensions are obtained at these Homes, and whether or not it is not possible for these men to be paid through the local agencies rather than separate agencies at the respective Homes?

General FRANKLIN. Well, the Board of Managers would not have the slightest objection to have it except we wish to keep as much of that money as we can for the families of the soldiers. If a man has a family and will be inclined to drink up his money it is well if he could be made to hold on to a certain part of it and send it to the family instead of wasting it.

Mr. BLUE. Where is the money with which these men are paid who do the work of paying pensions at the Homes?

General FRANKLIN. That is paid out of the post fund.

Mr. BLUE. That post fund belongs to the men properly?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; and as the pensioners are ninety-nine hundredths of the men we do not consider that it would be doing them great injury to take part of the post fund to pay these pension clerks.

Mr. BLUE. Are you able to state what it costs?

General FRANKLIN. No. You probably have reference to the Western Branch. I think it costs less there than any other Home?

Mr. BLUE. I mean all of them.

General FRANKLIN. I do not keep the run of that.

Mr. BLUE. Can this gentleman here give any statement showing the cost?

Major BIRMINGHAM. It costs two or three clerks at each Branch, and these men get from \$50 to \$75 a month.

Mr. BLUE. Could you make a statement of that as to what they cost?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLUE. Suppose you do that while you are going on with these other matters?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. I have observed considerable discussion respecting the wisdom of passing some law providing for the deposit of a pension or part of it accruing to inmates of Homes while such inmates, to be made by the Board of Managers or governors of the several Homes; that is, to have the control or disposition of it for the benefit of the inmates?

General FRANKLIN. They control the payment of them to the pensioner. The usual way is the governor will not consent to its being paid out unless he thinks it is a worthy object.

Mr. HAINER. I mean this: It has been suggested in various quarters that, instead of paying the pension money directly to the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, the pension money of these inmates should be controlled by the managers of the Homes, and such portion of it only paid to the inmates as their judgment would dictate, the balance of it to be paid to their relatives or dependents, or held for their benefit. While I know that the law did not contemplate that, would you recommend a change of the law authorizing that?

General FRANKLIN. No; I would not recommend it. I think a man ought to have his pension at the time it is due, if he is not going to drink it up, and if he does drink it up—

Mr. HAINER. In other words, the idea is for the Board of Managers or governor,

to control that pension fund for the benefit of the soldier where the interest of the soldier, in the judgment of the Board or governors, manifestly requires it?

General FRANKLIN. If a man is such a hard case and he will drink it up I will keep it until the time comes when he wants it—

Mr. HAINER. You have no such right under the law now?

General FRANKLIN. "All pensions payable or to be paid under this act to pensioners who are inmates of the National Home, etc., shall be paid to the treasurer or treasurers of said Home, upon security given to the satisfaction of the managers, to be disbursed for the benefit of pensioners, without deduction for fines or penalties under regulations established by the managers of the Home." So to a certain extent we have that power. "Said payment to be made by the pension agent upon a certificate of the proper officer of the Home that the pensioner is an inmate thereof and is still living. Any balance of the pension which may remain at the date of the pensioner's discharge shall be paid over to him, and in case of his death at the Home the same shall be paid to the widow, or the children, or in default of either, to his legal representatives."

Mr. HAINER. My question was not so much on that point. It was directed to this point, whether or not a change in the law would not tend to produce better discipline and work to the interests of the pensioner himself? That is the point.

General FRANKLIN. The Board of Managers has no complaint to make of the discipline of these men. The number of offenses is wonderfully small, and all that are committed are produced by drink, and if we keep the fellows from getting drunk we will not have any offenses.

Senator SEWELL. We have in the Home a great many men who send their pensions to their families.

Mr. STEELE. When a man comes to me for admission, and he is drawing \$12 pension, and he is poor and says he can not keep up, I say to him that I will admit him (there is no law for this that I know of) on condition he sends \$8 or \$10 of this money to his family. I admit him on that condition, and the treasurer sees he sends the money to his family. Otherwise he would draw the pension and go to some dive and get drunk and lose it all in a day.

Mr. HAINER. In other words, you make a dicker with him?

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. BLUE. How is this post fund created of which you have spoken?

General FRANKLIN. By the sale of beer and sales in the store.

Mr. BLUE. In all of these Homes you make some provision for the sale of beer to the men, do you?

General FRANKLIN. We have in all except one, and that is in the Marion Home.

Mr. BLUE. This store you speak of is run for the convenience of the inmates of the Home?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. It has everything you can speak of, which is sold in a small way at a profit.

Mr. BLUE. And the profits of this are turned into the post fund?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. BLUE. It seems you keep a place on the grounds where the men can get drunk and another place where you cure them of drunkenness?

General FRANKLIN. He can not get drunk if the regulations of the Home are obeyed. If he violates the regulations of the Home and can get around the sergeant who has charge of the beer hall he may get drunk; but he will get drunk once there where he would get drunk a hundred times if he went out of the Home to get his liquor.

Senator SEWELL. We have found from actual experience we have less trouble selling beer than allowing them to go outside and get liquor, because in the beer hall they can get a couple of glasses of beer and the sergeant will not let them have any more.

GENERAL TREASURER AND CLERKS, SALARIES OF.

General FRANKLIN. Now, there is one matter I would like to mention. Down here the treasurer gets \$3,000 a year and the War Department approves a bond of \$100,000, which he has to give from one of these safety-fund associations, and it costs him \$500 on his \$100,000 bond, so that really his salary is \$2,500; and I do not believe there is another officer under the Government who has that much responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is that—the general treasurer?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; he ought to have \$3,500. Then again the new business brought to the office and office of the treasurer by the new law on the subject of accounts requires the increase of another clerk in my office, which would make that \$5,500 instead of \$4,400. There should be that help allowed. Then again clerical services for managers should be \$2,400. As the Home grows older the managers find out the work they have to do is growing more and more, so now they

want eight clerks, which will cost \$2,400, and for incidental expenses, etc., we need \$3,000 instead of \$2,500.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL HOMES.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you inform us as to this estimate for 1897?

General FRANKLIN. For the State and Territorial Homes—by the way, there was a deficiency account sent up for that, an estimated deficiency for the appropriations for this year. The appropriations for this year are going to make a deficiency, and the amount asked for for the current year is going to make another deficiency. If you prefer to have that that way, then it is all right, but it will require more than \$725,000 for the State and Territorial Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, if there is a deficiency for 1896, it will be regularly sent forward, and that will go in the deficiency bill?

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is a deficiency for 1895 of \$18,799.74. That is appropriated for in the deficiency bill which has, I believe, passed the House, but there will be a deficiency in 1896 of something like \$160,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be here by the 1st of April?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; that is coming in here.

General FRANKLIN. The amount that is estimated here for 1897 is not enough to carry us through that year, taking the number of men we have in the State Homes.

BOARD OF MANAGERS, EXPENSES AND DUTIES OF.

Mr. HAINER. May I inquire of you the names of the members of the Board of Managers?

General FRANKLIN. Here they are, in the first part of this report. They are in all of these reports.

Mr. HAINER. Turn now to the page of your report which contains the names of these managers. What salaries or compensation do these managers receive for the performance of any duty connected with the Home?

General FRANKLIN. The president of the Board, who I am, receives \$4,000 a year.

Mr. HAINER. As president do you receive compensation for any other service?

General FRANKLIN. No.

Mr. HAINER. Neither directly nor indirectly for any other service rendered?

General FRANKLIN. No.

Mr. HAINER. Who next?

General FRANKLIN. The other one is the secretary of the Board, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, who gets \$2,000 a year.

Mr. HAINER. Does he receive any other pay or salary?

General FRANKLIN. No.

Mr. HAINER. None whatever, either directly or indirectly?

General FRANKLIN. No.

Mr. HAINER. What other persons?

General FRANKLIN. There is no other person who receives a salary.

Mr. HAINER. Neither directly nor indirectly?

General FRANKLIN. Unless you call the clerk who gets \$300 or \$400 a year to take care of that business in the office. We do not pay him, he is paid by the Board.

Mr. HAINER. But no other persons of the Board?

General FRANKLIN. Gets any compensation whatever.

Mr. HAINER. Your compensation, you say, is as president and not as a member of the Board?

General FRANKLIN. No; and yet, according to the organic law, I am entitled to it because I do duty outside of my duties as a member of the Board. That is in the last clause.

Mr. HAINER. What is that \$11,000 proposed to be expended on page 187—for traveling expenses?

General FRANKLIN. For traveling expenses of the eleven members of the Board of Managers, officers, and employees.

Mr. HAINER. What officers and employees are contemplated there?

General FRANKLIN. The eleven members of the Board and usually the inspector-general, the treasurer, and such clerks as we may find necessary to accompany us on our trips.

Mr. HAINER. What services are performed by these officers and employees on these trips?

General FRANKLIN. Just what you see here, assisting us to make our wants known to the Committee on Appropriations and when we hold a meeting of the Board there are an enormous number of papers which come up from each Home, consisting of appeals from men who want to get back to the Homes after dishonorable discharges, applications from heirs of deceased members for the arrears which are due them from the death of members of the Home, etc.

Mr. HAINER. This is simply traveling expenses?

General FRANKLIN. That is all it is.

Mr. HAINER. That would include I suppose railroad fares?

General FRANKLIN. Includes just what it costs a man for necessary traveling expenses so long as the trip lasts.

Mr. HAINER. How are these accounts passed, regular accounts rendered?

General FRANKLIN. The same as any other account is passed. They go through the same examination.

Mr. HAINER. Accounts are rendered and vouchers furnished, I suppose? For instance, for railroad transportation you take receipts for fares paid?

General FRANKLIN. No; that we can not do.

Mr. HAINER. Why can not you do it?

Major BERMINGHAM. Some are allowed mileage. I am allowed mileage.

Mr. HAINER. How much are you allowed?

Major BERMINGHAM. Seven cents a mile.

Mr. HAINER. Regardless of the amount you pay?

Major BERMINGHAM. As a rule, I find myself out a few dollars in fact.

Mr. HAINER. Who made that rule?

Major BERMINGHAM. Congress.

Mr. HAINER. You are allowed 7 cents a mile?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes; but the managers get nothing a mile; only exactly their traveling expenses.

Mr. HAINER. Will you refer to the law?

Major BERMINGHAM. The law of the 18th of August, 1894.

Mr. HAINER. As a matter of fact, do not the managers travel on free transportation, as a rule?

General FRANKLIN. That is a rather hard imputation to make, and I do not like that at all.

Mr. HAINER. I am only asking—

General FRANKLIN. Well, sir, we are just like any other gentlemen who are on a board. We pay our expenses as we go and we get no free transportation from anybody.

Mr. HAINER. This transportation is an item which is included in this?

General FRANKLIN. Of course it is.

Mr. HAINER. How much was expended for this last item last year?

General FRANKLIN. About that amount, I think; \$11,000. You see this involves taking these men out to California to visit that Home there. That is a very expensive trip, and it costs \$3,000 or \$4,000 at the lowest calculation.

Mr. HAINER. How many of the Board of Managers make the trip together.

General FRANKLIN. As a general thing, it takes seven to make a quorum—

Mr. HAINER. As a rule, a quorum meets at any particular place?

General FRANKLIN. As a rule. If there is not a quorum we have to adjourn until there is, and when we can not get one there we have to proceed to another point.

Mr. HAINER. What is the object of a quorum going out at any particular time. Why not have a subcommittee, of whom one or two could go to a particular Home and make report to the full Board?

General FRANKLIN. I think that would be a very good change to make, but the law requires the Board shall go; that is the reason.

Mr. HAINER. The law requires a quorum to go?

General FRANKLIN. It requires the Board to go, not a quorum of the Board.

Mr. HAINER. What is the usual rule—for the entire Board to go, for instance, or simply a quorum; what is the practice?

General FRANKLIN. As a general thing we try to get the whole Board; but that is very seldom done.

Mr. HAINER. Then, as I understand it, the bulk of these gentlemen who are on this Board of Managers in fact draw no salary at all, but give their time without compensation when they go to these places?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. HAINER. Would you suggest it would be wise to change the law and allow a subcommittee of the Board of Managers to make this examination and make a report to the full Board.

General FRANKLIN. In some respects it would be. The objection to that would be the Board is obliged by the law to appropriate quarterly for the amount of money that they will ask from the Treasury Department for the Home. Now, it will not do to have that done by less than a quorum of the Board. It is a duty which was imposed upon them by the law, and it seems to me they ought to comply with the law by forming a quorum to appropriate that money.

Mr. HAINER. But is there any necessity for the appropriation being made at a particular home? Could it not be done at the central office?

General FRANKLIN. Well, it could be, except we always want to know just what

is going on which requires that money at these homes. We get much more knowledge of the homes by going around in that way as a board than in any other way we could do.

Mr. HAINER. Would it involve very much labor to give the number of items of this expenditure of \$11,000 last year?

General FRANKLIN. They are right in the annual report.

Mr. HAINER. The general statement of the items which make up this expenditure, I understand, is in the report, commencing on page 47?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. I see each one of the members of the Board is charged with railroad tickets, and then in addition to that the Board of Managers are charged with railroad tickets.

General FRANKLIN. That is the trip to California, which we could not make by buying individual tickets. We took a special car, and on that car we had to pay for a certain number of railroad tickets for the whole trip and back. That is the way they classify a special car going over the road.

Mr. HAINER. Is this first item of expense a trip to California?

General FRANKLIN. I presume it is included in there.

Mr. HAINER. Is there any other item included in that except the trip to California?

General FRANKLIN. That I do not know.

Major BIRMINGHAM. It would be for certain meetings of the Board where expenses were charged to the Board and not to the individual?

Mr. HAINER. How much of that \$6,213 was due to the trip to California?

Major BIRMINGHAM. About \$4,000, in round numbers.

Mr. HAINER. Will you please ascertain and give us the exact figures? You can do that?

General FRANKLIN. When we meet, for instance, here in Washington, we have to go to a hotel and get a room to meet in, and that costs \$10 a day, or maybe \$20, which is included in there. The Board of Managers has to pay for that; it is not charged to any individual.

Mr. HAINER. Do you not meet at the institution itself?

General FRANKLIN. No; when we go to a Home we do, but here we are not in any institution in any sense. We go to a hotel and then they let us have a parlor and in the parlor we hold a meeting.

Mr. HAINER. Where are your headquarters?

General FRANKLIN. Hartford, Conn.; and that is merely because I happen to live there.

Mr. HAINER. Do you ever meet at Hartford?

General FRANKLIN. No, except a committee comes from the Board to examine my accounts and the treasurer's.

Mr. HAINER. So your general meetings are held in Washington?

General FRANKLIN. This is not a meeting of the Board here now. It is merely a committee which came at the invitation of you gentlemen; but in April we have a meeting here, and we then make appropriations for June. Now, in June or July we go to Dayton and have a meeting. That is at the Home we meet and make appropriations for the next three months, and then we carry that trip on as far as Milwaukee, where there is another Home, and sometimes Leavenworth, and the next time we go to California and meet at some Home this side of California, and make the necessary appropriations, and so on, and so on. Another time we go to Boston, because that is near Togus, and meet there and then go to Togus and examine that Home. The inspector-general of the Home really is the board of managers itself. That is the truth of the matter. I mean that it looks after the discipline and sees that things are economically and properly conducted.

Mr. BLUE. This \$11,500 does not include any mileage of men who are shipped from Home to Home or from place to place?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir.

Mr. BLUE. That is appropriated for each Home separately?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. It does not include the mileage of these gentlemen?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; it includes that. You will find mileage included in that \$11,000, but when one man goes from one Home to another he pays his own expenses.

Mr. BLUE. You say when a man is taken from his home to the Home the United States pays that?

General FRANKLIN. Unless he is a high pensioner; and then we make him pay it himself, because we consider the appropriation is apt to be exhausted by impecunious men who have no pension.

SATURDAY, *March 21, 1896.***STATEMENT OF GEN. JOSEPH C. BRECKINRIDGE, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, ACCOMPANIED BY W. T. KENT, ACCOUNTANT.**

The CHAIRMAN. Touching the Soldiers' Home service, I have glanced over your report, and ascertained both from the Board of Commissioners and reading the report of the managers, as well as your report, that for many reasons the various Homes are perhaps too fully occupied; so that everybody connected with this work, including Congress, sees the necessity of new barracks, outdoor relief, or no further progress in the work. Now I will ask you to discuss the question of outdoor relief, and from your reference to section 4833 of the Revised Statutes I presume you have examined that question. Have you any doubt as to the power of the Board of Commissioners to give outdoor relief?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I am not a lawyer, but I suppose the power is adequate.

The CHAIRMAN. You have fully quoted the statute here. The authority seems to be ample, I suppose, as to the liability of these appropriations for outdoor relief. Are expenditures made now for outdoor relief?

General BRECKINRIDGE. It is exceedingly limited, and in a very peculiar way.

The CHAIRMAN. Is outdoor relief given at all?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir.

General BRECKINRIDGE. They have a small appropriation for it. They have a method of commutation at Marion, for instance.

Mr. KENT. \$1,171.97 was expended from the appropriation for outdoor relief last year. The appropriation was \$1,750. That was expended entirely by the general treasurer. It is not disbursed at the Branch Homes at all. A large portion of it is paid to persons in New York city. There is a sort of soldiers' rest of some kind there. Mrs. Agnes Kennedy is paid \$60 a month on an average. There is another individual case in Boston, a man named Talcott. The other items consist of small charities paid by the Board of Managers to persons who come for a supper or a dinner, or small items in that way. They put it in the account of their expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not paid from this appropriation of \$1,750?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir; it is paid from that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you understand that that item is all there is that is available for outdoor relief?

Mr. KENT. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average cost, if you recollect, for care of inmates at these Homes?

General BRECKINRIDGE. It depends upon how you calculate it. We calculate it one way and they have calculated it another way. We make it a little more than they do.

The CHAIRMAN. At what amount do you fix it?

General BRECKINRIDGE. We make it \$128.78. They make it a little less, about \$115.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you looked into this matter far enough to frame a provision for outdoor relief to be disbursed—I suppose it ought to be disbursed by the respective Branches—that would enforce this section of the Revised Statutes?

General BRECKINRIDGE. We have tried to do something of the sort. I submit this for your consideration, if it is sufficient [handing the chairman a paper].

Mr. KENT. This \$96,000 would provide for a thousand men at least.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you put in the reference to the pension?

General BRECKINRIDGE. They do not permit them in the Homes now. The best plan would be to fix the relief so that it will come at the proper season, say from November to May. That is where good administration would come in.

Mr. HAINER. What is your definition of outdoor relief?

General BRECKINRIDGE. That has raised more than one interpretation. Out here at the regulars where this system is being conducted, and where we got it, it means all who are out of the Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your construction of the term "outdoor relief" as applied to this particular appropriation which we are considering?

General BRECKINRIDGE. My impression of outdoor relief is relief given to all outside the walls of the Home and its Branches. At Marion they have what is called "commutation for outdoor relief." Whenever a man does not get his ration in the Home he gets an allowance of so many cents for food. It is an extremely awkward way of doing it, and it brings them to live in uncomfortable methods around the Home; and it is demoralizing.

Mr. HAINER. In these two cases where outdoor relief has been afforded in New York and Boston, what is the relief there? What governs the amount which you pay to this lady in New York and the gentleman in Boston which you mentioned?

General BRECKINRIDGE. All I know anything of is what is paid. (To Mr. Kent.) Do they have a regular contract?

Mr. KENT. I think they have an arrangement with this lady in New York to take care of so many persons. It is a rate of compensation, as she is paid a uniform rate.

Mr. HAINER. Is there any specific contract entered into for the care of specific persons?

Mr. KENT. It is not for specific persons?

Mr. HAINER. It is for a certain number which she reports?

Mr. KENT. I think that is the way, because she names them.

Mr. HAINER. When she can not collect from the individual she collects from the Government?

Mr. KENT. We get the voucher approved by the president of the Board of Managers, and of course this is under his discretion; and we do not go behind that voucher.

Mr. HAINER. She keeps the persons and makes reports of the persons kept?

Mr. KENT. Giving the names.

General BRECKINRIDGE. I think they are sent here by the New York agency.

Mr. HAINER. Does the Government select the persons who shall be cared for by her?

Mr. KENT. I presume they are sent there by General McMahon, one of the Board of Managers in New York City. They go to him incidentally, seeking relief, and they may be sent there while their case is being looked into before being sent to a Home, and it may be there are circumstances which in his judgment would warrant this relief.

General BRECKINRIDGE. The amount asked for buildings would support a great number of people; and by doing it in this way you could save the price of buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. In doing that it wants to be so arranged and administered that you will not make a great increase of people who would knock at the doors of the Homes for admission with a view of getting outdoor relief.

General BRECKINRIDGE. It is dangerous in that regard. It will require careful administration.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the legislation of 1894 a large amount of money is being turned back into the Treasury out of the posthumous fund, which was made available for the expenditures for support of the Homes. I have not clearly in my mind the amount expended.

Mr. KENT. There was \$29,173.80 of this posthumous-fund money that was not absorbed by the appropriations and is now available to be turned back into the Treasury. The whole amount transferred from the posthumous fund to current expenses was \$152,232.63.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been expended of that fund up to date?

Mr. KENT. Of the \$152,232.63 transferred there was \$123,058.74 appropriated and merged into the current-expense fund for the last year available for disbursement, leaving a balance of about \$29,000 of the posthumous fund not available for expenditure, and which yet remains in the hands of the general treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this posthumous fund cease to be a posthumous fund if it is added to the appropriation bills year by year?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I understand that the Homes hold that it will, but it seems perfectly clear that that is the intention of the law. They are still holding it, and won't tell me exactly why. The general treasurer told me he had been advised by legal authority to retain it.

The CHAIRMAN. If I understand that law, the whole posthumous fund at the various branches when this law went into effect was transferred at once to the appropriation for current expenses, and if not expended would be covered into the Treasury along with the balance of the appropriation.

Mr. KENT. That is what we have been trying to persuade them.

The CHAIRMAN. Year by year payments from the posthumous fund, as formerly made, are to be paid from this appropriation for current expenses, and this law continues that year by year?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your estimate for the coming fiscal year on the net amount arising from this posthumous fund that will be available for expenditure by the Homes?

Mr. KENT. It is a little difficult to estimate, because it is such a fluctuating source; but in making up the estimates of the current expenses for next year I have made a slight allowance for excess. Last year the excess of receipts over disbursements from posthumous-fund sources was about \$24,000. It does not cut very much of a figure in large disbursements; it is a small figure. In the Central Branch, which is the largest of them, the excess of receipts over disbursements was only \$8,364.45.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate the amount turned into the Treasury last year not expended from these appropriations for this year? There is something like \$200,000, I think.

Mr. KENT. When this report was made the accounts submitted to December showed an apparent surplus of \$300,000 for 1895. Reports to February 29 show \$281,600.68 unexpended of 1895, and \$175,752.17 of 1894 funds.

The CHAIRMAN. That will not be counted for two years. What do you estimate will be covered into the Treasury this year? It is easy to say from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Mr. KENT. I should think so, because the appropriations for this year have been pretty liberal. It will be less than last year, for they have reduced the clothing account on hand, and it will require more money for clothing this year than was expended last year.

The CHAIRMAN. It will safely be \$200,000?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir. It is a little early to estimate it, because the accounts come in quarterly. If they were returned monthly, it could be estimated more closely.

The CHAIRMAN. That \$200,000 which you got into the Treasury for 1896 would give outdoor relief, if authorized to be used, \$8,000 a month, to a good many people?

Mr. KENT. It would give relief to over 2,000.

General BRECKINRIDGE. If you limit it to the winter months, it would be a good deal more.

The CHAIRMAN. The barracks are not filled up in the summer time?

Mr. KENT. Not as well filled as in winter.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we put in a provision making the appropriation herein made at the respective Homes available for outdoor relief?

Mr. SAYERS. That would be equivalent to letting them use this appropriation for any purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. I take it that we would put in the language that the appropriation was only to be used when the Homes were full.

Mr. KENT. We have been keeping them in line with their appropriations. What is appropriated for subsistence we will not allow them to use for hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, what would be the increase for the next fiscal year, estimated on the number of inmates?

Mr. KENT. I should say about 900 or 1,000 as the average number present. Of course, a good deal depends upon the ability of the Homes to take care of them. The increase would be much more if we could provide for them.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe I have asked you what number, in your opinion, the new barracks would accommodate?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir. I said about 1,650.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically, when would they be completed?

Mr. KENT. It would take until next spring.

The CHAIRMAN. A year from this time; so that if outdoor relief could be given that would care for 1,000 men for the coming fiscal year, and I suppose it would take as good care of them as if we increased the barracks.

General BRECKINRIDGE. And could be immediately used.

The CHAIRMAN. What else have you to submit? Is there any objection to the proposition of the Board of Managers?

Mr. KENT. I suggest that you leave out the word "fuel" for cooking, and provide for it under "household."

The CHAIRMAN. That makes two provisions?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir. I would leave out "and orderlies employed in the subsistence department" and put in "bakers, cooks, dishwashers, and others employed in the subsistence department." They have a great many subdivisions of employees not named in the bill, and it is a question whether they ought to be paid. If you brought in that, and struck out "orderlies," and put in "bakers, cooks, dishwashers, and others employed in the subsistence department," it would be better.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you strike out "orderlies"; does that cover it better?

Mr. KENT. That language will include bakers, dishwashers, and others employed in the subsistence department.

The CHAIRMAN. This would not cut the orderly out?

General BRECKINRIDGE. No; we are not trying to cut him out; but they need bread cutters, dishwashers, and they call them by a great lot of names.

The CHAIRMAN. That runs through all the Homes?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further to offer?

Mr. KENT. That is all in subsistence, but under the head of "household" I would put in "fuel," including fuel for cooking, and leave it as it is in the present bill, but erase the words "steam boilers," where it says "steam boilers," inserted in italics. We do not pay for steam boilers from household because the Comptroller decided that steam boilers belonged to the permanent plant and ought to be paid for out of repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item "repairs." I think myself it ought to be "repairs."

Mr. KENT. The reason that was put in was that the Comptroller decided last year it was not a proper charge against "household." He took the ground that "household" meant household expenses, just as you would mean in running your own house, and that everything else went to the cost of repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 171, for "construction and repairs," I suppose the word "construction" ought to be stricken out, so as to read "for repairs"?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir; in the hospital they have also some other employees—hospital clerks and interns employed—and so as to let the bill cover the disbursements for these persons I would suggest that it read "pay of assistant surgeons, matrons, drug clerk, hospital stewards," and insert the words "clerks and" after "hospital"; and further down insert "for such other services as may be necessary for the care of the sick"; and insert after "necessary" the word "hospital," before the word "kitchen," so as to include aprons, caps, and jackets for hospital, kitchen, and dining room employees.

I would suggest also that hereafter the Medical Department be authorized to sell medical supplies at the contract price to the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers. I want that proviso for the hospital. It will give them the benefit of the army contracts. It does not compel them but it permits them to buy at army prices when they are lower for the same class of supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of "Construction" you would strike out "construction and" where it reads "of a permanent character?"

Mr. KENT. I would suggest that you put in "and also for repair of roads and other of improvements of a permanent character."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else?

Mr. KENT. I have a provision to provide that records be kept of the amounts expended on each building and that not more than \$500 may be expended on any one building during each fiscal year, unless under an emergency. There is no record kept of how much money is spent on the buildings. Going back to repairs, I would suggest striking out "harness makers," because repairs is held to be repair to the permanent plant, such as steam fitters or carpenters and masons. "Harness makers" is more in connection with the farm, and should be under the appropriation for the farm. I think the word "herders" would be better than "hog feeders" or "swineherds."

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me the language might be general for pay of farm and other employees.

Mr. KENT. I would put in there "employees required for the farm." They use the farm appropriation for transportation. All hauling is charged to that. They keep wagons about the farm, and they charge that to the farm. There is a large amount charged under the items for teaming and hauling.

Then I would suggest the following: Where it speaks of what is required for the farm, garden, and dairy work I would strike out the word "such;" and then further down for all materials, tools, and labor for the flower garden, lawn, and park, after the word "park," "for which separate account shall be kept and reported." We want to give them what they use for the farm. They load it up with flower garden, teaming, and all that sort of work, so that we can not tell what the farm is worth.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that complete your hearing?

General BRECKINRIDGE. We have a report here of several things suggesting legislation, if you will listen to it now.

The CHAIRMAN. Submit it, and make it as brief as you can.

General Breckinridge handed in the following paper:

"Provided, That on or before October 1, 1896, the title of all property, real or personal, now held by the Board or Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the use or benefit of said National Home, shall be transferred to and vested in the United States; and hereafter all property of whatever kind acquired for the use or benefit of said National Home shall be held to be the property of the United States and be so accounted for under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe."

Mr. HAINER. How is the property held?

Mr. KENT. The Board of Managers, under the corporate rights, can buy and hold property.

General BRECKINRIDGE. You are building all the time, and where are you?

General Breckinridge handed in the following paper:

"Provided, That all funds received by any officer of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for or on account of said National Home, or by any member thereof, shall be held to be public funds and shall be deposited, disbursed, transferred, or covered into the Treasury under the general laws relating to public funds."

Mr. HAINER. What is the practice in regard to that?

Mr. KENT. That is at each of the Homes a post fund and a pension fund. These funds are kept on deposit with the national bank depositories. The disbursing officer issues checks against each. Some of those are outstanding. They are not

paid, and can not be handled, because it is on the pension and post fund, and we can not do anything with it. They hang on and cumber up the records. If they were declared to be public funds they would be covered into the Treasury and held there for the benefit of the payee and relieve the accounts of the disbursing officers.

Mr. HAINER. In what banks are they placed?

Mr. KENT. They are placed in the banks where the Home makes its deposits.

Mr. HAINER. To the credit of the Board of Managers?

Mr. KENT. To the credit of the disbursing officer. We find in the hands of General Franklin a large sum of money obtained from different funds. He holds that and keeps it in a bank which is not a national depository.

Mr. HAINER. What is the aggregate fund held in that way by General Franklin?

Mr. KENT. It is found in Exhibit 24 or 25. On January 8 it amounted to \$67,046.12 belonging to these different funds.

Mr. HAINER. Does the bank pay interest?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I do not know.

General Breckinridge handed in the following paper:

"Provided, That hereafter all sums received from any source whatever and all disbursements on account of or for any purpose connected with the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, except the pension fund, shall be reported to and supervised by the Secretary of War, under such rules and regulations as he may establish under the general laws governing the receipt and disbursement of public money, and all laws or parts of laws not consistent herewith are hereby repealed."

Of the funds not submitted to the supervision of the Secretary of War, as required by act of March 3, 1891, the following balances were reported July 1, 1894:

Post fund	\$146,405.60	
Ward fund	65,544.27	
Stinson legacy	10,400.00	
Improvement fund, Western Branch	7,698.00	
		\$230,047.87
Received during the year:		
Post fund	445,834.59	
Ward fund	922.77	
Stinson legacy	403.00	
Butler settlement	2,354.88	
		449,515.24
Total		679,563.11
Disbursements:		
Post fund	421,406.82	
Ward fund	4,414.96	
Stinson legacy	3,238.37	
Improvement fund, Western Branch	4,798.00	
Depreciation of brick plant at Western Branch	10,000.00	
		443,858.15
Balance, June 30, 1895		235,704.96

SATURDAY, March 21, 1896.

SHILOH MILITARY PARK.

STATEMENT OF MR. CORNELIUS CADLE, CHAIRMAN OF THE SHILOH PARK COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. You are chairman of the Shiloh Park Commission. Have you bought that land?

Mr. CADLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the matter?

Mr. CADLE. Options were taken upon most of the land which we wanted to buy, two years ago, and the parties who took the options have held them. There are 200 acres, including Pittsburg Landing, upon which no options had been taken, and the parties asked \$25,000 for it. Under instructions from the Secretary of War, we instituted condemnation proceedings and got the land for \$5,583.64.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that been paid?

Mr. CADLE. The verdict of the jury has not been acted upon by the court. The case comes up in April.

The CHAIRMAN. How many additional acres will you have?

Mr. CADLE. To make the park according to the statutory limits it will take 4,800 acres to cover the battle ground. In regard to the 200 acres condemned, it includes Pittsburg Landing proper, and for that reason is much more valuable than any of the rest of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You need 4,800 acres?

Mr. CADLE. About 4,800 acres will cover the fighting ground.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you think will be the average cost per acre of the land that you desire?

Mr. CADLE. The average price in the options was \$12.70 per acre. I think we can get it for an average of about \$10. It is not worth that, but prices have gone up.

The CHAIRMAN. What can you condemn it for?

Mr. CADLE. I do not know. It is hard to say what a jury will do. I do not think they would give over \$10 per acre.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is about two prices and a half?

Mr. HAINER. What is your general experience with juries? Will they usually give more than the real value?

Mr. CADLE. They gave more at Chattanooga and Chickamauga than it was worth.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you expect to get a title?

Mr. CADLE. After the action of the court.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will be required to purchase the balance of the 4,800 acres?

Mr. CADLE. As soon as we ascertain how much we will have to pay for this we can tell.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to conduct condemnation proceedings?

Mr. CADLE. Not to exceed a year. We think we can do it in three or four months.

The CHAIRMAN. It will probably be twelve months from this time before you can get this land?

Mr. CADLE. If we have to condemn; but I do not think we will have to condemn.

Mr. HAINER. Have you taken steps to condemn these other lands?

Mr. CADLE. No, sir. The options just expired on the 4th of March. We want to open negotiations first before we condemn. I think we can purchase it for less than the option price.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be 4,800 acres?

Mr. CADLE. Or less.

Mr. HAINER. Is there any help from the locality—State, county or municipal?

Mr. CADLE. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. There is no association that has come to the relief of the Government in this particular?

Mr. CADLE. No, sir; except to get these options.

Mr. HAINER. Have they been of much real value?

Mr. CADLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. (After reading the original act.) Has jurisdiction been ceded by the State of Tennessee?

Mr. CADLE. It has.

The CHAIRMAN. That says 3,000 acres. Are the 3,000 acres substantially what was contained in the boundary of this just read?

Mr. CADLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was it?

Mr. CADLE. About 6,000 acres. There is a large amount of bottom land which was covered by water during the battle, and was not included in the fighting ground. That we do not want.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have power to change it?

Mr. CADLE. We have surveyed it as it is described in the act.

The CHAIRMAN. You have power under this act to acquire a portion or all in that boundary. It provides for the boundaries of land which is to be acquired, and says that it may be changed. You have not taken action touching the boundaries, have you?

Mr. CADLE. Except to run survey lines and contour lines.

The CHAIRMAN. If you took all the lands within these boundaries it would be 6,000 acres. Are you familiar with the act which has been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs founding the park or marking the battle ground of Vicksburg?

Mr. CADLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should you not, having condemned nearly 182 acres and paid \$5,000, purchase or condemn such of these lands as would enable you to mark the lines of the battle and leave other portions in the hands of the owners, something after the style of the Vicksburg proposition?

Mr. CADLE. I will answer by showing you the map. The battle of Vicksburg was a siege against the enemy's works, and was a short movement. A narrow strip cov-

ered the fighting ground at Vicksburg on both sides. Every acre of Shiloh comprises fighting ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the 6,000 acres you contemplated taking 4,800?

Mr. CADLE. The outlying ground of Shiloh we do not want. We may be able to get along with less than 4,800.

The CHAIRMAN. About how much less?

Mr. CADLE. Maybe 3,800 or 4,000 acres. I can not tell. We have been working for ten months on this, and we have got as far as the first day's fighting.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be well enough to bear in mind that in the end there will have to be maintenance provided, and after we make an acquisition of such a large amount it would be proper to have the battle thoroughly marked.

Mr. CADLE. That we are keeping in view.

The CHAIRMAN. Three thousand eight hundred acres might be better than 4,800 acres, and 3,000 acres might be still better. How much has been expended of that appropriation?

Mr. CADLE. Up to the 1st of March \$24,815.71, as follows:

Salaries.....	\$11,733.33
Traveling expenses.....	1,263.58
Office expenses.....	2,393.12
Topography, surveying, and maps.....	9,009.21
Building and quarters.....	389.22

including the tents in which we live. We are living in the national cemetery. Roads and bridges, \$18.90, and sign posts, \$8.35.

The CHAIRMAN. That would leave you \$50,184. This money is still available?

Mr. CADLE. It is a continuing appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have only condemned, as you state, 182 acres. You have practically got enough money to pay for that site?

Mr. CADLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is available for all purposes. Of course you can not do much in marking and road-making, or in anything else, until you get the land. It seems to me that for the present, at least until the next session, you can get along comfortably with what you have.

Mr. CADLE. I ought to say that of this \$50,000 we have on hand there are in this fiscal year four months' expenditures for surveying, clerical assistance, salaries, etc., say \$2,000 per month, \$8,000. We are authorized, as soon as we get this piece of land, to build a house, and also to buy a spring wagon and horses. The estimated amount of that is \$5,500. We have been authorized by the Secretary of War to do that, but we have not because we have no land.

The CHAIRMAN. For the present it seems to me that with the authorization, and with \$50,000 on the 1st of March not expended, there is no need of taking this up until the next session of Congress. How much you may want would depend upon the success of negotiations, condemnation, etc.

Mr. CADLE. That is the December session to which you refer?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; without the intention to cripple you in the slightest.

Mr. CADLE. I do not come here to be strenuous. We are willing to take whatever you should choose to give.

The CHAIRMAN. You have entered upon this work and the money must be forthcoming, and we have no disposition to cripple you in the slightest.

Mr. CADLE. We want to do considerable work. We want to build 2½ miles of road as soon as possible out to Shiloh church, which is the important point to which everybody goes. The roads are miserable and we do not want to wait. Jurisdiction is ceded not only by the State but by the county, and we want to do that much work.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the probable cost of that?

Mr. CADLE. We expect to build a gravel road which would cost about \$4,000 per mile.

The CHAIRMAN. At your leisure give us a detailed estimate of the salaries of the commissioners, the clerical force, the number of people who are paid at the present time, and then a detailed estimate of what you expect to pay for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. HAINER. What are the salaries of the commissioners?

Mr. CADLE. Two hundred and fifty dollars a month.

Mr. HAINER. Who are they?

Mr. CADLE. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, Col. R. F. Looney, and myself.

Mr. HAINER. What proportion of the time of the commissioners is devoted to this duty?

Mr. CADLE. About all the time.

Mr. HAINER. You devote all of yours, but do they?

Mr. CADLE. They are now studying up the reports, getting the position of the

battlefield, and everything else in line. As we have not been able to buy the lands, our instructions are to get acquainted with everything in connection with the battle.

Mr. HAINER. What are these other expenses? I see \$3,000 for each commissioner—that is \$9,000. What are the other expenses?

Mr. CADLE. I have a detailed estimate.

Mr. HAINER. What are these traveling expenses?

Mr. CADLE. The commission, when they are ordered away on special duty, have their expenses paid. This trip of mine is paid. I am paid my actual expenses. There were some expenses going to the Jackson court. If we are under a special order in connection with the park, we receive our actual expenses.

Mr. HAINER. These expenses, \$2,393; what are the items in that?

Mr. CADLE. Two clerks, one a stenographer and typewriter, stationery, office furniture and fixtures.

The CHAIRMAN. At what salary?

Mr. CADLE. One hundred dollars a month for the stenographer and typewriter and \$75 for the other.

Mr. HAINER. You have \$9,009 for topography, maps, and so on?

Mr. CADLE. The first thing we did was to put a large field force in to make a topographic survey. We have reduced that force as rapidly as possible. Now we have got it down to an engineer and leveler and an axman.

Mr. HAINER. You have completed everything except the mechanical work?

Mr. CADLE. No, sir; but we are nearly done.

Mr. HAINER. Until you start in there will be no necessity for an engineer?

Mr. CADLE. There is plenty of work for one for some time to come in completing the maps.

THURSDAY, March 15, 1896.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF JUSTICE J. M. HARLAN.

The CHAIRMAN. You wish to be heard touching Garfield Hospital?

Justice HARLAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be glad to hear any statement you desire to make.

Justice HARLAN. I stated to Governor Sayers that I would be glad to come before the committee and state the needs of that hospital and give any information that might be desired. I did not know but what, from the discussion in the House on some other matters, that this institution might be regarded by some who are not familiar with it as a sectarian institution. I want to say to the committee there is no element of sectarianism in it from beginning to the end.

There is no religion taught there. It is not connected with any church in any form, nor has any church any control over it, and all denominations substantially are represented in its management. We have on the board of trustees and managers Protestants, Catholics, and Hebrews. There are no forms of religious worship observed in the institution. It is purely charitable. It was established after the death of General Garfield, and from him it takes the name of Garfield Memorial Hospital. It is for the purpose of taking care of and caring for the sick and wounded—especially the poor. Judge Miller was the first chairman of the board of trustees, and I succeeded him. There is nobody connected with the institution who has any pecuniary interest in it at all. None of them have salaries except those who have immediate charge of the institution. The property which is there has been acquired and established without the aid of the Government, mostly through the efforts of the lady managers, of which Mrs. Logan is president, and contributions from charitable people and otherwise, and the only connection the Government has had with it from the beginning to the end has been to aid it by appropriations from year to year so it could meet its expenses and care for those who could not otherwise be cared for.

It has no endowment, and its existence and support depends absolutely upon the assistance which comes from Congress and which has been given from time to time, as I deem it, upon the basis that this institution was performing a work which the Government would otherwise have to do in taking care of those who otherwise could not be cared for. Now, the appropriations for a series of years were \$15,000 a year. Last year they sought to get an appropriation of \$25,000, but it was cut down to \$19,000, and that is less than is required now. I will say this report is just now being printed. Mr. Fendall got a copy of this last night, and a copy will be put in the hands of the committee, and from it you will see the whole history of its operations and its progress from time to time and the increase per year. You will see the total

number of patients treated on page 27. From June 18, 1884, to January 1, 1885, number of patients admitted, 115; in 1885, 232; in 1886, 267; in 1887, 382; in 1888, 419; in 1889, 404; in 1890, 390; in 1891, 528; in 1892, 522; in 1893, 479; in 1894, 777; last year (1895), 1,231. So you see it has steadily increased from year to year. This report shows the number of people who were treated and the diseases for which they were treated. The total number of patients treated here last year was: Whites, 1,070; colored, 232; males, 750; females, 552.

The CHAIRMAN. Giving the average of patients?

Justice HARLAN. Yes, sir; the number of pay patients, 291; free, 1,011. Now, when a person comes there who is sick and wounded and needs treatment, if they are able to pay they are required to pay some moderate price, I do not know what it is, and it goes into the funds of the institution and is accounted for. Every dollar that is received is accounted for. The accounts are regularly supervised by an officer of the Treasury, and I think it is well managed. This is not an institution where the affairs are turned over to some one or two persons trusting to their integrity, but the board of trustees regularly meet and supervise the accounts, and look over the vouchers, and pass the accounts to the Treasury. It is being now exceedingly well managed, and it is one of the best institutions of the kind in the country.

Mr. SAYERS. What per cent of the revenues is contributed from sources other than the Government?

Mr. REGINALD FENDALL. The annual expense is about \$32,000 and it includes the \$19,000. I refer to the running expenses.

Justice HARLAN. There is a table here showing all these different kinds of diseases and shows the nativity of persons treated and the number from each State, the largest number being from the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, showing quite a number of foreign born, and some States seem to have quite few, because they are distant. Now, every free patient who comes there is just such a patient as any public hospital would take care of.

The CHAIRMAN. Is citizenship of the District of Columbia required to be shown for admission?

Justice HARLAN. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean whether he is a resident of the District of Columbia or the State of Maryland or Virginia?

Justice HARLAN. Oh, no; it takes in all the United States. If one of you on the street should be run over by a street car you could be taken right there.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation reads: "To enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor." Now, what I would be glad to know is as to the class of people who are unable to pay for this surgical and medical treatment. I understand this is not restricted to citizens or residents of the District?

Justice HARLAN. No, sir; any human being who is hurt or needs attention can go there.

The CHAIRMAN. A dozen people, say, could be brought from Illinois who were unable to pay, and they would be admitted without reference to their citizenship in Illinois?

Justice HARLAN. I do not know of any case of that sort that has been presented.

Mr. FENDALL. Four-fifths of the people are from the outside. Four-fifths of the patients last year were not residents of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to get is how it is administered?

Justice HARLAN. If anybody is hurt, if one of you were to be hurt on a street car you could be taken there. You would not be refused admittance because you did not reside in the District.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose a person crosses the boundary of either Maryland or Illinois who is hurt or sick and unable to pay for treatment, and comes to the doors of Garfield Hospital and knocks and states his inability to pay for treatment, would he be admitted?

Mr. FENDALL. Unquestionably.

Justice HARLAN. I think it is very probable if there was discovered that there was any combination to regularly and steadily bring people from other States just to be treated the managers of the hospital would exercise some discretion in the matter, would they not?

Mr. FENDALL. Yes, sir; but the question has never been raised. If there is a vacant bed and a patient comes the patient has the right to take it.

The CHAIRMAN. But you say four-fifths are not residents or citizens of the District.

Mr. FENDALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What proof do the managers of the hospital require that persons are unable to pay for medical or surgical treatment?

Mr. FENDALL. We have to take their word for it in a large measure.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been charged—I am not speaking now of the truth of it, but I am speaking to see what you have to say in regard to it—that Garfield Hos-

pital as well as many other institutions in the city, especially applied to the hospitals supported in whole or in part by the Government, are conveniences substantially, as they are administered for the treatment of people so far as they come from the District here, not entirely so but practically so, who were practically able to take care of themselves.

Justice HARLAN. I do not suppose that is so.

The CHAIRMAN. Who could not, if they were in my county of Vermilion, in the State of Illinois, get any treatment at public expense.

Justice HARLAN. I do not think there is any ground for that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know that there is.

Mr. FENDALL. I do not think there is the slightest ground for that.

The CHAIRMAN. But from your statement, if he comes relying upon his tongue he would be admitted, although he might be amply able to pay?

Justice HARLAN. That might occur, but if a party applied at the door of an institution of that sort with all the appearance of a sick person who needed medical treatment, it would be pretty rough to turn him from the door.

Mr. STONE. Suppose you afterwards discover that he was imposing on the hospital and had the means of paying?

Justice HARLAN. We can always make him pay.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any such case in the history of the hospital?

Justice HARLAN. I really do not know that.

The CHAIRMAN. Where a man has gained admission under false pretenses whom you have made pay?

Mr. FENDALL. We try to make them pay, and in two instances we have sent them away from the hospital. In the two instances I refer to the parties had no property here in the District—

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get judgment?

Mr. FENDALL. Judgment would simply have been the expenditure of costs, and there would have been no returns.

Justice HARLAN. There is no purpose or desire on the part of those managing it to have anybody in the institution who does not properly belong to the locality. Of course they are liable to be imposed upon.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet four-fifths do not belong to the locality?

Justice HARLAN. I mean in regard to nativity.

Mr. FENDALL. I get that from the records of the doctors in which they put their nativity that only one-fifth belong to the District.

Justice HARLAN. That does not mean that these persons have come from these other States here to be treated.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get this money after it is appropriated?

Mr. FENDALL. It is turned over to the hospital quarterly. The treasurer is under \$20,000 bond to the Secretary of the Treasury, and each voucher is sent in in duplicate and is examined by the Treasury officials and then by the officials of the Surgeon-General's Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Vouchers for what?

Mr. FENDALL. Vouchers for all expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a list of salaried people here who are paid from the Treasury, or do you pay them?

Mr. FENDALL. The only salaries paid are the superintendent of the hospital, superintendent of training school, nurses, and servants.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they Government employees?

Mr. FENDALL. No, sir; they are employed by the board of directors.

The CHAIRMAN. And appointed by the board?

Mr. FENDALL. Yes, sir; elected by the board.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in the Blue Book a lot of people credited to this hospital as if they were Government officials; is that correct?

Mr. FENDALL. Not connected with the Garfield Hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. I supposed that was the case, but I wanted to see.

Mr. FENDALL. The Treasury Department and the War Department simply overlook the expenditures of the appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; but you do not have borne upon the rolls, appointed by somebody who has authority to appoint under act of the United States, nurses or superintendents, etc.?

Mr. FENDALL. No, sir; the only salaried officers are the superintendent and nurses, and they are in no other way connected with the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of District of Columbia you will find Garfield Memorial Hospital, and it seems to have some 28 employees—superintendent, nurses, treasurer, pharmacists, engineer, outdoor work, call boy, cooks, servants, etc., which seem to be salaried here, and if you would glance at that one would suppose they were United States officials.

Justice HARLAN. Who makes that up?

The CHAIRMAN. The chief clerk of the Interior Department.

Justice HARLAN. Every officer connected with the institution is appointed by the board of directors and amenable to them. They are not officers of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. And their accounts as officers are not settled by the United States?

Justice HARLAN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. They take no oath?

Justice HARLAN. No; the United States requires the accounts to be rendered regularly, and simply supervises the money appropriated by the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. And see for what purpose it is expended?

Justice HARLAN. Yes, sir; to see if they have a voucher for every cent expended. Of course, if there was a voucher filed for anything which did not pertain to that institution it would be rejected; and the treasurer of the institution gives a bond in \$20,000.

Mr. STONE. Mr. Courts, how did they get into that blue book in that way?

The CLERK. The auditor of the District of Columbia is here this morning, and I think he will be able to explain to you the methods by which that occurred. They are embraced in the blue book under the District of Columbia government.

Mr. HAINER. The Garfield Hospital is a private corporation, is it not?

Justice HARLAN. Yes, sir; created by act of Congress.

Mr. HAINER. The same as all other private corporations?

Justice HARLAN. Yes, sir; as other private charitable organizations.

Mr. HAINER. The property belongs to the Garfield Hospital, and the Government has no interest in this property?

Justice HARLAN. Not a particle.

Mr. HAINER. And no Government officer has charge of it or can direct its operation in any way?

Justice HARLAN. No.

Mr. HAINER. The officers and employees of that institution are in no way responsible or amenable to the Government?

Justice HARLAN. Except for the expenditure of the money that is appropriated by the Government.

Mr. HAINER. Except this, that the appropriation must be expended for the purposes named in the bill—that is all?

Justice HARLAN. That is all.

Mr. HAINER. And the only connection which the Government has with the institution is to make this appropriation?

Justice HARLAN. That is all.

Mr. HAINER. And then, upon vouchers which are furnished by officers of the hospital, it is paid over in gross, quarterly?

Justice HARLAN. Yes, sir; quarterly.

Mr. FENDALL. In advance, and the vouchers go to show the expenditures of the quarter.

Mr. HAINER. Now, it is paid over to the institution, as has been suggested, in advance, before any expenditure even is made?

Justice HARLAN. Yes.

Mr. HAINER. Trusting, of course, to the institution to spend it in the line and in the terms of the appropriation?

Justice HARLAN. Of course, holding the institution responsible on its bond if the money expended is not allowed.

Mr. HAINER. In other words, this is a benevolence on the part of the Government, expended by this institution, relying upon it, in turn, to distribute it properly?

Justice HARLAN. That is substantially true.

Mr. HAINER. That is the actual fact, is it not?

Justice HARLAN. It is not a Government institution in any sense of the word, but it is a private charity performing just the service that the Government ought to perform in cases of that sort.

Mr. HAINER. Performing just the same service that every private institution performs, perhaps not in so accurately a degree, in relieving human want without any assistance from the Government?

Justice HARLAN. Precisely. I should add that this Government appropriation supplies this institution—

Mr. HAINER. That is a matter of opinion, is it not?

Justice HARLAN. No, sir; it has no fund except this. It is not endowed.

Mr. HAINER. Its expenses are \$32,000 per annum?

Justice HARLAN. I am not familiar with that; Mr. Fendall could answer that.

Mr. HAINER. Then it does get a portion of its support from the outside?

Justice HARLAN. I do not mean to say it has no support, but what I mean to say is the amount it gets from all the pay patients would not run this institution.

Mr. HAINER. It would be necessary for it to receive other additional support elsewhere or else stop?

Justice HARLAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Now is it not a fact you have certainly given this sociological question some considerable consideration?

Justice HARLAN. Not much; I have not had the time.

Mr. HAINER. If you had I think you would learn the truth to be that no worthy institution has ever closed its doors for want of Government support. In other words, that where Government support has been accorded to the institution private benevolence has shriveled.

Justice HARLAN. I have not followed the suggestions on that subject, so I do not know really what is the fact. I never have given it any special study.

Mr. HAINER. What is the value of the property of this institution?

Justice HARLAN. Mr. Fendall could answer that better than I can, but I should say more than \$200,000.

Mr. FENDALL. Considerably more than that. We have nearly seven acres of ground. The buildings alone cost \$115,000.

Mr. HAINER. What is the property of the institution worth?

Mr. FENDALL. That cost originally \$37,500.

Mr. HAINER. What is the total value of the property?

Mr. FENDALL. I suppose it is worth to-day, say, half a million dollars.

Mr. HAINER. No part of that came from Congress?

Mr. FENDALL. Not a dollar.

Mr. HAINER. But came from private benevolence throughout the country. How much of this \$32,000 is expended for salaries?

Mr. FENDALL. I think the salaries for the last year in that report amounted to between \$8,000 and \$9,000, and that comes from the general fund. You see the \$19,000 from the Government and the money from the pay of patients and contributions are all treated as one fund.

Mr. HAINER. Which goes into the general treasury and the expenses are paid out of that. You keep no separate fund; it goes into one general fund.

Mr. FENDALL. No, sir; I should say this: The money appropriated by the General Government is on deposit in the Treasury Department and is checked up on each particular voucher. The appropriation for the quarter is made in advance. They do not allow it to be drawn from the Treasury, but simply notify the Treasurer that it has been placed to the account of the hospital and then the treasurer sends in vouchers on account of that, and so, although I say it was appropriated in advance, it is not drawn out in advance. It is never drawn out except on voucher showing the particular item.

Mr. HAINER. Do you cover your outside contributions and amount received from pay patients into the United States Treasury also?

Mr. FENDALL. No, sir; the appropriations are kept in the United States Treasury, and the other money is kept in Riggs & Co.'s bank.

Mr. HAINER. So, when you incur expenses you send your vouchers to the Government and have them paid?

Mr. FENDALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And in that way exhaust the entire appropriation?

Mr. FENDALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Did you have any surplus over from last year?

Mr. FENDALL. The surplus, I think, is about \$1,200, but in order to get that we had to borrow last year some \$4,000 to meet expenses.

Mr. HAINER. The surplus which you have is never out of the Government appropriation, but is always on the other. You first exhaust the Government appropriation and if there is any surplus it is, of course, on the fund which is not from the Government?

Mr. FENDALL. Yes, sir. There are quite a number of items the Government does not allow. For instance, it does not allow repairs on buildings and it does not allow insurance on the buildings. They simply pay for the salaries of employees, medicines, and the nurses and servants.

Mr. HAINER. I believe you say you make no special inquiry respecting applicants for admission except to ascertain in a general way they are in need?

Mr. FENDALL. That is all. If there is a vacant bed we very seldom refuse to admit a patient if he is a proper subject for hospital treatment. Of course, if he has a contagious disease we do not let him come in. If he is a proper subject he can come in, and if he can pay he is required to pay, and if he can not he is not required to pay.

Mr. HAINER. Do you make any special inquiry as to their real residence?

Mr. FENDALL. None particularly. We generally rely upon the statement of the man, and if he has any friends we inquire about him.

Mr. HAINER. You make those, of course, in a casual sort of way, and you put no special stress upon that?

Mr. FENDALL. No particular stress. Always when a patient comes he is requested to refer to one or two friends with whom the superintendent can communicate.

Justice HARLAN. It ought to be stated just here, in connection with the value of the property, that a large part of that, as I suppose Mr. Fendall will know better than I do, is due to the natural rise of property in the District of Columbia since the institution was established.

Mr. FENDALL. We gave \$37,500, and the grounds alone are worth easily \$250,000.

Mr. STONE. Do you derive any cash revenue from this property?

Mr. FENDALL. None at all, sir; not a cent. Our only revenues are the Government appropriation, pay patients, and volunteer contributions. Now and then we get a legacy. We had one legacy of \$10,000 and another of \$5,000, and several smaller ones. Last year I suppose the contributions amounted to about \$2,000 or \$2,500, as shown by the report.

Mr. HAINER. What are your schedule charges, to simply cover the actual cost as nearly as may be?

Mr. FENDALL. The rooms rent from \$10, \$15, to \$20 a week, and that includes the service of the medical staff, who get no salary, and the service of the superintendent, matrons, nurses, and their food and lodging.

Mr. HAINER. From \$10 to \$20 per week are the charges of the rooms, irrespective of professional services which is rendered them?

Mr. FENDALL. There is no charge for professional services.

Mr. HAINER. So your only charge is for rooms, practically?

Mr. FENDALL. For rent of rooms, and that includes all these other items.

Mr. HAINER. The more desirable rooms are set apart for those who can afford to pay the larger prices?

Mr. FENDALL. Certainly.

Mr. HAINER. But the medical professional services are rendered free, and a person who pays only \$10 a week gets the same professional treatment as if he paid \$20 a week?

Mr. FENDALL. Undoubtedly, but at the same time a patient in a private room has the right to bring in an outside physician, and, of course, pay him, if he requires it, but so far as treatment is concerned there is no distinction drawn between the treatment of a free patient and one who pays \$20 a week.

Mr. HAINER. Except in the accommodation of rooms?

Mr. FENDALL. That is the only difference. There are four large wards for the free patients, and then there are a number of smaller rooms, about 15, for the accommodation of private patients.

Justice HARLAN. There is connected with the institution a large medical staff, on which are some of the foremost physicians and surgeons of the city, who give their services free.

Mr. HAINER. Let me ask, in that regard, what class of physicians and surgeons have you there?

Mr. FENDALL. The very best in Washington.

Mr. HAINER. But what school of physicians and surgeons?

Mr. FENDALL. You mean whether they are homeopathic or allopathic?

Mr. HAINER. Yes.

Mr. FENDALL. Our staff is composed entirely of allopaths.

Mr. HAINER. What is known as the regular school?

Mr. FENDALL. There is a by-law adopted by the board that when a patient desires a homeopathic physician the patient is entitled to have him.

Mr. HAINER. If a person obtains a homeopathic physician he must do that at his own expense?

Mr. FENDALL. Undoubtedly.

Mr. HAINER. So it is not free?

Mr. FENDALL. Unless the homeopathic physician should choose to render his services free. The hospital does not pay for any medical services.

Mr. HAINER. When Justice Harlan stated this was entirely nonsectarian, that statement must be qualified then by the further statement it is sectarian in the sense it is controlled by allopathic physicians?

Mr. FENDALL. The judge is speaking from a religious standpoint.

Justice HARLAN. I never heard the word "sectarian" applied to that before. Perhaps it ought to be.

Mr. STONE. How many of these patients ask to have homeopathic physicians treat them?

Mr. FENDALL. I do not think we have had over three or four in a number of years, and in those cases the homeopathic physicians came and they made their own arrangements. We did not pay them, and we never pay for medical services.

Mr. HAINER. Is this for colored people also?

Mr. FENDALL. Yes, sir; the report shows the proportion. Of course, there have been some complaints made about putting white and colored in the same ward, but we can not avoid it.

Justice HARLAN. In 1895 there were 1,070 whites and 232 colored. The long and

short of it is that this is a private charitable institution for the good of humanity, for the conduct of which no trustee or manager gets any compensation, and it is, unable by itself, or contributions, or of the sum received from pay patients, to begin to do the work it is doing, and the simple question is whether the Government of the United States, who has charge of this District, shall cripple that charity when it might itself, out of the Treasury of the United States, if it chooses, establish at public expense the same charity there.

Mr. HAINER. Pardon me, that is an expression of opinion upon which different persons might draw different conclusions, whether this institution would be crippled or compelled to close its doors?

Justice HARLAN. If anybody will go there and look at the institution and remember that thirteen hundred and odd people were treated there last year, and will scrutinize its accounts as the board of directors have done, they will see that no money has been wasted in extravagant salaries, and I should be very glad for anybody to look over the accounts of that institution.

Mr. HAINER. No part of this appropriation is derived from District funds?

Justice HARLAN. No. What do you mean by District—

Mr. HAINER. I mean that no part of this appropriation is derived from taxation of property in the District.

Justice HARLAN. No; I understand not.

Mr. FENDALL. No, sir.

Mr. STONE. You say this is a private institution and yet you treat the public free there?

Justice HARLAN. I mean a private institution to the extent that it was established by contributions of private persons and is managed by private persons for a public charitable purpose of caring for those who need charitable aid.

Mr. STONE. It is, I see, directed by private persons, but it is supported largely by the Government, and its patients are people from all over the country without regard to their coming through any church or any private recommendation or anything of the kind.

Justice HARLAN. I mean in the technical legal sense it is private.

Mr. HAINER. The Government, as I understand it, by no public officer exercises any authority or control over admissions, retentions in the hospitals, or dismissions of patients?

Justice HARLAN. No; it does not.

Mr. HAINER. Or in any respect controls its practical operations?

Justice HARLAN. It does not; except to furnish money to aid it, and the supervision of these officers who are to take over and accept the money.

Mr. HAINER. Just simply to see that the money is expended for the purposes named in the appropriation?

Justice HARLAN. That is all.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE A. JONES, CHIEF CLERK, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you chief clerk of the Surgeon-General's Office?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you acted in that capacity?

Mr. JONES. Since 1890.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the expenditure of the appropriation of \$19,000 for the Providence Hospital?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to state how that expenditure is made?

Mr. JONES. It is paid monthly for the treatment of 95 medical and surgical patients. At the end of every month they send in their report to the Surgeon-General, and the bills are sent to the Auditor of the War Department and he draws the warrant for the amount, \$1,583.33.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that happens every month?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you first get any information from the hospital as to the number of parties who have been treated?

Mr. JONES. At the end of every month.

The CHAIRMAN. How are they admitted to the hospital?

Mr. JONES. Upon permit of the Surgeon-General.

The CHAIRMAN. That permit is actually made out?

Mr. JONES. That permit is actually made out.

The CHAIRMAN. The account is rendered when?

Mr. JONES. An account is rendered at the end of the month for services performed during the month.

The CHAIRMAN. But the report comes to you monthly of so many patients having been treated there and those patients are admitted at the will of the hospital or upon the permission of the Surgeon-General?

Mr. JONES. They are sent there, some of them by the sanitary officer of the police force and some are admitted by the hospital and others are sent by personal application to the Surgeon-General's Office, where a permit is given, but upon data furnished, so we cover all these admissions by permits.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is done daily?

Mr. JONES. That is done daily.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you know from your books, day by day, the number of patients that are there chargeable to this appropriation?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What care, if any, do you use in making these admissions?

Mr. JONES. Well, we inquire as far as we can, and we require in a majority of the cases a certificate from some physician that the patient is sick and needs medical or surgical treatment.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation reads: "For the support and medical treatment of 95 medical and surgical patients who are destitute in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army." What inquiries do you make as to their destitution?

Mr. JONES. Well, we ask them if they are able to pay, and judge greatly from their appearance when they come. We make the best inquiry we can.

The CHAIRMAN. From your service as chief clerk you have had charge of this data?

Mr. JONES. I have charge of it and make out the majority of the permits myself in my own room.

The CHAIRMAN. From your experience in having charge of this matter since 1890, what has been your observation as to the parties being destitute that are treated?

Mr. JONES. The majority who make personal applications at the office are what you might term mostly of the tramp order. They are all ragged and a good many of them come there so sick they are hardly able to walk. We furnish them with car tickets to go to the hospital and give them treatment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any considerable abuse of this fund by the relief of people who are destitute, so far as you have knowledge or belief?

Mr. JONES. Not to my particular knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you reason to believe so?

Mr. JONES. I have not, sir; none whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you reason to believe it is diverted to the relief of those who are not destitute?

Mr. JONES. I have no reason whatever to believe that the money is in any way diverted from its proper use.

Mr. HAINER. What steps do you take to ascertain whether or not they are residents of the District of Columbia?

Mr. JONES. By personal inquiry.

Mr. HAINER. You state that the majority who apply at the office are of the tramp order?

Mr. JONES. I use that word in its general sense. They are poor people.

The CHAIRMAN. Those, of course, you know are not residents of the District?

Mr. JONES. We require them to state their name, their age, their birthplace, their legal residence, and their occupation. Those are questions that are put to every one who comes to us to go to the hospital.

Mr. HAINER. Have you the showing upon which this expenditure for last February was made?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; I have it right here.

Mr. HAINER. Give us a summary.

Mr. JONES. I have here the returns for the month of February. These are the admissions; eighty-five were admitted during the month, giving the names, age, where born, occupation, residence, date of admission, disease, date of discharge, date of death if they die, or whether they are still remaining.

Mr. HAINER. By whom was this made out?

Mr. JONES. By the Sister Superior in charge of the hospital.

Mr. HAINER. Now, Surgeon-General Sternberg, in his testimony here, says as a rule admissions were made at the hospital in the first instance, and the Sister Superior sent down a requisition for the order of admission, and thereupon it was invariably done.

Mr. JONES. Not a majority of the admissions.

Mr. HAINER. Do you say a majority are made out at your office?

Mr. JONES. No, sir; not a majority of them. I think a larger proportion of them are sent there by the sanitary officer of the police.

Mr. HAINER. Then they are received?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. HAINER. Their reception by the Sister Superior is admission of course, and that is usually done without any order from the Surgeon-General, but, after having been admitted, the Sister Superior passes on that matter—

Mr. JONES. The house surgeon.

Mr. HAINER. Well, anyhow, parties connected with the hospital?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Then the Sister Superior sends down a requisition for an order of admission, and it is invariably given without question?

Mr. JONES. They send that [exhibiting]. That is what the police officer gives to the person to take to the Providence Hospital.

Mr. HAINER. This table which you hand me is a sample of the report made to you by the sanitary officer of police?

Mr. JONES. No; this is given to this person—say you represent the sanitary officer, and I am this person who applies for it, and the sanitary officer fills out this and gives it to the party and he takes it to the hospital. The Sister Superior or house surgeon admits them and then they are examined, and if they are found to require treatment they admit them and then send to the office and we make out a out a permit in this form [exhibiting].

Mr. HAINER. Will you have copies made of that, and send them to us?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. I would like to explain a little further on this if you care to look at it. This represents the 85 admissions [exhibiting sheet]. You see from that the total in all at this hospital during the month was 195, discharged 80, died 9, remaining on the 29th day of February 106 under treatment.

Mr. HAINER. Now, all you do is to satisfy yourself from reports of the Sister Superior that there have been on the average 95 patients in the hospital?

Mr. JONES. To see if they compare with our book of admissions.

Mr. HAINER. You satisfy yourself that there are 95 there, but these admissions are given out whenever they require them?

Mr. JONES. Whenever they are required. We do not make any distinction; whoever comes, white, colored, male, or female.

Mr. HAINER. And you make no further inquiry about the matter and only take their general statement?

Mr. JONES. We take their statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Your books show they were there?

Mr. JONES. Our books show that. I might also give you a copy of the contract.

"This agreement, made this first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, between Geo. M. Sternberg, as Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and Sister Beatrice, as Superior of Providence Hospital, a duly incorporated charity in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, witnesseth:

"That whereas the Surgeon-General is authorized by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, to contract with the Providence Hospital 'For the support and medical treatment of ninety-five medical and surgical patients who are destitute, in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army, nineteen thousand dollars.'

"The said Sister Beatrice, in behalf of said Providence Hospital, agrees to keep in readiness at all times, until and including the thirtieth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, ninety-five beds, and to receive all patients who may be lawfully sent to said hospital under authority of the aforesaid act to the number of ninety-five, and to furnish subsistence and all necessary care, nursing, and medical and surgical treatment to the satisfaction of the Surgeon-General, so long as the same may be necessary.

"And the Surgeon-General agrees, on behalf of the United States, to pay for the said service at the rate of one thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$1,583.33) per month.

"This contract may be terminated by either of the parties thereto by giving to the other party thirty days' notice, in writing.

"Done in triplicate.

[SEAL.]

"GEO. M. STERNBERG,
"Surgeon-General United States Army.

[SEAL.]

"SISTER BEATRICE,
"Superior of Providence Hospital.

"Signed and sealed in the presence of—

"C. H. ALDEN,

"Assistant Surgeon-General United States Army.

"CHARLES C. MARBURY,

"Resident Physician."

Mr. JONES. Now this is a copy of the monthly bills we send to the Auditor of the Treasury on which he draws a warrant for the monthly allowance. The services have to be rendered, and they get the pay at the end of every month.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 29, 1896.

The United States to Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dr.

[Sister Beatrice, Superior.]

For the support and medical treatment of medical and surgical patients who are destitute, in the city of Washington, D. C., during the month of February, 1896, in accordance with a contract made by the Surgeon-General of the Army July 1, 1895, under the provisions of the act approved March 2, 1895..... \$1,583.33

I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that the services have been rendered as stated.

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

Mr. HAINER. But in each case the vouchers are passed for one-twelfth of \$19,000?
Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask in regard to another matter. Do you know anything about the employees of this hospital?

Mr. JONES. I do; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are they employed by?

Mr. JONES. By the Sister Superior.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they Government officials?

Mr. JONES. No, sir. There are no Government officials there at all. There is no one paid out of this \$19,000. All of the employees are paid out of money received from their pay patients.

Mr. HAINER. You do not know that?

Mr. JONES. Only upon the word of the Sister Superior.

The CHAIRMAN. You know that no part of this is used for salary of employees?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any sum used for salaries of employees disbursed through the Surgeon-General's Office?

Mr. JONES. None whatever.

Mr. HAINER. Payment is made on the report in gross each month and then they disburse the money as they see fit, paying for salaries or other expenses as they choose?

Mr. JONES. I understand, and have understood for some time, from the Sister Superior, she pays none of this money received from the Government for services of employees.

Mr. HAINER. But you have no knowledge of that?

Mr. JONES. Of course, I could not make oath to that.

Mr. HAINER. Neither the Surgeon-General nor anyone in his office regulates the admission or retention of patients nor their dismissal from the hospital other than to furnish these permits?

Mr. JONES. They are generally sent with each person who applies there.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand the hospital gets no money until after it is earned?

Mr. JONES. Not until after it is earned.

Mr. HAINER. You exercise no control over the length of time a patient may remain there nor over his dismissal?

Mr. JONES. That is a matter for the Sister Superior or a house surgeon.

Mr. HAINER. Over neither of whom you have any control?

Mr. JONES. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have no control over the length of time they should remain?

Mr. JONES. They are kept there, of course, as long as the disease or injury requires.

The CHAIRMAN. What assurances have you they are not kept there as a matter of favor after they get well?

Mr. JONES. The date of the discharge of each patient is furnished us, and of course we have to take it for granted that the patient was discharged and not retained. That, of course, we have no control over.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any reason to believe patients are retained there, under false pretenses, payable from this fund?

Mr. JONES. I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Or have you resorted to believe to the contrary?

Mr. JONES. Let me understand the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you reason to believe that patients from this appropriation under your contract now, being admitted as destitute patients, are retained there in bad faith?

Mr. JONES. I have none whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. That they are retained there after the time expires when they no longer need treatment?

Mr. JONES. No, sir; I have no reason to believe that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any reason to believe the contrary? Are you about the hospital any?

Mr. JONES. I do not go there myself, but officers of the office go up; the Surgeon-General makes inspection occasionally. I have no reason to believe that anyone is retained in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any knowledge of how this roster of this hospital, under the head of the District of Columbia, got into the Blue Book?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; I understand it was put there by the superintendent of charities and corrections, Colonel Tracey.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you understand that?

Mr. JONES. At the time they were getting up data for the Biennial Register I understand he sent to the different institutions a blank, requiring it to be filled up, showing all the employees, and that was furnished, as I understand it.

Mr. STONE. It has no business here?

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 20, 1896.

SIR: Agreeably to the verbal request of one of the members of the House Committee on Appropriations, I have the honor to inclose herewith a form of request made by the sanitary officer of the Metropolitan police and that made by the Sister Superior for the admission of patients to Providence Hospital, together with forms of permit.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. JONES,
Chief Clerk.

Mr. JAMES C. COURTS,
Clerk Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

This form of request for admission to Providence Hospital is made by the Sister Superior in urgent cases of patients admitted by her, and is sent to the Surgeon-General, who issues a duly authorized permit for the admission of patient.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

Name, John O'Neil.
Age, 32.
Birthplace, Canada.
Legal residence, Canada.
Occupation, carriage painter.
Date of admission, March 11, 1896.
Diagnosis, kidney disease.

S. BEATRICE.

[Form of permit to Providence Hospital.]

No. 883.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1896.

John O'Neil, destitute and sick, is hereby admitted to the Providence Hospital, where he is to be supplied and to receive such medical and surgical treatment and attention as his condition may require, in virtue of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1895.

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

This request for admission to Providence Hospital is given to the applicant by the sanitary officer of the Metropolitan police, which the applicant takes to the hospital and is there admitted. This request is then sent by the Sister Superior to the Surgeon-General, who issues a duly authorized permit for admission to that hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, SANITARY OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1896.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A.

SIR: I have the honor to request that permit to the Providence Hospital be issued to Clara Thomas, reported at this office as sick and in a destitute condition. Age, 36; occupation, domestic; born, New York; residence, 516 Seventh street SE.

J. A. FRANK,
Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

(Kidney disease.)

[Form of permit to Providence Hospital.]

No. 889.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1896.

Clara Thomas, destitute and sick, is hereby admitted to the Providence Hospital, where she is to be supplied and to receive such medical and surgical treatment and attention as her condition may require, in virtue of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1895.

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.
PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1896.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman House Committee on Appropriations:

In reply to your inquiry of the 21st instant, I take pleasure in noting that during the fiscal year 1895 this hospital, each month of the year, cared for destitute and sick patients under its contract with the Surgeon-General of the United States Army of 95 patients, and have also performed similar service under contract with him for this fiscal year.

I give the statement of number of destitute sick patients treated each month of last fiscal year and to March 1 of this year, as follows:

Remaining in hospital:

January 31	121
February 28	113
March 31	110
April 30	116
May 31	102
June 30	114
July 31	125
August 31	121
September 30	120
October 31	133
November 30	119
December 31	117
January 31, 1896	110
February 29, 1896	106

The patients are primarily admitted to the hospital on ticket from the sanitary police official of the District of Columbia.

In some instances of extremity if the patient is too sick to apply to the sanitary officer or to the Surgeon-General, he is admitted, and ticket of admission obtained from the proper official subsequently.

Care is taken by the proper officials, I believe, and I know great care is taken by me, to see that patients treated in the hospital under said contract are entitled to treatment thereunder.

With great respect,

SISTER BEATRICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. T. PETTY, AUDITOR OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. You are auditor of the District of Columbia?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined the Blue Book and noticed the roster of Garfield Hospital and Providence Hospital?

Mr. PETTY. I notice they appear under the head of District of Columbia, which is a manifest error.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those employees paid from any Government moneys or appropriations that you have any knowledge of?

Mr. PETTY. They are paid from money appropriated by sundry Congresses in the sundry civil bill over which the District has no control, and of which it pays none of the appropriation whatever. Providence Hospital and Garfield Hospital is in no way related to the government of the District of Columbia, and it is an error to place it there. Heretofore they have been appearing in the Blue Book under a different heading—under the heading of "Miscellaneous." I think—but the Superintendent of Charities, Colonel Tracey, believed it was his duty to secure the returns from every institution in the District of Columbia receiving Government aid.

Mr. HAINER. And which institutions paid salaries?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir. And in pursuance of that duty, as he thought it to be, he wrote to the authorities of the hospitals, as has just been stated, and received that

salary list. He left out of the Blue Book some items, namely, Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, St. John's Church Orphanage, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Association for Works of Mercy, House of the Good Shepherd and St. Rose Industrial Home School, that he believed paid no salaries. He is in error on that point, as I find on examining it further that they do pay matrons, cooks, and laundresses salaries of that character, and there was as much reason for including them as there was for including Columbia Hospital and the others that he has placed under the head of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. For instance, at Garfield Hospital and Providence Hospital, are those nurses, etc., which appear here in the Blue Book Government officials?

Mr. PETTY. We have no knowledge in the world of that fact, and, as a matter of fact, I do not believe they are. Colonel Tracey, superintendent of charities, was requested by the Commissioners when the biennial register was being prepared to prepare the portion relating to charities, because it has been the custom for years past to include those charitable institutions which received money from the United States and the District conjointly, and they had a precedent that had been set. That is all. All these institutions named in the Blue Book, except Garfield Memorial Hospital and Providence Hospital, are paid for out of funds contributed by the District and the United States. They render regular quarterly accounts to the Treasury Department, and they pass through the hands of the superintendent of charities and through my hands as auditor for the District of Columbia on the way to the Treasury, and that is why they appear in the Blue Book.

Mr. STONE. If the District of Columbia lets a contract to some man to fix a street and they employ another man to fix the street, their salaries would not appear in the Blue Book?

Mr. PETTY. No, sir.

FRIDAY, March 30, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. E. DODGE, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

DEFENSE OF SUITS, COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. DODGE. The subject I am supposed to have information about is the appropriation for the defense of suits in the Court of Claims.

The CHAIRMAN. You have for the present year \$25,000, and the estimate covers \$40,000?

Mr. DODGE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a deficiency of how much?

Mr. DODGE. Seven thousand five hundred dollars was the deficiency appropriated this year.

The CHAIRMAN. That was on the urgent deficiency bill?

Mr. DODGE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That will get you through?

Mr. DODGE. That will get me through.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say touching the appropriations for the coming year?

Mr. DODGE. The subject, of course, is one which is treated year by year in the Attorney-General's report, and it is a peculiar field in which the business is greatly in excess of the force supplied for it. The Department of course can not regulate the amount of business which comes into the court at all. There are approximately 10,000 cases pending in the Court of Claims, and the preparation of cases by the claimants measures the time that it becomes the defendant's duty to take them up. The work we are doing now is mostly in cases which were prepared by the claimants in 1893, and perhaps in general jurisdiction cases in 1894. So we are very far behind them. The proposition is substantially this: There are 10,000 cases on the docket, and the utmost that has ever been disposed of in a year is something less than 800 by the present force, and a good many of these have been simply dismissals for want of prosecutions and the like.

The number of cases commenced during last year was about 900; in other words, a greater number than disposed of. The court, in the meanwhile, is not occupied. It is pretty obvious the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims has soon got to be taken hold of systematically in order to enlarge it to meet this mass of cases coming on; but before the Court of Claims can be considered intelligently that court has to be pushed to the limit of its present capacity. That court sits now four days in a week, four hours in a day, and between seven and eight months in a year. Obviously,

sir, the court can do more business than now given it by the utmost exertion of the force which is at the disposal of the Department of Justice. Of course the trial of cases is mostly done out of the salary list, out of the legislative appropriation act, which provides for six assistant attorneys who mostly try the cases.

There was one additional assistant attorney, so called, appointed specially with reference to the French spoliation claims, but he also tries the general run of cases. But the work of investigating the cases in the field and of taking testimony is what is mostly done out of this appropriation. A great number of cases are waiting. Members of Congress are worried with letters in regard to them, and I am continually occupied in receiving those letters, because the force in the field under the present rate of appropriation is fully occupied in taking testimony demanded by claimants, in cross-examination of testimony taken for claimants, and is not able to devote itself to an investigation of cases and the taking of defensive testimony when it can be found.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore, in your judgment you want this \$40,000?

Mr. DODGE. It is essential to push the occupation of the time of the court. That is the reason of the increase estimated over the previous years.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be sufficient in your judgment?

Mr. DODGE. In my judgment, with the suggested increase of two assistant attorneys, which is in another bill and under consideration, and this increase of appropriations we can push the court up to at least approximately their limit, and then reach a system of consideration as to whether the court ought to be increased or modify the methods of trying.

The CHAIRMAN. Do cases against the Government go by reason of default?

Mr. DODGE. The cases do not go by default, but testimony can be taken by default; that is, the claimant can take testimony in the absence of an attorney for the Government. The cases, however, do not go by default.

The CHAIRMAN. Do claimants take testimony in default to any considerable extent?

Mr. DODGE. Well, not much in the last two or three years, because I have got deficiency enough to keep me going through the year on the testimony which the claimants insist upon taking, but I have not been able to devote the time of men to the taking of defensive testimony so as to get the cases ready for trial.

Mr. HAINER. It is absolutely important there should be no testimony taken without the presence of some Government official to cross-examine?

Mr. DODGE. In the majority of cases it is very important we should be there to cross-examine, but there are cases where it is deemed safe for the interests of economy for them not to be present, but if anything comes up a man has to be sent to look after the defensive testimony.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. FRANK STRONG, GENERAL AGENT, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, AND MR. HOWARD PERRY.

PUNISHING VIOLATIONS INTERCOURSE ACTS.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend for punishing violations of the intercourse acts? You had \$5,000 for the present year, is it being all expended?

Major STRONG. No, sir; I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the expenditure last year?

Major STRONG. I do not recollect, and I could not tell you without reference.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount is being expended this year?

Major STRONG. There is just one agent employed, and occasionally there are extra fees for a witness or deputy marshals or something of that kind. They hardly ever expend all of that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, about how much do you expend?

Major STRONG. Well, I should say between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Say \$4,000. The service would not suffer if we placed it at \$4,000?

Major STRONG. No, sir; I do not think it would.

PROSECUTION OF CRIMES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is prosecution of crimes.

Major STRONG. That is expended. We are very careful to keep within, and it is no more than sufficient. It is the standing appropriation for many years.

PROSECUTION AND COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is prosecution and collection of claims, \$500.

Major STRONG. I do not understand anything about that.

Mr. PERRY. That is an appropriation which has simply been available for use if needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not drop it out?

Mr. PERRY. It is harder to get it back if we should need it if you ever drop it out. If we do not use it it is turned back into the Treasury.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska.

Mr. PERRY. We expended last year \$428.90; that is, during the year 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to meet the expenses authorized by the statutes?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

RENT AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent and incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska.

Mr. PERRY. The amount expended for 1895 was \$1,997.45.

COUNSEL FOR MISSION INDIANS.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of counsel for Mission Indians. What is the necessity for that appropriation?

Mr. PERRY. There is an attorney employed all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should he be employed?

Major STRONG. This was at the request, as I understand, of the Secretary of the Interior—that it is necessary, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. These Indians are about the best set we have got?

Major STRONG. I do not know about that, I am sure.

The CHAIRMAN. You know of no special reasons for or against it except it has been upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior?

Major STRONG. I really know but very little about it, only that this man is appointed, and I understand his services are necessary, and he is engaged all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what he does?

Major STRONG. No, sir; I do not. I am not familiar with the item.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, this is an officer under your department?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir; he is under our department, but I am not personally informed.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if it is appropriated for he would be employed, and if not he will not?

Major STRONG. I presume that is it.

The CHAIRMAN. He makes reports to the Attorney-General?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any knowledge about it?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir; except I know there is such a man by the name of Lewis who is special attorney.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Court of Private Land Claims.

Mr. PERRY. The \$16,000 was not available after December 31, and they simply extended that in the urgent deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for the coming fiscal year up to December 31?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I remember in the last Congress we were assured by the Department of Justice that if we made the appropriation that the court would be able to close its labors and be able to finish all of its business by the 31st of December, 1895.

Mr. PERRY. I think Mr. Reynolds was before the committee and explained why they could not finish it, and you appropriated for salaries for the—

Mr. SAYERS. But that same Mr. Reynolds telegraphed to the Attorney-General, if I remember aright, that if we would give him a certain amount of money to assist him, that the court would certainly be able to close its labors and finish up all of its business by the 31st day of December, 1895.

Mr. PERRY. I think Mr. Reynolds felt so at the time.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you in connection now with appropriations under the head of United States courts. Has your attention been drawn to the proposed legislation in the legislative bill passed the House?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir; we are going to try to give you some information based on that bill if we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you fix it without changing this appropriation?

Mr. PERRY. We can reduce this appropriation a little, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you can reduce it in anticipation of that bill being enacted?

Mr. PERRY. I think so, but we do not want to be charged with that the following year if there should be a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. We will not take this up for twelve months, but for six months. Now, how much less will be required in the event that legislation should be enacted? First let me ask you, is it not anticipated that the fees of witnesses and jurors will be much less under this legislation?

Mr. PERRY. We can not anticipate anything of that kind now.

The CHAIRMAN. In fact, if that legislation is worth anything, that will be the result of it?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, that will be the result. Would you like to know how we endeavor to arrive at a conclusion in this—

MARSHALS AND DEPUTIES.

The CHAIRMAN. I do.

Mr. PERRY. In this first appropriation for salaries, do you intend, if the new bill passes, to include in that when appropriated the proposed salaries of the United States marshals and fees for deputies and expenses of the marshal's offices? If so, permit me to offer this suggestion, that it should be changed so as to read, "Compensation and expenses of the United States marshals and their deputies," and I believe that will cover everything. Now it is called "fees and expenses of the United States marshals and deputies."

The CHAIRMAN. That would hit every way.

Mr. PERRY. I think it would. That would include the salaries of United States marshals and salaries and fees of the deputies, and fees earned by field deputies, and expenses of the marshal's offices.

The CHAIRMAN. This proviso in the current law, then, would go out?

Mr. PERRY. You mean the proviso as to the advances? I think you can leave that out and leave it with the Attorney-General. We will have to advance some to United States marshals to pay the expenses of their deputies. I think you can safely leave it with him how much of that money should be advanced. This provision in the present law is a very good one.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no objection to leaving the limitation the same as it was?

Mr. PERRY. You will have to change the ratio considerably, because \$260,000 of this appropriation is for the salaries of marshals, which are to be paid by the disbursing clerks. Under the new provision the only accounts settled in that way are the accounts of the field deputies, and all the rest are on salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. But if we leave it out it is in the discretion of the Attorney-General not to advance more than he is doing now?

Mr. PERRY. He would not advance near that much.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, if the law is not changed?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a matter of administration?

Mr. PERRY. He would know just about how much to advance, because he would have the accounts of these deputy marshals in his office.

The CHAIRMAN. That provision is not essential if there is a wise administration of the office of the Attorney-General?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir. You might say, "Provided, That no more shall be advanced than will cover the compensation and expenses of field deputies."

The CHAIRMAN. But that is existing legislation.

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We will consider that. Now, what amount do you estimate the first item at?

Mr. PERRY. If it is under the present system it should be like it is here. If you want us to make this appropriation on the basis of the present system, then it is all right, and you will have to make them as they are here.

The CHAIRMAN. In either event you do not want to change the amount of this appropriation?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir. In the event the new law passes we will change the amount.

The CHAIRMAN. If the new law passes how much change would there be in this item?

Mr. PERRY. With the understanding you must not blame us if we ask for some deficiency, because it is all bound to be an estimate, I think if you provide \$1,200,000 for the year instead of \$1,635,000 it will be sufficient. Now, that is a big drop, and I would like to tell you how we make that estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You can show why you make it.

Mr. PERRY. Under the new law field deputy marshals are to be allowed three-fourths of their gross fees, not to exceed in any event \$2,500. By House document

167 the amount paid deputy marshals during the fiscal year 1895 was \$1,101,342.82. That included all of their expenses in maximum districts, and as a general rule three-fourths of their net fees.

You understand a deputy marshal can be contracted with either on the basis of a half, quarter, or anything up to three-quarters, and a majority are paid three-quarters of the net fees they earn. That, is if the fees in a case are \$100 and the expenses \$25, and the net fees are \$75, they are paid three-fourths of the \$75 and \$25 expenses, and the other quarter of the fees goes for the payment of the marshal's compensation and his office expenses, so that if you take one-third away from this \$1,101,000 it would leave you perhaps about what the three-fourths net fees would be for the deputy marshals, which would be \$734,228.55, if I have made the calculation correctly. Now, I have made up a statement of the accounts as rendered by the marshals for the past six months from July 1, 1895, to December 31, 1895, and it shows the expense for clerk hire in the several marshals' offices which have reported to be \$156,325.50, and other office expenses \$19,868.90, or a total—

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got the full report for 1895 to date?

Mr. PERRY. Nearly all; it is practically all—which makes a total of \$428,694.32 for marshals' salaries, clerk hire, and office expenses. Of course, we would have under this new bill fees of deputies and expenses of offices. A few districts, of course, do not report any clerk hire or office expenses, because the marshal's fees do not run up to enough to give him the \$6,000, and these expenses he would therefore simply take out of the \$6,000 or \$5,000, or whatever it may be; and probably three-fourths of the districts here have reported expenses, so that that would give a total of three-fourths of the net fees of deputies and office expenses as they have been for the last year \$1,162,922.81; and I add a little extra to that and make it \$1,200,000, which would give us the net fees plus the office expenses as they were reported, allowing a small margin for those offices which did not report expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that allow for the salaries of the marshals?

Mr. PERRY. I should have added in there \$262,500, which, plus \$156,325.50 plus \$19,808.90 plus \$734,228.55, makes a total of \$1,172,922.95.

Mr. SAYERS. We understand you to say if the amendment to the legislative, executive, and judicial bill put on here by the House should become a law that this reduction, in your opinion, can be safely made?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir; I believe so. I simply base it on the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. SAYERS. You have given the matter full consideration?

Mr. PERRY. I have tried to. That makes a difference of \$452,000. But remember, I want to impress upon you, if I can, we base this on the net fees of the deputies. At the present time there are 119 deputies employed. Under the new bill we do not anticipate that force will be cut materially; so, although we base our estimates upon what are the net fees, I do not believe the gross fees will amount to this under the new system.

Mr. SAYERS. The truth about this is while we are now willing to accept your judgment in the matter of making appropriations for the support of the Department of Justice, yet it is a matter of experiment.

Mr. PERRY. Undoubtedly; our estimates must be an experiment under this new system. You will understand that, but at the end of the next six months, if you try the new law and give us time enough to get our reports in, we can give you much more specific data, say, next January or February, than we can now.

PAYMENT UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for payment of United States district attorneys.

Mr. PERRY. Now, the same question comes up there and I will have this suggestion to make, and that is you change the title of that appropriation to "Salaries and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants." Now, that means a good deal. We would consolidate two appropriations here which you have in this estimate, the first one, fees of United States district attorneys, \$410,000, and the second one, below that, the salaries of regular assistant attorneys, \$130,000. You passed a provision in the House in the legislative bill restricting the Attorney-General from employing assistants in excess of this amount for any year—that is, in excess of the amount appropriated last year, \$131,000. I think it is an unwise provision.

Mr. SAYERS. If we incorporate these two items into one, how is the Attorney-General to know how much is to be paid to a regular assistant?

Mr. PERRY. If the law should pass the Senate he would simply not employ assistants to an amount exceeding \$131,000.

Mr. SAYERS. But you propose now to incorporate these two items into one item?

Mr. PERRY. At the same time he can not use but \$131,000 of that for the salaries of regular assistants.

Mr. SAYERS. Is the number of regular assistants fixed by law now?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir; the House fixed it by saying he should not use any more money than was used last year.

Mr. SAYERS. If we incorporate both of these items into one without stating how much shall be used for regular assistants, why, do you not see the trouble we will have?

Mr. PERRY. No; because the law says that he can not employ, even if it was \$4,000,000, he can not employ more than he did last year, and at the salaries paid last year.

The CHAIRMAN. For the purposes of this appropriation in the present condition let us keep them separate.

Mr. PERRY. If you keep them separate you have to increase it, because in the new bill you provide for expenses of district attorneys for attending commissioners' hearings, attending court, and doing a great deal of work. They could not under the present law earn mileage.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your estimate?

Mr. PERRY. If we consolidated them?

The CHAIRMAN. If you do or do not?

Mr. PERRY. Well, it is very hard work to tell how much the expenses of assistant attorneys will be. I can tell you exactly how much was expended by the United States attorneys for the last six months. Clerk hire, \$51,433.36, and other office expenses \$12,077.88. You add to that the proposed salaries of the district attorneys, \$257,500, which will make in the neighborhood of \$331,011.24.

The CHAIRMAN. As against \$410,000?

Mr. PERRY. As against \$410,000; but there must be a little more allowed because the same statement prevails with the United States attorneys as it is in the marshals' offices; where they do not make maximums they do not report the expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more?

Mr. PERRY. I will put that appropriation—I add in the \$131,000 that was paid for assistant district attorneys last year, which would make \$464,000, and then add the lump sum, making it \$500,000 for all expenses and salaries of both regular and assistant attorneys.

The CHAIRMAN. Now make the division.

Mr. PERRY. Of course it is all guesswork.

The CHAIRMAN. But we want to approximate it.

Mr. PERRY. I would put \$150,000 for regular assistant attorneys, and every other attorney who does not have the maximum now will want a stenographer, but if you want to reduce the appropriation a little bit I would be willing to put it at \$375,000 for the—

The CHAIRMAN. For the first item?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. That is for the entire year?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir; and it is believed that that will be ample, too.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item of payments of United States district attorneys the words "the same being in payment of the regular fees provided by law for official services" would come off?

Mr. PERRY. I would have it just "salaries and expenses of United States district attorneys."

The CHAIRMAN. That would be safe under either law. You would put it \$375,000 for expenses of United States district attorneys?

Mr. PERRY. Well, \$350,000 I do not believe will give enough margin, from the light we now have. It is practically guesswork.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand; \$375,000. Now, then, whether the law passes or not, that language will be sufficient?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir; just change that word "compensation."

The CHAIRMAN. For payment and compensation; how would that do?

Mr. PERRY. That will fix it. Of course, if the law remains as it is that will not be enough.

The CHAIRMAN. "For compensation and expenses United States district attorneys, \$375,000."

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, for the item below. "For compensation and expenses of regular assistants."

Mr. PERRY. Make that \$150,000. That is simply adding \$19,000 for the expenses of the assistant attorneys.

Mr. HAINER. Do you want to put in "at a fixed annual compensation?"

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir; I think so. That is to distinguish them from the special assistant attorneys employed from time to time. You can make a larger drop in that appropriation. If you combine them together and would appropriate \$500,000 for the two you would cover it, while under this proposed scheme it is \$375,000 plus \$150,000, making \$525,000.

The CHAIRMAN. "For payment of district attorneys, the same being for payment of such special compensation as may be fixed by the Attorney-General for services not covered by salaries or fees." Ought not that to go out?

Major STRONG. That means when the district attorney is requested to perform some duty outside of his office—such a duty as looking up a title, etc.

Mr. PERRY. I think that ought to be left in. Under the present ruling of the Comptroller we can not use it—

Major STRONG. I think the theory will be, if the bill passes, that the Attorney-General will direct the district attorney to do any duty, no matter what it is, and his salary will cover it all.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for payment of assistant United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney-General to aid district attorneys in special cases."

Mr. PERRY. That should be at least \$50,000.

FEEES OF CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is fees of clerks.

Mr. PERRY. That is based upon their accounts as rendered last year, and of course the new bill does not change the clerks.

FEEES UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Fees of United States commissioners and justices of the peace acting as United States commissioners."

Mr. PERRY. There is a new fee bill provided in the legislative act, and of course we are waiting until we can see what the result will be. I do not anticipate it will cost near as much, but as you are going to appropriate for only six months, it would be perfectly safe to appropriate half of this, and then we can give you an idea, when you appropriate in the urgent deficiency bill, what it should be for the balance of the year.

Mr. SAYERS. You mean to appropriate half of this for the present year?

Mr. PERRY. I understand you are only going to appropriate half this year, so you will be perfectly safe in appropriating half that amount.

FEEES OF JURORS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Fees of jurors."

Mr. PERRY. In Appendix J we made a statement of that on which we based this estimate of \$800,000. Just for curiosity, thinking you might be interested in it, I find the accounts rendered by marshals for the last six months to be \$317,198.60. Of course, some of these accounts are not in for the last three months. We ask for \$800,000 for the year, so I think perhaps that is a fair estimate. If you appropriate \$400,000 under your scheme of making it for six months, I think it will be sufficient.

Mr. HAINER. Why do you anticipate there will be more the next six months than in the past six months?

Mr. PERRY. Sometimes marshals have not gotten all the advances required to pay jurors.

FEEES OF WITNESSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Fees of witnesses?

Mr. PERRY. The witness accounts already presented for the last six months are \$686,000, in round figures. We have asked for \$1,500,000. You will remember the witness appropriation was exhausted and a great many of these claims have not been paid as yet.

Mr. SAYERS. But we appropriated \$750,000?

Mr. PERRY. Just doubled the appropriation. You appropriated \$750,000 first and then in the urgent deficiency bill you appropriated \$750,000 more, and the accounts, as I say, for the last six months just ended, amount to nearly \$700,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to change this estimate?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir; but that will give us a little margin, perhaps, on jurors and witnesses to run over until you get the urgent deficiency bill passed.

SUPPORT UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to the item for support of United States prisoners?

Mr. PERRY. We ask for \$640,000. That appropriation was in the same condition the witnesses' appropriation was, it was exhausted, and the accounts that are rendered amount to \$265,867.29 for the past six months, and a great many accounts

have not been presented as yet because there was no money to pay them, and I believe we will need the full \$640,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you make these changes in your estimate and drop out this language?

Major STRONG. It ought not to be omitted.

Mr. PERRY. We only want to omit the last portion, "and of the sum hereby appropriated," etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. PERRY. Because that is estimated for separately.

Mr. HAINER. There are two brackets you think ought not to be omitted?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir. A prisoner is given transportation to the place of conviction, which is sometimes quite a distance off from his own residence, as he may have been carried two or three hundred miles from his home, and this is to take him home instead of to take him back to the place where he was convicted, and the other, in regard to insane prisoners, is because we have a Government hospital for the insane prisoners charged with crime as well as prisoners convicted of crime, so both of these brackets should be left in.

PRISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go on to the Leavenworth matter. This appears for the first time?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir; and the act making the transfer requires that the estimates for the fiscal year 1897 shall be submitted in detail. For that reason they are prepared in the way that they are. That estimate was modeled somewhat after the old estimate, when it was a military prison, that used to be submitted under the War Department. We have gone over it very carefully.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it amount to in the aggregate?

Major STRONG. One hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twelve dollars. Yesterday the Attorney-General addressed a letter to the chairman of this committee, and also the Senate committee, with reference to the item of chaplain, \$1,300. He asks that that may be made "chaplain, \$1,500." The chaplain has to be a teacher also. We have a school in the penitentiary and he is unable to secure the services of proper persons for less than that and he wants to pay him \$1,500. That simply adds \$200, so it will read: "Chaplain, \$1,500," instead of "chaplain, \$1,300." That was some temporary arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the law fix these salaries?

Major STRONG. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many guards have you?

Major STRONG. The estimate is for 50 guards, I believe; 48 are employed. As you know, that prison was built not for a prison, but it was a structure which they had there and they had cells put in, etc., and they need a good many guards. It is a full-fledged institution, however, as far it goes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these people get subsistence?

Major STRONG. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They pay their own board?

Major STRONG. Some few do. Those who do get subsistence are required to be present all the time, and, I think, get a less salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the warden get subsistence?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a residence there for himself and family.

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And all kept. It seems to me it is a pretty good salary?

Major STRONG. These salaries and allowances follow the old military prison organization under Captain Pope, only the guards, of course, are less. Captain Pope had a full company of soldiers, 125 picked men.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the deputy warden get a residence and subsistence?

Major STRONG. I believe the deputy warden does; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The chaplain?

Major STRONG. Well, they stow him away somewhere, but he does not get subsistence.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the physician?

Major STRONG. There are two or three houses connected with the prison.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the physician get subsistence?

Major STRONG. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The chief clerk?

Major STRONG. No, sir; he lives away.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the hospital steward get subsistence?

Major STRONG. No, sir; I think not. Except the warden, deputy warden, and some few of the guards who are on duty there all the time, no one gets subsistence. Some of the guards get \$60 a month and some \$50 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the chief clerk?

Major STRONG. He lives in the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the salaries of the wardens of State prisons are?

Major STRONG. They run from \$2,500 up to \$4,000 or \$5,000. The Illinois prison in Joliet, you know what it is. I have been in nearly every penitentiary in the country, and invariably they have wardens' residences, and he and his family are supplied. The Illinois Penitentiary is elegantly fitted up, as Mr. Cannon knows, and they have warden's quarters. He does not get as big a salary as he ought to get by any means in Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know what he does get?

Major STRONG. I think he gets \$2,500. Warden McLowry, at the Pontiac Reform School, gets \$4,500 salary. The warden at a penitentiary ought to be well paid.

RENT, UNITED STATES COURT ROOMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of rent of United States court rooms?

Mr. PERRY. We ask for \$100,000. We expended in 1893, \$77,000; in 1894, \$80,000, and in 1895, \$90,000. Those are in round figures; and since then we have gotten about fifteen courts in the Indian Territory. I do not believe \$100,000 will really carry it through the year.

PAY OF BAILIFFS AND CRIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item for pay of bailiffs and criers?

Mr. PERRY. I do not think there should be any less than given in the estimate.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Payment of miscellaneous expenses.

Mr. PERRY. I would like to suggest a change of title there.

The CHAIRMAN. Where?

Mr. PERRY. "Payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General for the United States courts and its officers." There has been some dispute all the time in connection with certain items to be paid from that appropriation and I think it is perfectly safe to leave it to the discretion of the Attorney-General. That will particularly apply if the new bill is passed, but at the present time when the district attorney makes \$5,000 or \$5,999 in one district and in another district the attorney makes \$8,000, the \$8,000 man can have clerk hire and stenographers to the amount of \$2,000 and have all blanks purchased out of it, blank indictments, etc., where the district attorney getting \$5,999 has to pay all the expenses out of that which reduces his compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to strike out everything after that?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir; the only thing that ought to be kept in are the words "of furnishing and collecting evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest." We find that very necessary and important.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1896.

STATEMENT OF MR. TH. E. BENEDICT, PUBLIC PRINTER.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimates are for the whole twelve months?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And are made, as I understand, in pursuance of law?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, it is to meet—

Mr. BENEDICT. The coming fiscal year's expenditures.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your anticipated deficiency for this year?

Mr. BENEDICT. I do not anticipate any deficiency now except in this respect: I

expect to estimate a deficiency enough to cover the expenses of occupying the new west building.

Mr. SAYERS. That is all?

Mr. BENEDICT. That is all.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you think that will be?

Mr. BENEDICT. It will be the cost of putting in the necessary new machinery, electric connections, and working furniture, partitions, etc., say about \$50,000.

Mr. SAYERS. So that if it were not for the occupancy of that new building, the appropriations made in the last sundry civil bill of \$3,110,320 would be sufficient?

Mr. BENEDICT. Do you mean that as appropriation I am working under this year?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes.

Mr. BENEDICT. That is not my appropriation for this year, it is \$2,810,320.

Mr. SAYERS. This appropriation includes other matters?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes; \$300,000 for the agricultural report this year.

Mr. SAYERS. I mean the sundry civil bill for 1886 contains \$3,110,320 appropriation?

Mr. BENEDICT. I do not know what sums you have included. The appropriation for public printing and binding last year was \$2,810,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But I want to know before you get at that—I notice the aggregate of your estimates here is \$3,560,000?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But your appropriations are \$3,110,000. This is a short session of Congress we are appropriating for in this bill, whereas the current year covers the long session of Congress. Now, I want to find out as we go through, or you can make your statement, why that extraordinary increase of \$450,000 comes in?

Mr. BENEDICT. The estimate of 1896 for the present fiscal year was \$3,228,000, or, to be exact, \$3,228,972.48. Now, under the new printing act I am required, you understand, to print the agricultural work as part of the general expenditure of public printing and binding, and so under the law I was required to estimate, and that represents an addition added to that of \$300,000. That would make \$3,532,000. Now, I also estimated for other expenditures which have been added to the office, the agricultural division and document division, these are new divisions; the agricultural division is costing \$16,000 a year just for the labor, and the document division costs \$25,000 a year.

The joint committee on printing, under the provision of law of last years' appropriation act, directed me to unload a part of the building, and I have increased the rentals of buildings from \$7,100 a year to \$25,000 a year; and then I was required under the new law to furnish to Congress all the stationery, envelopes, and wrapping material that you use here, which were heretofore furnished by the clerks of the two Houses. And the estimated cost of that is \$25,000 a year. Now, the total increased expenditures on that account, including agriculture, amounts to \$384,000 in actual figures.

I will state, as a fact, this estimate was made by Mr. Collins, following the lines usually followed in making estimates. The average expenditure for public printing and binding for the last three years was \$3,529,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the average expenditure?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; from 1889 to 1894. Now, you made an appropriation last year of \$2,810,000 for public printing and binding including an appropriation of \$180,000 for leaves of absence. I do not know how you get the \$3,100,000 and odd thousand dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. I suppose that includes the appropriation for the construction of that building?

Mr. BENEDICT. Last year there was \$200,000 appropriated for that—one appropriation of \$75,000 and another of \$121,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes one agricultural report and is exclusive of the building, and since that time we have appropriated \$300,000 for the agricultural report?

Mr. SAYERS. Now, if you did not carry the agricultural report of \$300,000 in this, will not you delay the publication of the agricultural report the next year unless there is a resolution put through anticipating it?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; I can not take a charge equal to one-seventh of my appropriation additional on the office expenditure without you provide for it. The reason I am estimating it is I am required by the law to estimate it.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to understand this. This \$3,110,000 for the current year includes the agricultural report?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENEDICT. I am speaking of estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. And Congress, besides that, this winter has passed the urgent deficiency bill for the report of 1895?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So there are two agricultural reports, if you count the urgent deficiency bill and this bill, for the current year appropriated for?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir. It will make \$600,000 this year if you provide for the agriculture report in the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. That will make \$3,610,000 covering the two agricultural reports, whereas your estimates for the year 1897, covering only one agricultural report, are \$3,560,000—substantially the same sum as the appropriation for the current year that covered two agricultural reports?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want you to state again, Mr. Benedict, your explanation of it. I did not take it down, and I want to put it down here in my book. I want your explanation of this increased estimate of necessary appropriation, as you submit it, for the coming year over the current year. Now, you spoke there about the agricultural division, and I want to get it down in some notes of my own.

Mr. BENEDICT. The estimate of 1896 was \$3,228,000. That did not include the agricultural estimate, because there was no law then which required us to estimate it. The estimate for the coming fiscal year is \$3,560,000, in round numbers. That includes the agricultural estimate of \$300,000, and also covers the new rentals—agricultural and document divisions of the—

The CHAIRMAN. Just stop there, because I think you may have made an error. You say appropriations—

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriations were less than the estimates?

Mr. BENEDICT. I am now speaking entirely of the estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your estimate for the current year was \$3,236,000?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, are you not in error in saying that did not include one agricultural report, because, as I understand, you printed from that appropriation the current year the agricultural report for 1894?

Mr. BENEDICT. But that did not include it. We did not estimate for the agricultural report.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you lacked then \$400,000 of getting the estimates for 1896?

Mr. BENEDICT. There was no law requiring an estimate then.

The CHAIRMAN. These estimates were made before the enactment of the general printing bill?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; that was passed last year, in January.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I understand.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to put this question to you. The appropriations made for the support of the Government Printing Office in the last sundry civil bill for the present fiscal year are entirely sufficient, and there will be no deficiency except about \$50,000 for the purpose of filling that new building which has been built?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; for the purpose for which it was intended to be appropriated; but it would not include the agricultural report you have already appropriated for this year. I expect to get through without a deficiency.

Mr. SAYERS. But we did include one agricultural report in the bill?

Mr. BENEDICT. No, sir; that was in a deficiency bill of last year—no; it was in the sundry civil bill, but made immediately available.

Mr. SAYERS. We appropriated \$3,110,320, and that included, if I remember correctly, \$300,000 for the agricultural report.

Mr. BENEDICT. It was a separate item.

Mr. SAYERS. It may have been a separate item in the bill.

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; but I have never considered that a part of what we call public printing and binding.

Mr. SAYERS. Here is exactly what I am after. We appropriated \$3,110,320, which included \$300,000 for the agricultural report?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Now all of that appeared upon the sundry civil bill?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, that amount of \$3,110,320 will be amply sufficient with the exception of the \$50,000 which you are requiring in order to fill this addition to your building with proper machinery?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. But no part of the \$50,000 will be used for current expenses?

Mr. BENEDICT. No, sir; not for the current expenses of public printing and binding.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to get is the items which make the difference between \$3,110,320—

Mr. BENEDICT. The actual appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. But you say there will be no deficiency, and that includes one agricultural report. Now, then, you say there will be no deficiency for the current year?

Mr. BENEDICT. I do not anticipate any.

The CHAIRMAN. I am inquiring about it?

Mr. BENEDICT. I can not always tell what Congress will do, but my judgment is there will not be any deficiency this year.

THE CHAIRMAN. That being the case for the current year, and this appropriation carrying for the long session of Congress, you submit your estimates for the coming year, which is the short session of Congress, at \$3,560,000, which is \$450,000 more than the appropriations for the current year?

Mr. BENEDICT. And including the agricultural report.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what I want to ask is for you to give me the items that are covered by that \$450,000 extra?

Mr. BENEDICT. Now, I will state. The estimates on the part of the Government Printing Office are made by clerks who have followed the rule of expenditures or the average expenditures for the maintenance of the office for some years. It was so made up last fall, and it appears in detail in the estimates as furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury, which includes our estimate. Now, in fact, the Government Printing Office at the present time is not expending for public printing and binding, including the agricultural report, a sum equal to \$3,560,000. On the contrary it is spending this year, including the agricultural report, a sum between \$3,100,000 and \$3,200,000, and will close the fiscal year, in my judgment, with an expenditure of not exceeding \$3,200,000. There is the fact of expenditures compared with the fact of the estimates which have been based on average expenditures for that purpose of three million four hundred and odd thousand dollars for the last five years.

The CHAIRMAN. Having stated that much, I will ask you if you are satisfied that if we make in the aggregate an appropriation of \$3,110,320, which is your appropriation for the current year, that will cover the expenditures for printing for the coming fiscal year? In other words, we desire to give you what is needed, but from your statement the estimate is too high?

Mr. BENEDICT. In my judgment, the Government Printing Office will require this year, according to the figures, as I have estimated them here, \$3,194,320, and that will include the expenditure for the agricultural report.

The CHAIRMAN. If you get this item in full, which covers that estimate?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir. I will show you just how it is made up. I take it from my figures.

The CHAIRMAN. Just let me glance over it, as I would want them to go into the notes.

Mr. BENEDICT. Your figures of \$3,110,320 includes, I think, some separate appropriations which were made for the Departments, allotments were carried over on our appropriations. For instance, the Department of the Interior may come and get a deficiency, or a Department, like the Navy Department, the other day, and our office gets the credit of it. Last year the Departments came here and added something like \$50,000 or \$75,000. Now, I will show you how my figures are made out. The appropriations, as my figures show, of \$2,810,320 of last year, which includes the regular appropriation for public printing and binding and leaves of absence. I add to that \$300,000, on account of the agricultural report, \$18,000 for new rentals, \$16,000 expenditures of the Agricultural division printing office, \$25,000 expenditure incidental to the new document division, including salaries, and \$25,000 for furnishing Congress with stationery, envelopes, and wrapping material, which cost heretofore was charged on the clerk's expenses. That makes \$384,000, including the agricultural report, added to \$2,810,000. I believe, gentlemen, that the Office next year will be able to maintain itself and print the agricultural reports on an appropriation of \$3,194,320.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the new rentals of \$18,000, are not they being paid this year?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That, however, increases the appropriation for the coming year \$84,000 over the appropriation for this year?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you explain that increase of \$84,000? Because you are paying the new rentals, and new agricultural division, and new document division, and the stationery. You are paying all those this year from your appropriation of this year, so that does not explain the increase of \$84,000 still left by your estimate. Now, will you explain that?

Mr. BENEDICT. The appropriation this year affords a very close margin without a deficiency. I have very carefully considered the question of a deficiency this week, upon the request from the Treasury Department and of a notification you had requested of any deficiencies. I received a communication from the Treasury Department about it, and after going over it very carefully with our bookkeeper I determined we would not want any deficiency except such expenditure as to meet the expenditure of the new office, which was not anticipated, and which I propose to enter upon work at once, for it will be ready for me in June. Now, I do not want to go too close, and \$384,000 is the actual items of additional expenditure under the new printing bill which were not estimated for last year, and I feel justified in asking and estimating them now.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are expending that this year?

Mr. BENEDICT. That is true. I wish to say this about the expenditures of the Government Printing Office. The increased work in the Government Printing Office averages 10 per cent a year. For the last nine years the work of the office has increased 90 per cent, as is shown by the increased consumption of material.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand, we are working under the new printing bill. Let me ask you this question. You think still you will get through without a deficiency this year, performing all the services demanded under the new printing act, but for the coming year, that being a short session instead of a long session of Congress, you think that you ought to have \$84,000 more. Now, I will ask you whether, in your opinion, considering this is the short session of Congress we appropriate for instead of a long session, you believe you can perform the service for the same amount that was appropriated this year, namely \$3,110,000?

Mr. BENEDICT. My judgment is I need all of the sum I have named.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate the Congressional Record will cost for this long session?

Mr. BENEDICT. Under the new law we are not required to estimate the Congressional work as a separate item, and I could not tell you without sending down to the office. You are speaking now of the long session and the short session?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BENEDICT. I would only say this, the largest expenditure ever known in the Government Printing Office was in 1894. Now, outside of that one year the difference between the long session and the short session has not been manifest. The office in the short session devotes its time to bringing up the work which is not possible to work on in the long session. That is, it does more binding, which is the most expensive part of our office work; the labor cost of book-binding is the same as the labor of a printer. The printer handles his type and the paper follows of course the necessary printing, and the same paper which is printed has to be bound, and the short session years are as expensive practically as the long session years, and there has been no difference, as you will find, in the appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, there ought to be a very decided difference in the expenditures on the Record.

Mr. BENEDICT. There is, in that respect. We are more apt to take up and push out in the short session a certain class of work incident to what you call Congressional work, of which the Record is one, that is all. You do a great deal more work, you know, in the short session, and the expenditures of the office are much larger, say, for that period, than in the long session.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you about another matter, now. The Agricultural division is a division under the new law?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes sir; brought in our charge.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a list of the salaries you pay there?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir. We paid the same price as to any other employees in the office, the mechanics are paid the same wages under the statute.

The CHAIRMAN. There is not any separate roster?

Mr. BENEDICT. It has its own roll of employees. I asked, the other day, the cashier what the estimate of labor in that office cost, and he said about \$16,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not separate?

Mr. BENEDICT. It has its foreman, that is all, and assistant foreman.

The CHAIRMAN. That is upon the same ground with—

Mr. BENEDICT. With the State, War, and Navy divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the document room you have there; you have a complete roster for that?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; that is a separate division.

The CHAIRMAN. While the Agricultural division is not a separate division?

Mr. BENEDICT. It is a separate division because it is in the Agricultural Department.

The CHAIRMAN. It is part and parcel of your office?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; we call them branch divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give me the roster for the document division and the Agricultural division. Now, you have got a stationery division also there, have you not?

Mr. BENEDICT. Not as a separate division.

The CHAIRMAN. Give me the roster at your leisure if you have not it now for the Agricultural division and the document division?

Mr. BENEDICT. Do you mean the names of those employed in it?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not care anything about the names. You may say chief of division chief of that or the other. You just hand that to the clerk.

Mr. BENEDICT. From the rolls, as we are paying them now. Estimating the material, I estimate that the Agricultural division costs \$16,000 a year, and the document division costs \$25,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a certain clerical force in those divisions, so to speak, and I want the roster of those two divisions.

Mr. BENEDICT. I will send them including the names of the employees and the per diem.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not care whether you name them or not; it is the office I want. This document division has been criticised pretty severely—I do not mean your office has been criticised, but the law. What good purpose does it serve?

Mr. BENEDICT. I believe it is a direct, expeditious, business-like method of transmitting to the depositories books which the statutes have provided shall receive public documents.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, from its workings, you think it is a wise provision?

Mr. BENEDICT. Books are now sent from our office without any handling or harm to them, wrapped up carefully as fast as issued, and sent to the nearly 500 stated library depositories of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is all.

Mr. BENEDICT. If you ask the gentlemen in charge they can tell you better how it is working.

Mr. SAYERS. As I understand now, instead of using the fund which arises from the sale of old material, you return that fund to the Treasury?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you turned into the Treasury for the six months ending the 31st of December last?

Mr. BENEDICT. I would have to go to the office for the sum. If you had the Public Printer's report you will see how much it was last year from the 12th of January up to the 30th of June, but the average receipts for the sale of waste paper, waste material, including waste gold of putting on titles, old machinery, and other sources on the part of the Government Printing Office, up until the beginning of the last fiscal year, averaged over \$300,000 a year, which sum under the statute was credited to the appropriations for public printing and binding.

Mr. SAYERS. Will the average, in your judgment, be as much the present year as it averaged the past year?

Mr. BENEDICT. The average should be as large. Now, I want to say this—

Mr. SAYERS. What I want to get at is the operation of this new printing law. I want to find out where the saving is?

Mr. BENEDICT. Up to the 12th of January, 1895, when the new printing law went into operation, I had deposited to the credit of public printing and binding \$130,449.95

Mr. SAYERS. That is since the 1st day of July, 1894?

Mr. BENEDICT. From July, 1894, until the 12th of January, 1895, when the new law went into operation. Since that time these sums go to the Treasury. None of that now goes to the public printing and binding.

Mr. SAYERS. That is the real saving under the new printing act?

Mr. BENEDICT. I do not say there is any saving under any printing law compared with the expenditures of other years, the increase of public printing, not only by natural growth, but by the additional expenditures which are required of the office, which Congress places there by statute, are equal to and even more than other years. As I have heretofore stated to you in your hearings I have no opinion to express regarding any printing law. All I know is, that I am doing the work I am required to do, not doing it parsimoniously but economically, and try to do it well. The office is a convenience and I do the work which comes to me, and I spend the money under the accounting of the Treasury officials, and I am glad to account to you gentlemen.

Now, gentlemen, I have one other thing I would like to bring to your attention. I do not know that I need discuss this, but we are much embarrassed under the leaves of absence act. Your committee and Congress has very kindly undertaken to legislate upon my recommendation, so that I can pay people their leaves of absence due them, but unfortunately the constructions of law in the Treasury embarrass us at times. Now, I have had a memorandum here which you as lawyers can digest by my submitting to you as to the opinions and constructions placed upon the law by the Treasury officials. They look upon any law in the sundry civil bill as a current-year enactment, and do not allow it to go beyond that year. The effect of it to-day is if a person dies in my office his heirs can not get the leave of absence due, especially under the construction of the Treasury that it does not accrue to anybody else, and the widow or heirs can not get this little sum due, while my books show these sums are due.

Now, every fiscal year there is money available for that purpose which we are unable to pay. Secondly, under the law we are not permitted to pay over 30 days' leave to an employee out of the years' appropriation. Now, a person, for instance, takes 30 days' leave. They take it at the option of the Public Printer. He may hold a person 11 months before giving him leave. Now, that person takes 30 days' leave and comes back from his leave and in a day or two dies. The widow and

orphan children can not receive the money due. I have a proposition I would ask to be enacted in connection with the legislation of the \$195,000. In this appropriation I wish the appropriation for leaves of absence made \$195,000 instead of \$180,000. I ask \$10,000 additional for leaves of absence, and I would ask \$195,000 for leaves of absence and make the rest public printing and binding. I estimate \$195,000 this year. I submit the following memorandum:

"Deficiency act of June 19, 1894.—The Comptroller of the Treasury, in his decisions of January 8 and April 6, 1894, construes the act to apply *only* to 'such persons as were living at the date when this act became a law.'

"There are many cases where such employees have died during the fiscal year 1894, but died prior to the date of the passage of the above act, who had leave of absence accrued to them at the time of their decease. Such claims remain unpaid by reason of the foregoing decisions."

The present and prevailing law:

"Act of January 12, 1895.—The Comptroller of the Treasury, in his construction of the provisions of section 23 of this act, decides that the Public Printer has only authority to pay such employees as are actually on leave of absence, and practically decides that any leave of absence which has accrued to employees who have died or may hereafter die, such claims become forfeited by reason of their death, and are not properly payable to their legal representatives."

"There are many claims of such persons who have died since July 1, 1895, which remain unpaid in consequence of the foregoing decision."

"The appropriation of \$180,000 is inadequate to pay the annual leaves falling due to employees."

"Under the provisions of section 23 of this act, the Public Printer may grant thirty days' leave of absence during the fiscal year; and it is further provided that it shall be lawful to allow pro rata leave to those serving fractional parts of a year."

"Act of March 2, 1895.—Under the provisions of this act an enabling clause was inserted which authorized the Public Printer to pay pro rata leave of absence out of any appropriation for leave of absence to employees of the Government Printing Office in any fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that thirty days' leave of absence, with pay, may have been granted to such employees in that fiscal year on account of service rendered in a previous fiscal year."

"The interpretation of this act as given by the Comptroller of the Treasury is that such employees may receive during the present fiscal year more than thirty days' leave of absence with pay, when such employees sever their connection with the office, by resignation or discharge. But this act does not imply 'pay for leave of absence,' but rather leave of absence with pay."

Mr. BENEDICT. I suggest the following as a solution of the difficulties which have arisen:

"The employees of the Government Printing Office, whether employed by the piece or otherwise, shall be allowed leaves of absence with pay to the extent of not exceeding thirty days in any one fiscal year, under such regulations and at such times as the Public Printer may designate, at the rate of pay received by them during the time in which said leave was earned; but such leaves of absence shall not be allowed to accumulate from year to year. Such employees as are engaged on piecework shall receive the same rate of pay for the said thirty days' leave as will be paid to day hands: *Provided*, That those regularly employed on the Congressional Record shall receive leave, with pay, at the close of each session, pro rata for the time of such employment: *And provided further*, That it shall be lawful to allow pay for pro rata leave to those serving fractional parts of a year; also to allow pay for pro rata leave of absence to employees of the Government Printing Office in any fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that thirty days' leave of absence, with pay, may have been granted to such employees in that fiscal year on account of service rendered in a previous fiscal year. And the Public Printer is hereby authorized to pay to the legal representatives of any employees who have died during the fiscal years of 1894, 1895, 1896, or may hereafter die, who have or hereafter may have any accrued leave of absence due them as such employees, and said claims to be paid out of any unexpended balances of appropriations for the payment of leaves of absence to the employees of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal years 1894, 1895, 1896, and out of any future appropriations for leaves of absence."

The CHAIRMAN. You can leave the papers and we will look at it. This is for 1894, 1895, and 1896?

Mr. BENEDICT. Such a section will clear up all these sums.

The CHAIRMAN. It really belongs to the deficiency bill if it goes in at all?

Mr. BENEDICT. No; I think it ought to be enacted here in connection with the \$195,000 appropriation. The money is due these people, and it is available; and you undertook two years ago to make a deficiency appropriation to provide for it, but as soon as the 30th of June comes the whole thing becomes inoperative under the opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. We will consider it.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1896.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I send inclosed a list of the employees, with salaries and estimate of cost of material, for the Agricultural branch printing office, and the document division of the office.

Respectfully, yours,

TH. E. BENEDICT,
Public Printer.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman, etc., House of Representatives.

Document division, Government Printing Office.

	Salary per year.
F. A. Crandall, superintendent.....	\$3,000.00
Wm. S. Burns, jr., cataloguer.....	1,000.00
Edith E. Clark, cataloguer.....	1,400.00
Helen K. Gay, cataloguer.....	700.00
.....	900.00
Helen C. Silliman, cataloguer.....	700.00
Adelaide R. Hasse, librarian.....	1,600.00
J. W. Fell, clerk.....	1,600.00
Mary H. Barrell, stenographer.....	1,565.00
Joseph B. Chapman, cataloguer.....	1,000.00
Anna Crandall, clerk.....	700.00
Mary A. De Lawder, clerk.....	612.00
Hattie A. Mowrer, clerk.....	700.00
F. J. Hillebrant, assistant.....	1,500.00
M. B. Hundley, helper.....	750.00
Helton Arnold, helper.....	690.00
T. D. Crowe, helper.....	690.00
Frederick Mason, helper.....	626.00
Chas. A. L. Pearson, helper.....	626.00
John O. Riley, helper.....	626.00
W. L. Post, messenger.....	626.00
	21,675.00
Estimate cost material used.....	3,325.00
	25,000.00

Agricultural Division, Government Printing Office.

	Salary per day.
George D. Skinner, assistant foreman.....	\$5.75
John Erhardt, pressman.....	4.00
R. C. McAuley, pressman.....	4.00
W. H. Adams, compositor.....	3.20
J. W. McFarland, compositor.....	3.20
Jos. Perkins, compositor.....	3.20
John J. Walsh, compositor.....	3.20
L. H. Emmons, compositor.....	3.20
Alexander Mosher, helper.....	2.50
Joseph E. Clifford, helper.....	2.00
Amanda Craig, press feeder.....	1.68
Edna R. Ellis, press feeder.....	1.68
Katie L. Fletcher, press feeder.....	1.68
Mollie Lyden, press feeder.....	1.68
Edith S. Parish, press feeder.....	1.68
Louise Roche, press feeder.....	1.68
Total per day.....	44.33
Salaries per year.....	13,875.29
Material.....	2,124.71
Total cost per year.....	16,000.00

* Vacant by resignation March 17. New candidate requested of Civil Service Commission and name to be selected.

AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. T. STOBO FARROW, AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for back pay and bounty for two and three year volunteers for the coming year is \$300,000. Have you a deficiency for this year?

Mr. FARROW. Seventy-five thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, "For payment of amounts for bounties to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs," etc., you submit an estimate of \$200,000. Have you a deficiency on that this year?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend all of that for this year?

Mr. FARROW. I do not think we will quite expend all.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. FARROW. Possibly there may be about \$10,000 left.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend, in your judgment, more than \$190,000 next year for that item?

Mr. FARROW. I think it is safer to ask for the same amount, \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For the first estimate of back pay and bounty you estimate \$300,000. Will you need that amount for the current year?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the next item, for the payment of amounts for bounties under the act of July 28, 1866, etc., will you expend the whole of that \$25,000 this year?

Mr. FARROW. We expect to spend about \$22,000 of that?

The CHAIRMAN. Will you spend more or less than that next year?

Mr. FARROW. Well, I expect we had better take the same, \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For commutation of rations you estimate \$4,000?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir; it is the same next year. We think the same amount will be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. But you had \$10,000.

Mr. FARROW. I think, perhaps, \$5,000 for next year will be sufficient. Commutations of rations is an item that is decreasing.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you expending this year?

Mr. FARROW. I have not a memorandum, but it is about the same or a little less than last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The fact of your submitting only \$4,000 would go to show that that is all you need?

Mr. FARROW. I suppose that that may be enough, but I would say \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For the last fiscal year you spent \$4,400, that is, for 1895, and you are expending a little less this year than last. It is a decreasing item?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Why did you estimate \$10,000 for this year?

Mr. FARROW. Well, we find that these items are decreasing, and we thought it would be better to be safe in asking for that amount, but I think we can possibly get along on \$5,000.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1896.

PREPARING RECORDS AND PAPERS CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PUBLICATION.

STATEMENT OF MR. HERBERT FRIEDENWALD.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say touching this item, which is not estimated, for printing—

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. The records and papers of the Continental Congress?

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. My business is a historical student.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you live?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. In the city of Philadelphia; but I can not see what that has to do with this.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that your only business, that of a historical student?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What interest have you in this proposed appropriation?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. The interest of a man who has worked on these documents for three years and who appreciates that they are going to—

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation is made do you expect to be employed in its expenditure?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. That is a matter for the Secretary of State to decide entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you anticipating or looking toward employment?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. That is a matter which is wholly—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you decline to answer the question?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I have answered it. I have said that if the Secretary of State sees fit to ask me to take part in it—

The CHAIRMAN. Is it bearing in your mind that you will be an applicant for employment under this appropriation?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. If the Secretary of State asks me I will be very glad to—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you decline to make any further answer to that?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Have I not answered your question?

The CHAIRMAN. Is that your answer? I will ask you to state again, and I will ask you to make a further answer. Is that the only answer you desire to make?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I have to hear the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect to be employed, or are you to be an applicant for employment if this appropriation is made in connection with its expenditure?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I can not see that is pertinent to the question.

The CHAIRMAN. That is enough. That is all I want. Have you been writing or sending circulars or mimeographs pretty generally to eminent gentlemen connected with colleges, and to Sons and Daughters of the Revolution societies, and eminent people in the last two or three months, generally, throughout the country, for them to write to Members of Congress, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, or others connected with Congress, asking that this appropriation be made?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I have called to their attention that this matter was to be brought to the attention of the Committee on Appropriations and I have said to them that it seemed to me the chance was a favorable one to have something done in the hopes of perpetuating these most valuable records and requesting them if they saw fit to communicate with their Congressmen on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Answer the question—

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I had not finished my answer, and I called this matter to the attention of the librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and I stated this was—

The CHAIRMAN. I do not—

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Which is, by the way, the most important society in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking for an answer to my question.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I am answering your question.

The CHAIRMAN. But I do not want an argument.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I am simply making a statement of facts. He had a resolution passed, or was permitted by that society or given authority to communicate with other historical societies in this country on the subject. He did so, and he told me that these societies had responded willingly and gladly, and have sent in resolutions and petitions praying that this work be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your reply to the question, argumentatively, is, you did write a letter to the historical society connected with the Pennsylvania University—

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I did not say that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that you had applied to the Pennsylvania University—

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I did not say that. I said I spoke to the librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and that he was instrumental in having a resolution passed by the council of that society to communicate—they passed a resolution asking Congress to do this work, and he was then authorized by the council of the society to communicate with other historical societies in this country for the purpose of attempting to get legislation from Congress with the object of perpetuating these very valuable records.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only part you have taken, then, in promoting the real or apparent sentiment throughout the country?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. On the part of the historical society?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only action you have had?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. As I answered your question—

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you the question. You have now said what you did. I am asking you if that is the only action that you took to create a public sentiment or a manifest one, if it did exist throughout the country, in favor of this appropriation?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. No. I answered you before that I had also written to persons all over the country asking them to communicate with their Congressmen if they saw fit. I brought it to the attention of a number of gentlemen of the Appropria-

tions Committee, and I said it looked to me now that they were interested in the matter and there was a better chance of its going through than any other time previous to that. That is the statement I made. I have not the letters with me, but I shall be very glad to show copies of the letters I wrote.

The CHAIRMAN. How many hundreds did you send?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I am positive I sent less than 100.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you include in this—the societies of Sons and Daughters of the Revolution—any officials of those societies?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. To one official of the Daughters of the Revolution, and I should have said that they stated that they would be glad to pass resolutions favoring it, and the Sons of the Revolution of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have taken the same step.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you seek them or did they seek you?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. They sought me. They knew I was interested in this matter, and wanted to see this done, and they sought me and I was very glad to have their assistance. May I say a word, just, additional?

The CHAIRMAN. Of any question of fact?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I simply want to make a statement about these papers. These are photographs I have brought here showing what they look like. I had them taken for the special purpose of showing them to such members of the committee as are here [exhibiting same]. You see these documents are torn and mutilated. Here you see the pin stuck in one of them, so as to get the photograph. You see here the edges of these documents are mutilated, and these documents contain the only record we have of the beginnings of the Government. We have probably spent about \$3,000,000 to perpetuate the records of the war of the rebellion, and we have spent about \$160,000 to perpetuate the records of the Navy—

The CHAIRMAN. We are aware of that.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. And I take it something ought to be done to perpetuate the records of the beginning of the Government. That is my argument.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have charge of these documents, officially or otherwise?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you get the photographs?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I was permitted by Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Rockhill, to do so, and he was very glad to give me the opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. He allowed you to take them away to be photographed?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. No, sir; they were photographed in the building. No one is allowed to remove these from the building.

The CHAIRMAN. These documents are in the State Department?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Yes, sir; they are entirely in manuscript there. There are some 200 or 300 volumes pasted together, as they were pasted one hundred years ago, and they are in constant danger of being destroyed by fire.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that State Department a fireproof building?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. It is a fireproof building, but a match thrown carelessly around this room will burn up all in this room. They are in wooden boxes filled with papers. Mice can harm them, and roaches.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it infested with mice and roaches?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I do not know that. I do not think that is a fair question to ask.

The CHAIRMAN. You made reference to mice and roaches.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. This is a serious matter—

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. And this is not to be gone into lightly.

The CHAIRMAN. Not at all.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I am quite serious, and I am a great deal interested in it, and want to see this done.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand it exactly. I am interested in it; but I understand further that these documents have been there for over a hundred years in that Department, and are now in a fireproof building.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. They are fireproof and must be; but they are in the room in wooden cases.

The CHAIRMAN. And I understand another thing further, that you have caused to be loaded down the mails of the members of this committee here asking for recommendations that otherwise would not have been made, except through your industry.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Is that an unreasonable thing to do, where the records of the beginning of the nation are concerned? Is that an unreasonable thing to do? I am asking you that question; is that an unreasonable thing to do?

The CHAIRMAN. Who is running this examination, you or I?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. You are, undoubtedly, but it seems to me you are taking a stand here—

The CHAIRMAN. I am stating what I understand to be the fact.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. It is a fact, undoubtedly, and I have said so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all I want to know.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I want to say I am unacquainted with a majority of the Members of this Congress. I know a few and that is all. If I make a statement to a committee that I would like to see this done it has absolutely no weight, but the Department of State is on record as desirous of having this done, and the Secretary of State has written letters on the subject, and the matter has been taken up in the Senate and did pass the Senate a couple of years ago and was stricken out only in the conference committee and the Secretary of State was asked to draw up a letter to send to Congress about the matter. Now, I simply wanted to bring the matter to the attention of the members of the Committee on Appropriations and I adopted the best way I knew how.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a perfect right to do it, and I have a perfect right to know the fact that you did do it.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Certainly, and I am pleased to let you know; I have nothing to withhold. Those are the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. Having said that much, is there any other fact that this committee does not know or does not appear of record you have to state touching this matter?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I have only to state that I have received letters from men all over the country like Mr. John Fisk, Professor Hart, Professor MacMasters, of the University of Pennsylvania, etc., regretting their inability to be present on this occasion, but joining with me in asking for this appropriation, and all the men I have written to have expressed the greatest and deepest interest in the matter, and there is no one I have communicated with, no one I have asked an opinion on this subject, who is not satisfied this matter ought to be done, and should have been done long ago.

Mr. SAYERS. You say the Secretary of State appreciates the importance of doing the work which you now ask this committee to recommend?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. That is my understanding, yes.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, it is fair to you and these other gentlemen to say that this committee only makes recommendations upon estimates sent by the heads of Departments to Congress, and which appear in the Book of Estimates. The Secretary of State, if I remember aright, has never sent any estimate to Congress, either the present session or past sessions, asking for an appropriation to do this work. Am I correct, Mr. Courts?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I beg your pardon.

Mr. SAYERS. At any rate there has been none sent to this Congress?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Yes, I think that is true.

Mr. SAYERS. Now the first step that ought to be taken was to have induced the Secretary of State to have sent such an estimate to this Congress?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Quite so; I appreciate that fact.

Mr. SAYERS. But that not having been done, it occurs to me this committee is not in a position to recommend an appropriation?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Well, I understand—I can say this, the predecessor of this Secretary of State in office asked for \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Of whom did he ask?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I will show it to you. It is a matter of record. I will read it.

Mr. SAYERS. I just want to see it; you need not read it.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. This is a letter brought forth by the request of the conference committee, and the present Secretary of State has stated he stands on the recommendation of his predecessor.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of State communicates with the House of Representatives through the Secretary of the Treasury by the form?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. That is the result of an item in the sundry civil bill. Senator Mills in 1894 introduced a resolution in an amendment in the sundry civil bill which appropriated \$25,000 and that was referred to the Committee on the Library and favorably reported by them and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and favorably reported by them, but reducing the item to \$10,000, and then in the conference committee it was stricken out, and the conference committee in place of this put this direction on the Secretary of State to say what documents ought to be published and what the cost of their publication would be, and that is the letter.

Mr. SAYERS. It came back, but the Book of Estimates which is transmitted to Congress and upon which we found our appropriations as well as the other estimates which are sent, from time to time, constitute a basis upon which this committee makes its recommendations to the House of Representatives?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I have not seen the Secretary of State and I do not know him. I have seen only the Assistant Secretary and with him have talked over this matter. I feel convinced that if either of you gentlemen or the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee will ask for an estimate he will submit one. I can not ask the Secretary of State for an estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could not you as well ask the Secretary of State for an estimate as to ask this committee for an appropriation; why can not you approach him as well as you approach us? You ask us to do that which we can not do under the rules of the House.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Well, it seems to me to be necessary in view—I am not conversant with the rules of the House and I do not know. I am not a man who has served a long number of years in Congress as you have, and I have simply done this to the best of my ability.

Mr. SAYERS. I am just stating to you the facts.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I want to say this, if the chairman of this committee will write to the Secretary of State for an estimate, he will have it, undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, as we get quite enough estimates of the Executive Departments under the law for the public service without turning ourselves into the Executive and soliciting estimates—

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I do not know much about Congress, but I do know if the Committee on Appropriations has a mind to make an appropriation for anything it does so without asking permission or the desires of any Secretary on that subject. They are not absolutely subservient to the Secretary of any Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I am delighted to be instructed in the habits of this committee and to know that we abound in appropriations outside of the estimates. If that is so, the records do not show it.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I am simply stating it as it appears to me. I do not mean this particular committee, but certain things are passed through the House making appropriations without estimates from various Secretaries.

Mr. SAYERS. If you can show an item for the last five years where this committee have, without an estimate from heads of Departments, made an appropriation, I would be glad for you to do it.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Ought not this thing to be done?

Mr. SAYERS. I am not asking whether it ought to be done or not. I am talking to you as to the proper mode of getting at this thing.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. I will be very glad to know that.

Mr. STONE. Have you any estimate of the probable ultimate cost—the aggregate cost of this work when completed?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Yes; I made an estimate. I made that with Mr. Rockhill. This item is asked for as the result of conversations with Mr. Rockhill. I have done absolutely nothing in this matter without first asking Mr. Rockhill's permission.

Mr. STONE. I want to know what probably will be the ultimate cost of this thing?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. The probable aggregate cost for preparation of these documents for the printer is \$45,000, and the cost of printing will be \$100,000. That is the estimate of the Secretary of State.

Mr. STONE. What will it all cost?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. The whole business will cost under \$150,000. Now, you have already spent \$160,000 for the naval records—

Mr. STONE. Does that contemplate any particular number of volumes?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. That is on the basis of 1,000; each additional 1,000 will cost \$22,750. That is the estimate of the Secretary of State.

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT ANDREW H. WHITE, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The CHAIRMAN. Professor White, I would be glad to hear you touching this matter.

Professor WHITE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have no argument to make. The matter was brought to my attention and to the notice of gentlemen connected with various societies and colleges throughout the country, and especially those who are interested in historical studies, and I was personally invited to merely state some reasons. There is no argument to be made. If I may take five minutes of time—

The CHAIRMAN. Take as much time as you may desire.

Professor WHITE. You, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, are aware that within the last thirty years in the United States there has been an enormous development of historical studies, more especially in the colleges and universities of the country. Forty years ago there was hardly a professor of history in any institution. I do not think there was such a thing as a permanent professor of history, except possibly Harvard, and possibly that was not a permanent feature. There was a very valuable course of lectures in Virginia at William and Mary College, but it was the merest chance that they were delivered by the president of the college. Now there is not only great attention given to historical studies, but great attention given to studies of our own history. I claim, or at least I think, that I was the first one who succeeded in securing the appointment of a professor of Amer-

ican history at an American university to devote his entire time to drawing students into that field and showing them the best way to make researches and lecturing upon the subject, and that example has been since followed quite extensively. And it is in that interest and to promote that interest in all people who are concerned with the examination of that heroic period of this country that I ask.

Up to that time if a man wanted to know really the history of his own country, if he wished to see it treated by a thoughtful man in the lecture room, he had to go abroad for it. One man who in those days lectured, and lectured with great force, was Laboulaye, of France, whom you remember, doubtless, as a man who was on the side of the Union during the civil war, and wrote a history of the United States which is very much prized. There was also a German, Neumann, who also wrote a history of the United States.

Mr. SAYERS. Who was that Vonholst?

Professor WHITE. He is a Russian by birth, but became a German and lectured at the University of Frieberg, and is now going to the University of Chicago, where he is to be professor of American history. Of course, in all these institutions, with this very great development of interest of what is really the greatest period of our history, the most interesting part and instructive part are these beginnings out of which the whole thing followed. For example, such documents as those before you, which are calculated to stir a man's heart as well as increase his understanding; such documents as those lead to an intense desire on the part of those institutions that those documents should be made more accessible. It is believed by them if this were done that period would be brought up in a way most valuable and most creditable to the United States; that it would be a monument, appreciated not only in our own country but in foreign countries, of those who founded the institutions of this country.

There are papers before you which I have seen for the first time this morning, at least copies of the originals, one perhaps one of the most interesting passages in the life of General Washington; another an interesting document from Franklin's hand, another from John Dickinson, and so on, throwing light on the greatest passages of the history of the country. Now, I am not prepared to urge anything before this committee. I am very much pleased to see the attitude of the chairman. I do not know whether he saw the letter head which is at the top of the letter paper of the comptroller of New York, which represents the figure of a beautiful woman, a harpy, in fact, and a mailed hand holding a dagger toward her.

I confess that is a proper attitude toward every application to the Treasury, and I have not the slightest fault to find with the attitude of the committee in resisting everything in the way of appropriations which is not demanded; but in the light of what is done by other countries, by the British, for example, France, Germany, and even of our own country, because our own record is very honorable in that respect already, it has occurred to me, providing the requirements of the law are met with as stated by the chairman and members of the committee, that it would meet the approval, I believe, of thoughtful men throughout the entire country if these records were put in such shape that they could be published, so that they could be placed in the various libraries of the country, where they could be studied and enjoyed, and where they would be perpetuating the example of the patriotism, not only of our ancestors, but of this present Congress in ordering them to be prepared. I do not wish to press anything. I do not wish to make any argument in regard to the question, but I merely make this statement, as I know all of these considerations have occurred to you. I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you a single question, and in connection with it to make a statement. This Government, as you have well said, is doing much to aid the student of history, and very large expenditures are now being made, growing as they always do when you enter upon it, in connection with the Union and Confederate records of the Army and the Navy, and in many other respects. Unquestionably this work is to be done. It is only a question of when. You speak of its desirability and that everybody, upon the mere presentation of the question, will assent to its desirability. I must confess, as I cooperate with other gentlemen who prepare recommendations for the consideration of the House for appropriations, in view of the extraordinary estimates connected with the growth of the country, in view of the condition of the Treasury, a monthly deficit instead of a surplus, and the whole condition of the country, that this committee does not look with favor upon propositions to appropriate money in addition to that which must be appropriated to carry on the public service where they do not even abide in the estimate under the law from the executive. We want to treat everybody with the greatest and highest courtesy, and we are very glad to have you make this statement touching the importance, and I will say the committee has had some knowledge of importance, but there are too sides to all matters of appropriations, and many things besides the mere desirability of work must enter into its consideration necessarily. That is all I wanted to tell you so you might understand the attitude of the committee, and that it is not one which is at all unfriendly.

Mr. LAYTON. I would like to ask a question for information of Professor White. The prime object of this appropriation, if I understand it, is the preservation of these original documents. Now you speak of it from an educational standpoint. The question I want to ask you is whether or not these documents, substantially all of them, are not embraced in the histories of our country?

Professor WHITE. No, I think they are not. There are simply extracts from them.

Mr. LAYTON. I ought to know, but I do not.

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Only those who have come to Washington and made use of the documents in the Department have access.

Mr. LAYTON. They never have been published as a whole?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Oh, no.

Mr. LAYTON. If you take the general books of history, would not you be able to find substantially nearly all of these?

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. Not at all.

Professor WHITE. If you will allow me to mention the fact—Dr. Curry, who came up with us requested me to state to the committee that if he had been able to remain he would have spoken in favor of this. He requested me to mention it to the committee.

STATEMENT OF PROF. W. M. SLOAN, OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

The CHAIRMAN. We will be very glad to hear you, Professor Sloan.

Professor SLOAN. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I feel, of course, the length of my remarks must depend upon whether or not we have any end to gain. If it is useless for me to say anything to this committee, if it is not in the power of this committee to make the appropriation, of course I would be very brief, but if you care to listen to me I would like, respectfully, to state to you that I am one of the editors of the *American Historical Review*, and I am an instructor in history. I am also an active worker in history and I would like to make a few remarks upon a point that has not been touched here if you are willing to hear me, but of course—

The CHAIRMAN. I will only say this: We are very glad to hear you as briefly as you can to cover the point of the case, but we have very much work to do at the same time. You know what was in your mind to say, and you came here to be heard.

Professor SLOAN. I have two things to say. I am a very busy man and I came here to be heard. I am in full sympathy with Mr. Friedenwald's efforts. I believe what has been done has been in the service of the historical studies and institutions of this country, and he has excited the interest he has excited, and I do not think the most of us believe it to be wrong to seek honorable employment under this Government if we can get it. In the second place, I have to say I have for years been a worker in the archives—European archives chiefly—and I have been almost ignorant of the archives of my own country. The fact that documents are in the archives in a fireproof building is no guarantee of its safety.

For years past I have been working upon the archives of a certain portion of French history, and the mutilation of those archives can only be described as contemptible. It has been done in the interest of political sects and parties, and the fact that they were in a fireproof building in the charge of honorable officials nevertheless has not made them safe. It was quite possible for me, treated with courtesy as I have been by the French Government, to enter the archives chamber and at my will, almost, to mutilate their archives, and that could be done, and I speak under some reserve when I say that I believe that it has been done—

Mr. FRIEDENWALD. There are letters of Washington in the Department of State with the autograph of Washington cut out.

Professor SLOAN. Therefore, those precious documents, the value of which I am delighted to hear and see the committee understand, are not safe and never will be until published by a competent editor or have been made generally known by means of facsimile processes. That is the first point.

Now, the second point is one, I think, I am bringing home to some gentleman here. This is a very large country. The journey from Texas to Washington is an enormous journey. From Washington State to this capital is an enormous journey. Most of us historical students are poor men. I am perfectly free to say we are among the most useful citizens in this country. I am certain that the interest in American history which has been awakened, as Professor White so graphically describes, is due to the efforts of poor scholars very largely, and we also desire that these documents should not merely be safe, but we want them to be public. We want them in such a shape that the libraries of great institutions of learning and libraries of State capitals, and libraries of historical societies throughout the country shall be in a position to say "we have the material for you to work as upon the original documents and these documents are here in such shape that you may rely upon it as you could upon the originals."

As to the work that is being done of course we are extremely grateful to our legislators for what they have done. We have also the Scotch sense of gratitude which you know, is a "lively sense of favors to come." We are not satisfied with what has been done, but we are looking very earnestly to what will be done if we can have it, and for these reasons which I put before you I will be very much gratified if the gentlemen here would exercise themselves as far as it may be in their power; I do not ask them to transcend their powers in anyway, but if they would exert themselves as far as may be in their power to grant us what is really a great boon among the people of the whole country, we would feel they were serving their country well.

The CHAIRMAN. I am curious to ask you the question, is this work so important that Congress ought to appropriate for it to the exclusion of other important matters, even although it involved the borrowing of money to pay for it?

Professor SLOAN. I have made no such statement, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. But I am asking you?

Professor SLOAN. And I am not ready to make it.

The CHAIRMAN. We have that question to meet.

Professor SLOAN. I have known, upon that point, appropriations of vastly less importance made from time to time, as far as my opinion goes, and in that shape I am perfectly ready to say I think this might well take its place among the appropriations of this Congress. In that shape I am perfectly willing to state my opinion.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1896.

DR. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, MR. GARDINER G. HUBBARD, AND MR. MYRON M. PARKER, OF THE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE IN WHICH PRESIDENT LINCOLN DIED.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hubbard and Dr. Hamlin have asked to have a hearing before this committee touching an item which is not, I believe, submitted in the estimates. Both are citizens of the District, and if such is the pleasure of the subcommittee we will hear them.

Dr. HAMLIN. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We represent the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia, which, as you will see if you look on the last page of the card, consists of 18 gentlemen who have been appointed, respectively, by the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, pursuant to an act of Congress or a joint resolution approved on the 14th of June, 1892.

We are incorporated under the laws of the District, with the object of attempting to preserve some of the historical places here by appropriations from Congress making these places national property. We hold anything we have thus purchased subject, according to our charter, to the will of Congress, the title vesting not in us at all, but in the National Government. As you will see by these names, we include the Chief Justice, General Schofield, Mr. Foster, and men of that sort, Mr. Hubbard, here present, Colonel Hay, Colonel Parker, and so on, and you will see this is a matter in which we have no personal interest whatever. We are simply attempting to serve the interests of the national capital and of the United States at large. Now, the thing we come to ask about this morning is this, that you put an appropriation in the sundry civil bill, which we are informed by the chairman is the way in which it will naturally go, for the purchase of the house, No. 516 Tenth street, in which President Lincoln died.

The house is precisely as it was at the time of his death. The interior and exterior have been in no way changed. This house is owned by a gentleman living here who has had it for a number of years and we leased it from him in order to avoid its demolition which seemed to be imminent in the changes of real estate going on here. We leased it from him three years ago, last July, upon our individual responsibility, and we have put in the leasing of this house and other expenses connected with it a pretty large sum of money which has been given by individuals here. Mr. Parker and Mr. Hubbard have both given, and I have given as much as I have been able to give, and other members of the association. Mr. Hubbard has put a couple of thousand dollars or more into this matter.

We brought to the house three years ago, nearly, a collection of Lincoln relics of the very highest interests and value yet, of about the most interesting relics of Mr. Lincoln that are in existence, all of which, I think, without exception, are capable of verification as bona fide relics. They were and are owned by one Captain Oldroyd,

who collected them at the Lincoln homestead, Springfield, Ill., and when he was dismissed by the present governor of Illinois and another man appointed in his stead he had this collection, and in order to secure it and secure the house, we rented the house and brought him here with this collection, and have been paying him a salary until we could reach Congress in the case. We now ask that you make an appropriation of \$50,000. The house is held at \$35,000. We have the option on it at that price, and the option has now expired, but I think we can have the renewal, undoubtedly, and gentlemen like Colonel Parker, who are conversant with real estate here, say it is a fair price for the house.

The property commercially is worth nearly that sum, and the owner I think feels he is entitled to something for the historical value and interest of the place, and we should purchase the house and at least get some hold upon this valuable museum. There have been visits there from a large number of Members of the last Congress and the present Congress, and without exception these gentlemen have said that they would be glad to have an opportunity to vote for an appropriation to purchase this property; that in their judgment it is incumbent that it be held as a memento and a memorial of the President of the war period.

You are aware there is no monument of Mr. Lincoln at all at this National Capital, except the very ludicrous one which stands in front of the city hall. Nothing has been done by the Government to honor the memory of Mr. Lincoln at this capital. Within thirty days after the death of Washington steps were taken to erect the monument which now stands here to his honor. Thirty years have expired since the death of Mr. Lincoln and no movement has been made. We feel, gentlemen, that this request is an extremely modest one and a very patriotic one. We have absolutely no purpose except to subserve this patriotic object. There is no other place at the capital identified in any way with Mr. Lincoln. It is not even known, as far as we have ascertained, where he lived as a Member of Congress. He had not his family here, I believe, and he boarded here, and it is not even known where he lived. Of course the White House is common to all Presidents, so absolutely the only spot in this city which can be used as a memorial of Mr. Lincoln's career is this house in which he died, and I believe you would meet the sentiment of the country if you would take this action.

The little pamphlet which lies before you—the thicker one—has a few of the multitude of commendations which we have received from all over the country. We printed only a small number of them, representative of men in every department of life—governors of States, lawyers, educators, presidents of colleges, universities, and so on. I have a very large scrapbook in my possession filled with these things, and we feel confident you will meet a unanimous sentiment of approval on the part of the country, and we ask that this item be inserted in the sundry civil bill for the present term of Congress. I will be glad to answer any questions.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you if this Memorial Association is a corporate association?

Dr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are now leasing at the expense of the corporation this building, and they are placing at the expense of the corporation this collection in this building you speak of collected by Captain Oldroyd. Now, in what shape do you ask this appropriation? Do you ask for the United States to purchase?

Dr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; we ask that the United States should purchase the house.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, that the United States take such steps as would relieve the corporation from further charge in the premises—purchase the house and take care of it—or do you ask that the corporation be continued in charge of it?

Dr. HAMLIN. We would ask they be continued in charge if such be the pleasure of Congress. Our purpose is simply to preserve the house.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of capital have you?

Dr. HAMLIN. We have no capital whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no funds whatever?

Dr. HAMLIN. None whatever. This association, as an association, has never had funds, and the way the matter has been done I will tell you in just a word. The gentlemen belonging to this association, some of whom are quite able to do so and who have given very liberally, Mr. Hubbard and others, gave a sufficient sum of money to secure the renting of the house for a short time. When that sum of money had been exhausted we raised money where we could. I spent a good many days in New York raising money. I have received subscriptions from men like William E. Dodge, James Pierpont Morgan, John W. Kennedy, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no sums on hand at this time at all?

Dr. HAMLIN. So far from having any funds on hand, I have secured by personal solicitations \$200 in the last two months, and the last \$100 I got day before yesterday just enables us to pay our rent. In justice to Captain Oldroyd, I want to explain to you, I think perhaps not entirely germane, that we got so completely at a loss to get

any more money that Captain Oldroyd assumed the rent, and we have helped him out on that rent as we were able.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is his compensation?

Dr. HAMLIN. When we brought him here we agreed to pay him \$1,500 a year, but we hoped then within a few months Congress would act. We have paid as much as we were able and as far as we could raise funds, and General Schofield appointed him to a position of \$640, if there is such a one or something like that, in the War Department as a messenger. I do not know just how he ranks. He had gathered up manuscript selections from Mr. Lincoln's addresses and state papers and private letters, which he has published under the title of "Words of Lincoln," a little book selling at \$1, which has been widely adopted as a school reader. New York, Philadelphia, and the District of Columbia have adopted that, and that is beginning to be sold. He realizes a few cents a copy on that, but Captain Oldroyd has had a very hard time to get along, and we did the best we could do to help him.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no charge made for entrance?

Dr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; we charge 25 cents admission. We are authorized to do so under our charter.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the receipts?

Dr. HAMLIN. I am not able to state; I am sorry to say I have not the treasurer's accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it contemplated that the United States will be asked to purchase this collection of Captain Oldroyd?

Dr. HAMLIN. Well, that is a matter for after consideration. If we can secure the house, as to the museum, it is a question to be considered separately.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the price of the museum?

Dr. HAMLIN. He was offered \$15,000 in cash for the museum by the Lincoln Club, of Chicago, before it was brought here. They wanted it for Chicago. We felt it ought to be at the capital. I would like, if I had the time, to give you an account of it, but it is really a most interesting museum. It is a complete biography of Mr. Lincoln.

The CHAIRMAN. The price is \$15,000?

Dr. HAMLIN. Fifteen thousand dollars is what he was offered for it, and he refused the offer.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand the \$50,000, if appropriated, will cover the purchase of the house, the fee simple title, and also purchase this museum?

Dr. HAMLIN. I am not certain whether it will do that or not. The house needs immediate attention, and some amount of money should be spent upon it in order to preserve it. The house is in perfect condition so far as being just what it was is concerned, but still it needs attention, and we feel there should be a sufficient sum appropriated to secure the house and to at least secure the custody of the museum and the retention of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The museum is as important as the house almost?

Dr. HAMLIN. Well, I could not say that, but I should say it was highly important. It is so important, if you will permit me just to make one statement, that one or two articles loaned by the Smithsonian—the chair in which President Lincoln sat when he was assassinated in Ford's Theater and the hat he wore to the theater that night, which he put on the floor by the chair, which was given to the custody of the Smithsonian the day after the assassination and has been there ever since; a gentleman here claims this hat was given to his wife and Dr. Gurley replevined the hat, and the Smithsonian has been contesting the case and there has been a good deal of litigation over the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose if Congress should appropriate to purchase this house and the museum being in there, the next step would be to purchase the museum if it is to be purchased at all and purchased to advantage, not to make two bites at a cherry. I never saw the museum and do not know Captain Oldroyd, but I think I can see without being a prophet that that would necessarily follow.

Dr. HAMLIN. It would naturally follow, sir; I would not say necessarily.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, naturally follow.

Dr. HAMLIN. I will volunteer this remark, that if either one of you gentlemen would spend thirty minutes in that museum you would feel very deeply impressed with the patriotic impulse which attaches to that property that you would not hesitate at all to recommend its purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. You are aware we have no estimate for this from any Department?

Dr. HUBBARD. I am aware of that.

The CHAIRMAN. And it would be subject to the point of order by any of the 356 men if we should report it?

Dr. HAMLIN. I wish the other gentlemen here would speak.

The CHAIRMAN. I just want to ask Mr. Parker a simple question. What is the commercial value of this property?

Mr. PARKER. The property is worth \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a fair value on the market?

Mr. PARKER. That is a fair valuation for business purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that probably buy it?

Mr. PARKER. He wants \$35,000, and I am inclined to think he would take \$30,000; but I could not say that for certain.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a generous price for it?

Mr. PARKER. I should say it is a good, big price for it these times.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hubbard, do you wish to say anything?

Mr. HUBBARD. All I have to say is we have spent about \$15,000 in keeping this thing in hopes that the Government would now take it, and I think, and all of us think, that we have done about as much as we ought to be asked to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me call your attention to the fact also there is no estimate for this appropriation, and it will be subject to the point of order if reported upon the House bill, but I would suggest to you gentlemen that the bottom price covering the commercial value, not anything for a donation, ought to dwell in any amendment that may be offered to this bill in the Senate or House, and I think if this museum is really important that the bottom price upon the museum had better be fixed; and, in my judgment, any appropriation, if the museum is desired at all, should cover both, not at fancy figures, but at what the building would call for at its real commercial worth.

Mr. HUBBARD. In regard to the museum, I should say McClure's Magazine is now publishing a life of Lincoln; and the young lady who is writing the life has been traveling in the country searching up matter pertaining to Lincoln, and she says that if this museum was properly classified, properly arranged, it would be the best museum, the best illustration of the life of any man which was almost ever begun; that at present it is so disarranged and in such disorder that the value of it is not at all apparent; but there is nothing else like it in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything you want to state, Mr. Parker?

Mr. PARKER. I can not think of anything more.

Dr. HAMLIN. In connection with that remark of Mr. Hubbard, I would say we have been obliged as a matter of economy to allow Captain Oldfroyd to live in this house, and the result is that articles of the museum are crowded together very much. There is not room enough to exhibit them as they should be exhibited.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, if the Government should purchase this house—I do not know it will—but if it should purchase this house, why at once the income coming from the admission fees would go necessarily. The Government could not go into the show business?

Mr. PARKER. Do we understand the intimation to be that the proper procedure would be the Senate end of the Capitol?

The CHAIRMAN. I will say, as we have no estimate referred to us, we have no jurisdiction, and, besides, the item would be subject to a point of order under the House rules.

Mr. HUBBARD. I have been before three committees, and I have never found a Member of Congress of either party or from any part of the country who is not in favor of this appropriation. We went in the first place to the Senate. We had a bill reported there, but somehow or other it did not get through the conference committee. Then we came before the committee here, when General Sayers was chairman of the committee, and he told us he was in favor of it, but we had better go to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. We went before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and every member of that committee was in favor of it, but unfortunately each member of that committee had a little building of his own—

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Dr. HUBBARD. And in their own district, which they thought was a little more important to them than this, so we did not get a report from that committee. Now, our feeling is if you can make this report, even if it was thrown out on the point of order, that the Senate would introduce it into their appropriation bill and it could be carried in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is entirely likely that the Senate, if they desired to do it, would not wait for any expression upon the part of the House. However, we will consider it. I want to make this suggestion to you, that this appropriation ought to cover the house at its commercial value—that is, if it is made at all—and not more than the commercial value of the building; and it ought to cover the museum if it is as valuable as you gentlemen think it is; it ought to cover its commercial value and no more. In other words, if Congress appropriates citizens should not speculate.

Mr. PARKER. Nobody wants to.

SATURDAY, *March 21, 1896.*

**STATEMENT OF MR. C. H. DOW, ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

The CHAIRMAN. You are from the chief clerk's office of the Treasury?

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir.

PAY OF ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is pay of assistant custodians and janitors. You have \$775,000 for this year. Will you make any deficiency this year?

Mr. DOW. No; but we are running pretty close. We have only got about \$1,400 balance now, and we have some five or six new buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the service cared for; fairly well under this appropriation?

Mr. DOW. Well, there are general complaints at nearly all buildings, that there is not force enough to keep them properly cleaned, and we have, I think, about 120 buildings which have not any night watchmen. We just had a complaint from the Postmaster-General about the Bristol (R. I.), building.

Mr. SAYERS. Please state how many buildings have no janitors and will need that force.

Mr. DOW. There are three buildings which are all ready to be occupied on the first of the month.

Mr. SAYERS. Where are they?

Mr. DOW. Alexandria, La.; Camden, Ark., and Salina, Kans., that will be ready in April.

The CHAIRMAN. How many additional buildings will be ready before the 1st of July?

Mr. DOW. Only those, I think. Alexandria, Camden, and Salina—yes, Newark, N. J.; those are not appropriated for. There is Newark, N. J., and Columbus, Ga., and Rome, Ga.; that, I think, is occupied. No; they are not appropriated for.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those the only buildings which will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of July in addition to the three first mentioned?

Mr. DOW. Charlestown, S. C.; that will be ready in about the middle of April. That is quite a large building, and Newark is quite a large building, too.

Mr. SAYERS. No other buildings?

Mr. DOW. None that will be—yes; Fort Worth, Tex. They report that as being ready in April, but probably not until the last of April.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any other building? When you return to-day I wish you would prepare a letter and address it to Mr. Cannon stating what buildings will be ready for occupancy by the 1st day of July in addition to those which are now occupied.

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And also what additional buildings will be ready by the 1st day of December next.

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir. I can give you those right here. There are only four between the 1st of July and the 31st of December.

Mr. SAYERS. What four are those?

Mr. DOW. Baton Rouge, La.; Chester, Pa.; Davenport, Iowa, and Worcester, Mass.

Mr. SAYERS. That is to say, they will be completed during the first half of the next fiscal year and ready for occupancy?

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir. Davenport and Baton Rouge are said to be ready in July; the others in November.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish when you return you would examine these buildings in connection with the Supervising Architect, and ascertain positively what buildings, excepting those which are now occupied, will be ready for occupancy between now and the 1st day of July, and, in addition to that, what buildings will be ready between the 1st day of July and the 31st day of December.

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you contemplate will be the cost of taking care of the building at Alexandria, La., per annum; in other words, if an appropriation be made what force will you assign?

Mr. DOW. I think that is in the Book of Estimates.

Mr. SAYERS. I tell you what you do in connection with the information sought for, you will please also state what amount of force you will need for each building and at what cost per annum.

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The present appropriation of \$775,000, with the addition of what may be necessary for these buildings, will be sufficient, will it not?

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir—no; we have coming in this year an addition to that.

Mr. SAYERS. What time next year?

Mr. DOW. Between July 1, 1896, and June 30, 1897.

Mr. SAYERS. But we are making appropriations for next year. In the first place we start with a basis of \$775,000, which is sufficient to take care of the buildings now occupied for the year. Then, if we add to that what will be necessary to take care of these new buildings will not that be sufficient?

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir; that is all we ask for.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you be very careful in that estimate, because we do not want to make it too large?

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir.

FURNITURE AND REPAIR OF FURNITURE.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you need more than \$180,000, the amount given to you for the present year?

Mr. DOW. Well, we estimate \$137,500 to furnish new buildings between July 1, 1896, and June 30, 1897.

Mr. SAYERS. How much do you estimate that?

Mr. DOW. \$137,500 for the new buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Right now I want you, in connection with the statement that I have asked you, to give us the cost of furnishing each one of these buildings?

Mr. DOW. The estimated cost?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir; of furnishing each one of these new buildings.

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir; that leaves \$120,000 of the estimate for 1897 for old buildings.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you not think that quite a large sum—\$120,000?

Mr. DOW. You know at most all of the post-offices, especially in cities, business has increased very rapidly, and they are continually asking for additional furniture. I suppose we have put over \$10,000 last year in the New York post-office alone.

Mr. HAINER. How much of this \$180,000 appropriation was expended in the purchase of new furniture?

Mr. DOW. I can hardly tell; the rest are repairs.

Mr. HAINER. How much new furniture?

Mr. DOW. I could not tell.

Mr. HAINER. Will you please ascertain how much of that was new furniture put in new buildings during this year?

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you have left out "and the temporary post-office building to be erected at Chicago, Ill." What was the cost of furnishing that temporary building?

Mr. DOW. It has not been completely furnished yet.

Mr. SAYERS. How much do you propose to expend there?

Mr. DOW. I have not the figures.

Mr. SAYERS. We wish to ascertain that because we will not have to appropriate for the next fiscal year.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER.

Mr. DOW. No; that is not included in the estimates next year.

Mr. SAYERS. But we want to see how you have expended or will expend the \$120,000 appropriated for the present year, and in order to do that we want to know how much you expended for the temporary post-office building to be erected at Chicago. Now go to the next item for fuel, lights, and water for public buildings. You have \$875,000 for the present year. How does that stand; is the service comfortably provided for?

Mr. DOW. We have about \$35,000 left to run us until the 30th of June.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you please let us know the estimated cost per annum of fuel, lights, and water for these new public buildings so as to accompany that statement?

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you leave out "and the temporary post-office building to be erected at Chicago, Ill.?" Do you not provide that?

Mr. DOW. That is appropriated for this year.

Mr. SAYERS. But you are providing for next year and it is appropriated for this year, and you ask for an appropriation for next year?

Mr. DOW. That was put in it—

Mr. SAYERS. You have left it out. That is not in your estimate sent here?

Mr. DOW. That is included.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it in your estimate?

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir; that was mentioned simply because that was a temporary building, the same as we ask for that \$3,500, making appropriations for furniture for moving to the rented building at Chicago.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, you have left out in this estimate, on page 93, "and the temporary post-office building to be erected at Chicago, Ill."

Mr. DOW. That is included in the estimate.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not mean to say it will require about \$37,000 more for fuel, lights, and water for these new buildings?

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Do the buildings at Detroit and Milwaukee come in during the next fiscal year?

Mr. DOW. Detroit comes in; yes, sir; both, and St. Paul.

Mr. SAYERS. What time of the year do they come in?

Mr. DOW. Detroit, in May, and Milwaukee does not come in until June.

Mr. SAYERS. May of what year?

Mr. DOW. 1897.

Mr. SAYERS. When does the Milwaukee building come in?

Mr. DOW. Not until June.

Mr. SAYERS. So that we will not have to appropriate for the Milwaukee building at all?

Mr. DOW. Not for fuel.

Mr. SAYERS. And probably not for lights or water, either?

Mr. DOW. It probably will not be occupied to use fuel, lights, and water.

Mr. SAYERS. If any buildings are to come into service between the 1st day of January and the 30th of June, 1897, give us the same information in the same letter.

Mr. DOW. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the new post-office building, Washington, D. C. You will hardly occupy that before the latter part of the next fiscal year, at least, and you do not know just when?

Mr. DOW. They say they will be ready in June, 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I think we could safely let that go.

Pursuant to foregoing several requests. Mr. Dow furnished the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Washington, D. C., February 5, 1896.

The CHIEF CLERK,
Treasury Department.

SIR: The subjoined list of buildings is furnished in response to your request under three groups. First, list of buildings which will be completed between this date and June 30, 1896; second, list of buildings which will be completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, with the approximate date of completion based upon existing legislation and contracts in force; third, list of buildings which will possibly be completed during the fiscal year 1897, with the approximate date of completion subject to future contracts being made:

Location.	Building.	Date of completion.
<i>Fiscal year 1896.</i>		
Alexandria, La	Post-office	Mar., 1896.
Burlington, Iowa	do	Feb., 1896.
Camden, Ark	do	Mar., 1896.
Charleston, S. C.	Post-office, court-house, etc.	Apr. 15, 1896.
Chicago, Ill.	Temple Building	Apr., 1896.
Columbus, Ga.	Post-office	May, 1896.
Fort Worth, Tex.	do	Do.
Mankato, Minn.	do	Mar., 1896.
Newark, N. J.	Custom-house and post-office	Feb., 1896.
Rock Island, Ill.	Post-office	June, 1896.
Salina, Kans.	do	May, 1896.
<i>Fiscal year 1897.</i>		
Baton Rouge, La.	do	July, 1896.
Chester, Pa.	do	Nov., 1896.
Davenport, Iowa.	do	July, 1896.
Worcester, Mass.	Post-office, etc	Nov., 1896.

List of buildings possibly completed during fiscal year 1897, subject to future contracts.

Location.	Building.	Date of completion.
Bloomington, Ill	Post-office	May, 1897.
Detroit, Mich	Court-house, post-office, etc.	Do.
Fargo, N. Dak	Post-office and court-house	Jan., 1897.
Milwaukee, Wis	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house ..	June, 1897.
Newbern, N. C	do	Dec., 1896.
Newburg, N. Y	Post-office	Feb., 1897.
Omaha, Nebr	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office ..	May, 1897.
Roanoke, Va	Post-office	Dec., 1896.
St. Paul, Minn	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house ..	June, 1897.
Sioux City, Iowa	Court-house, post-office, and custom-house ..	Jan., 1897.
Taunton, Mass	Post-office	Do.
Washington, D. C	do	June, 1897.
Wilmington, Del	Court-house, post-office, etc.	Dec., 1896.

Respectfully, yours,

W. M. AIKEN, *Supervising Architect.*

List of buildings to be occupied before June 30, 1896, with estimates of the number of employees, "pay of assistant custodians and janitors."

Location.	Building.	To be occupied—	Employees, etc.
Alexandria, La	Post-office	Apr. 1, 1896	1 janitor, \$660; 1 fireman, \$720, 4 months.
Burlington, Iowa	do	do	1 janitor, \$660; 1 charwoman, \$270.
Camden, Ark	do	do	1 janitor, \$600.
Charleston, S. C.	Court-house and post-office.	Apr. 15, 1896	1 janitor, \$800; 1 engineer, \$900; 1 fireman, \$720 7 months; 2 laborers, \$540; 1 charwoman, \$270
Chicago, Ill	Temporary post-office.	Apr. 11, 1896	1 assistant custodian, \$1,400; 1 janitor, \$800; 1 engineer, \$1,200; 2 assistant engineers, \$1,000; 6 firemen, \$720, 8 months; 6 watchmen, \$720; 1 lampist and electrician, \$1,000; 2 elevator conductors, \$600; 10 laborers, \$600; 16 charwomen, \$270.
Columbus, Ga.	Post-office	May, 1896	1 janitor, \$600; 1 laborer, \$540; 1 fireman, \$720, 7 months.
Fort Worth, Tex	do	do	1 janitor, \$720; 1 fireman, \$720, 7 months; 1 laborer, \$540; 1 charwoman, \$270.
Mankato, Minn	Court-house and post-office.	Apr. 1, 1896	1 janitor, \$660; 1 laborer, \$540; 1 fireman, \$720, 8 months.
Newark, N. J	Custom-house and post-office.	do	1 janitor, \$800; 1 engineer, \$900; 1 fireman, \$720; 1 elevator conductor, \$600; 3 laborers, \$540; 1 charwoman, \$270.
Rock Island, Ill.	Post-office	June, 1896	1 janitor, \$600; 1 fireman, \$600, 7 months.
Salina, Kans	do	May, 1896	1 janitor, \$600; 1 fireman, \$600, 7 months.

List of buildings to be occupied between July 1, 1896, and December 31, 1896, with estimates of the number of employees, "pay of assistant custodians and janitors."

Location.	Building.	To be occupied—	Employees, etc.
Baton Rouge, La.	Post-office	July, 1896	1 janitor, \$660; 1 fireman, 4 months, \$720.
Davenport, Iowa	do	do	1 janitor, \$660; 2 laborers, \$540.
Chester, Pa	do	Nov., 1896	1 janitor, \$660; 1 fireman, 7 months, \$720.
Worcester, Mass	Post-office, etc	do	1 janitor, \$720; 1 engineer, \$900; 1 fireman, \$720; 1 fireman, 7 months, \$720; 1 watchman, \$540; 1 elevator conductor, \$600; 2 laborers, \$540.
Newbern, N. C.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	Dec., 1896	1 janitor, \$660; 1 laborer, \$540; 1 fireman, 7 months, \$600.
Roanoke, Va	Post-office	do	1 janitor, \$660; 1 laborer, \$540.
Wilmington, Del.	Court-house, post-office, etc.	do	1 janitor, \$720; 1 engineer, \$900; 1 fireman, \$720; 1 fireman, 7 months, \$720; 1 watchman \$720; 2 laborers, \$540; 2 charwomen, \$270.

List of buildings to be occupied between January 1, 1897, and June 30, 1897, with estimates of the number of employees, "pay of assistant custodians and janitors."

Location.	Building.	To be occupied—	Employees, etc.
Fargo, N. Dak.....	Post-office and court-house.	Jan., 1897	1 janitor, \$660; 1 fireman, \$720, 8 months.
Sioux City, Iowa...	Court-house, post-office, and custom-house.	.....do.....	1 janitor, \$800; 1 engineer, \$900; 1 fireman, \$720; 1 fireman, 7 months, \$720; 1 watchman, \$720; 2 laborers, \$540; 2 charwomen, \$270.
Taunton, Mass.....	Post-office.....	.....do.....	1 janitor, \$600; 2 laborers, \$540.
Newburg, N. Y.....	.....do.....	Feb., 1897	1 janitor, \$660; 1 fireman, \$600, 7 months.
Bloomington, Ill....	.....do.....	May, 1897	1 janitor, \$660; 1 fireman, \$600, 7 months.
St. Paul, Minn.....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	June, 1897	1 janitor, \$800; 1 engineer, \$900; 2 firemen, \$720; 1 fireman, 7 months, \$720; 2 watchmen, \$720; 1 elevator conductor, \$600; 4 laborers, \$540; 3 charwomen, \$270.
Detroit, Mich.....	Court-house, post-office, etc.	May, 1897	1 janitor, \$800; 1 engineer, \$900; 2 firemen, \$720; 1 watchman, \$720; 3 laborers, \$500; 1 elevator conductor, \$600.
Omaha, Nebr.....	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	.....do.....	1 janitor, \$800; 1 engineer, \$900; 2 firemen, \$720; 1 fireman, 7 months, \$720; 2 watchmen, \$720; 1 elevator conductor, \$600; 4 laborers, \$540; 3 charwomen, \$270.
Milwaukee, Wis....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	June, 1897	1 assistant custodian, \$1,200; 1 janitor, \$800; 1 assistant janitor, \$720; 1 engineer, \$900; 1 assistant engineer, \$780; 4 firemen, \$720; 3 firemen, 7 months, \$720; 4 watchmen, \$720; 2 elevator conductors, \$600; 8 laborers, \$540; 10 charwomen, \$270.

List of buildings to be completed between July 1, 1896, and June 30, 1897, with estimates for furniture, fuel, lights, and water, and miscellaneous articles.

Location.	To be completed—	Furniture.	Fuel, lights, water, and miscellaneous.
Baton Rouge, La.....	July, 1896.....	\$5, 000	\$1, 058. 72
Davenport, Iowa.....	.....do.....	5, 000	1, 927. 97
Chester, Pa.....	November, 1896.....	3, 000	719. 03
Worcester, Mass.....	.....do.....	5, 000	4, 228. 91
Newbern, N. C.....	December, 1896.....	6, 000	1, 431. 93
Roanoke, Va.....	.....do.....	3, 000	785. 01
Wilmington, Del.....	.....do.....	9, 000	3, 164. 87
Fargo, N. Dak.....	January, 1897.....	4, 600	1, 903. 15
Sioux City, Iowa.....	.....do.....	11, 000	5, 395. 98
Taunton, Mass.....	.....do.....	4, 000	2, 408. 22
Newburg, N. Y.....	February, 1897.....	3, 000	719. 03
Bloomington, Ill.....	May, 1897.....	2, 500	550. 00
St. Paul, Minn.....	June, 1897.....	20, 000	8, 876. 62
Detroit, Mich.....	May, 1897.....	30, 000	5, 887. 09
Omaha, Nebr.....	.....do.....	20, 000	8, 876. 62
Milwaukee, Wis.....	June, 1897.....	59, 000	14, 369. 48

QUARANTINE STATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1896.

MEMORANDUM FOR HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Prepared by his direction. In re estimates for United States quarantine stations.]

The items for each station are arranged in the order of their importance, and all are absolutely necessary to be appropriated for at the present time. The items in the printed estimates which it is possible to allow to go over to another year are omitted from this list.

W. WYMAN.

Reedy Island:		
Artesian well, pipe and sewer connections.....	\$1,200	
Delaware Breakwater:		
Barracks for station.....	3,000	
Brunswick, Ga.:		
Additional ballast, tracks, and trestle.....	\$200	
New fender, piles, and dolphin.....	100	
Small hospital buildings.....	500	
		800
Gulf:		
House on barge to protect machinery.....	250	
Telephone line.....	100	
		350
Key West:		
Ballast wharf.....	8,000	
South Atlantic:		
Ballast wharf.....	\$15,000	
Dredging cut.....	750	
		15,750
San Diego:		
Cistern and force pump.....	350	
San Francisco:		
Bathhouse and steam boiler for same.....	5,000	
Port Townsend:		
Completion of station.....	3,500	
Total.....		37,950

MARINE HOSPITALS.

MEMORANDUM FOR HON. JOS. G. CANNON, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Estimates for marine hospitals, 1897, omitting surgeons' cottages in accordance with request.

Boston, Mass.:		
Additional for elevator.....	\$1,500	
Board fence, north line of reservation.....	350	
		\$1,850
Cincinnati, Ohio:		
Aeraway, eastward.....	1,000	
Chicago, Ill.:		
Artesian and surface wells.....	\$1,650	
Sidewalks, curbing, and macadamizing street.....	2,300	
Boundary walls, stone or brick.....	5,000	
		8,950
Detroit, Mich.:		
Isolation ward.....	1,300	
Louisville, Ky.:		
Isolation ward.....	1,500	
New Orleans, La.:		
Laundry machinery.....	\$2,000	
Verandah, executive building.....	150	
		2,150
Port Townsend, Wash.:		
Heating.....	5,000	
New fence around block.....	750	
Cistern.....	300	
Planting trees.....	100	
		6,150
San Francisco, Cal.:		
Additional to old laundry building.....	300	
St. Louis, Mo.:		
Isolation ward.....	\$1,350	
Disinfecting annex.....	510	
		1,860

* The printed estimate for addition to the breakwater at Chicago (\$6,200) has been omitted from this list altogether, because I have recently learned that a bill has been introduced in Congress providing for right of way for a boulevard across the lake front of the Marine-Hospital reservation. This boulevard would prevent the proposed addition—(W. Wyman, March 23, 1896).

Wilmington, N. C.:	
Isolation ward.....	\$1, 200
Vineyard Haven, Mass. :	
Fence, roadway, grading, and improvement of grounds.....	1, 500
Total	27, 760

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1896.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In response to your request for a statement relative to House bill 4809, making appropriation for the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the necessity for the passage of this bill:

In 1875 the then Secretary of the Treasury leased this hospital to the Lakeside Hospital Association, of Cleveland, for a period of twenty years, which term expired in September, 1895, but was extended six months at the request of the lessees, who will on April 1st turn over the building to the United States.

The hospital is very much out of repair and an inspector from the Supervising Architect's office has examined the building and made a report thereon with recommendations for restoring it to a proper condition of usefulness.

It is an old building and represents the state of hospital architecture and conveniences as existed about 1850, which condition is, of course, wholly out of line with present ideas of hospital construction and sanitation. The hospital is now being equipped as to its furnishings, etc., from the funds at the disposal of this Service, and it is necessary to ask of Congress a sum sufficient to place the building itself in a habitable and sanitary condition for the patients and officers who have charge of its administration.

The inspector's estimate, as taken from his report, amounts to \$8,245 for miscellaneous repairs, and the balance of the amount provided in the bill is for surgeon's residence, there being no quarters provided for the officer in charge in the building, and its construction is such that none can be arranged. I inclose a copy of a letter from Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Woodward, in command of the station, explaining the requirements of the hospital in this respect.

In answer to your inquiry relative to the probable cost of the maintenance of hospital, I estimate an annual expenditure of \$8,500, for which, however, no appropriation will be required as this sum is chargeable to the marine-hospital fund. This is about the cost of the Service at Cleveland under its present contract system.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Cleveland, Ohio, January 29, 1896.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a diagram of the United States Marine Hospital at this port, showing the present and proposed occupancy of the building.

The chimney in the center of the children's ward is very large, with several fire-places, and forms the support for the roof. It would therefore be impracticable to divide the ward into small rooms. This building, with the two adjacent rooms in the main building, will make comfortable though not very convenient quarters for the family of the hospital steward, provided the partition between the two very small rooms at the right is removed to create a kitchen.

The ceiling on the three ward floors in the main building are 10½ feet, 13 feet, and 12 feet, respectively, being an average of 11.8 feet. Each of the wards is 19½ feet by 39 feet, giving an average ward space of 8,973.9 cubic feet. In hospital each bed should have from 1,500 cubic feet, the minimum in well-ventilated wards, to 2,500 cubic feet, the maximum in poorly ventilated wards. The average is usually estimated at from 1,800 to 2,000 cubic feet. There would be in the seven sick wards indicated on the diagram about 62,819.3 cubic feet. Allowing 2,000 cubic feet per bed, this hospital having miserable ventilation, there would be room to accommodate 31 patients. We have had as many as 48 several times during the winter, and have ranged between 35 and 45 for the past six months. A few years ago the number

reached 56, and the hospital will be furnished to accommodate 75. It will thus be seen that there is no space for officers' quarters in the main building.

In the basement of the building designated B on the diagram are rooms for attendants and three rooms used in laundry work. If a new boiler house is not built, it will be necessary to take part of this space for that use, as the present temporary wooden boiler house is a blot on the face of the earth. The amphitheater was built by the lessees especially for clinical purposes, and is one of the best amphitheaters in the city. It is used by the medical officer in his weekly clinics, and is also used as an operating room for all pus and venereal cases, to prevent infecting the "surgery." As it has been the policy of the Service to utilize our Government hospitals in the education of young men, as is seen in the liberal appointment of internes, etc., I consider the weekly clinics in line with this policy, and would consider it advisable to retain this building in its present shape. Beneath the elevated seats is space to store boxes, files, etc.

I desire to state that in making the diagram inclosed I had nothing whatever to guide me but my own measurements, and while it is not architecturally accurate, it will answer the purpose for which it is intended.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, Marine Hospital-Service.

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1896.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

EXPENSES OF MILITARY CONVICTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is expenses of military convicts?

Major DAVIS. Since the transfer of the Leavenworth Military Prison to the Department of Justice under the new law almost all military convicts of the class heretofore confined in State penitentiaries are now confined in Leavenworth Penitentiary, which is now under the Department of Justice, and this without cost to the War Department as respects particular appropriations. This appropriation of \$3,000 made last year and a larger sum some years before, I think, but the digest will show, has been reduced from year to year. At the present time there are only five military convicts in State penitentiaries—two in Minnesota, one in Albany, N. Y., and three in the Kansas State Penitentiary, near Leavenworth. A still further reduction of that amount to \$1,000 will be practicable and entirely adequate for the needs of the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. More than adequate. Does it take \$200 a year for each convict?

Major DAVIS. I am authorized to say what I have said now; but my own individual judgment is that \$500 will be sufficient. They each cost about \$100 a year, and there are five men. Two of these men are in the Kansas State Penitentiary; their sentence will not expire until 1903. They are undergoing imprisonment there for an assault upon the officer formerly in charge of the Leavenworth Military Penitentiary, and it is deemed injudicious by the Secretary of War to transfer those two men to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, where they committed the offense for which they were confined, while it was in the control of the military. In fact, as a matter of administration, the other three could be transferred to-day to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth. Those two, however, the Secretary of War thinks should remain where they are, and they have to serve until 1903. Their cost is about \$100 a year apiece, and for the other three, making five in all, the expense will be about \$500 per year, but at the discharge of each man from a State penitentiary a donation of \$15 for clothing has to be made, and \$5 in cash.

PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, come to the item of publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

Major DAVIS. I will say there was a clerical error in the preparation of this item for the Book of Estimates, by which three lines were inadvertently omitted from the bill, but I see you have included those omitted in the print before me, and included by brackets. The Secretary of War stated to me that this is a clerical error, and I am authorized to say so for him. Those two members of the board of publication are provided for by statute and the error of the clerk occurred in skipping from the word "eighty" to the words "and for the compensation," where they occur the second time; he simply omitted three lines.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this board do?

Major DAVIS. The board consists of three men—an army officer and two civilians. The latter were appointed under the act of 1889, I think, following a matter of some controversy in respect to what should and what should not be included in the records when Colonel Lazelle had charge of this work. Congress then provided that there should be a board, and the Secretary of War was authorized to appoint these men, one to be an army officer and two civilian experts.

The CHAIRMAN. In practice, the army officer has charge of this?

Major DAVIS. He is an officer particularly designated for that work.

The CHAIRMAN. He is in daily supervision of this work?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do the others live?

Major DAVIS. They live here in the city and are engaged upon this work in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. What is their salary?

Major DAVIS. Three thousand five hundred dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they there every day?

Major DAVIS. One is there every day and one is there most all the time, but he is a man whose health is not good—

The CHAIRMAN. Have they anything to do except to say that this goes in or that goes out?

Major DAVIS. I had better state specifically that the two men are Mr. Kirkley and Mr. Perry. Mr. Kirkley is a man who has been employed in the War Department ever since the civil war, and was a soldier in the war, and the most capable man for that work I ever saw, a very able and conscientious man. He has been engaged in this work ever since the beginning. Mr. Perry was appointed in 1889. He had been a soldier in the war himself and a prisoner of war. Mr. Proctor, as Secretary of War, assigned him to the special charge of a certain branch of this publication which we call the second series of books.

The CHAIRMAN. Both of them were in the civil service when appointed to this work?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; one in the civil service and the other a citizen living in one of the Western States, Kansas, I think—Mr. Perry.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any real use for this board here, or is it purely ornamental?

Major DAVIS. I am the army officer member of the board.

The CHAIRMAN. You are on the board?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; I am the army member of that board.

The CHAIRMAN. How much consultation do you have—as much as the old-fashioned judge used to have when he had two justices of the peace for associates? Is there now any consultation?

Major DAVIS. Constantly.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been overruled?

Major DAVIS. There has never been any question of voting to see whose views should prevail or anything of that kind. There is generally harmony in respect to this work. I have only been there a short time.

The CHAIRMAN. You were not in charge of this when this trouble came in 1889 which led to the appointment of this board?

Major DAVIS. I was not here then.

Mr. SAYERS. How long have you been in charge of it?

Major DAVIS. I took charge last July when my namesake, Maj. George B. Davis, left here. He was the first army member of this board of publication.

The CHAIRMAN. When did he come in?

Major DAVIS. When the board was appointed, in 1889, and was relieved in last July, and is now at West Point.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was the man formerly in charge?

Major DAVIS. Colonel Lazelle.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he go out right away?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any different publication since you have been there in six months from what there would have been if that board had not existed and you had exclusive charge?

Major DAVIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When are you going to complete this compilation?

Major DAVIS. I made a very careful computation, immediately after I went on duty there, that I might answer such a question if asked, and I spent a great deal of pains to make the investigation careful and accurate. I find, by the best computation I can make, supposing the original scheme of publication continues, and that is the scheme fixed by statute, it will take six years to finish this work, provided the matter included in the work is the matter that these several gentlemen who are in charge of special parts of it have selected. There has been appropriated up to date on

the War Records work \$2,334,328, of which about one-half has been expended for printing and the remaining for clerical services, rent, stationery, and all the various expenses that relate to this enterprise.

The CHAIRMAN. That covers printing and everything?

Major DAVIS. The \$2,300,000 covers printing and the other part of expenses that have been incurred, not only under the board of experts but previous to that, as well.

The CHAIRMAN. Printing and binding for all and the distribution that has been done?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; all the printing and the distributing there has been except what we call the "usual number" of copies that Members of Congress receive.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not include that in the publication?

Major DAVIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of including you say it only includes the compilation, editing to get ready for publication, and publication of all copies of the work that have been distributed except those copies that have gone to Members of Congress?

Major DAVIS. That have gone to Members of Congress included in what is generally known as "the usual number."

Mr. SAYERS. In the form of an executive document?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You mean, in other words, it does not include those volumes which come bound in calf?

Major DAVIS. No.

Mr. SAYERS. And are distributed as executive documents?

Major DAVIS. I do not include those.

Mr. SAYERS. But it includes all that are bound in black muslin and that special edition which was authorized in the Fifty-second Congress?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It includes those?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; that was a special provision of law, and we include that "500 edition," as we usually denominate it. I could state better what is included than what is excluded.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would.

Major DAVIS. The law of 1882 provides the present method of publication and distribution. There are 11,000 copies of the war records published under that statute. Each Representative and Delegate has the distribution of 21 copies and each Senator of 26. I would not like to be exact about that, but a Senator has a few more than a Representative, at all events. Now, the aggregate amounts to about 8,300 copies—I am speaking now in round numbers. It was made the duty of the Secretary of War to distribute those books upon the designation of Members and Senators who held office in the Forty-seventh Congress.

Out of the remaining copies of this work 1,000 copies were directed to be supplied by the Secretary of War to the Executive Departments of the Government; an allotment made by himself to the different Executive Departments of the Government, and 1,000 copies additional were provided to be distributed by the Secretary of War to army officers and contributors to the work, in his discretion. That was done. There remained about 700 copies out of the 11,000. Those were directed by the statute to be retained for sale by the Secretary of War at cost and 10 per cent added. That has been done ever since. Out of this whole lot there still remain, of the number set aside for sale, 26,884 separate books in varying numbers, from nothing for some volumes to 455 of other volumes.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not sell them by sets?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; we sell them by separate volumes. Any man can buy one volume if he wants it by paying the money; and all proceeds of sales are covered into the Treasury. Of the sets directed to be sent to individuals, libraries, etc., a large number of the persons designated have died or libraries have gone out of existence, or associations which were named to receive the books have dissolved, or persons who were designated to receive them have moved away from the locality where they formerly resided, and there is now no one to deliver the books to.

In these cases the postmaster notifies the War Department that he can not deliver the books, and they are sent for, brought back to the Department, and stored. Of that class of books there now remain in the hands of the Secretary of War 8,365 copies, all held subject to the orders of the legal representatives of the men or organizations designated originally to receive those books. It is considered by the Secretary of War that he is simply the trustee for the estates of those individuals, etc. Now, those two figures represent the aggregate of some 34,000 books which are still stored in the Department. In addition there are 17,000 copies of the first five volumes which were reprinted about two or three years ago under special act of Congress in order to get a new supply of certain volumes that were out of print.

Of that reprint there are 17,000, making in all 52,000 books stored in the War

Department belonging to these war record sets. They are in three classes. First, these 17,000 volumes; then 8,000 due beneficiaries of deceased persons, etc.; 26,000 held for sale, making an aggregate of 52,000 in all. Now, one more statement: The Fifty-second Congress passed an act directing that there be 500 copies of these books printed and distributed to Members of the Fifty-second Congress who were not receiving a set of records as Members of the Forty-seventh Congress. The cost of that edition was also taken out of the current appropriation for the War Record's Office, and the cost of that edition up to date has been \$78,000. Those are the books this appropriation pays for.

The CHAIRMAN. And all you have mentioned are paid for out of this \$2,300,000?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Leaving those that have been paid for otherwise in the form of executive documents?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. This latter set is usually bound in calf?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; or in red or brown half morocco, as the Member elects.

Mr. STONE. How many volumes will there be when this is all completed?

Major DAVIS. About 150. There are exactly 100 to-day.

Mr. STONE. Now, how many will there be?

Major DAVIS. I will answer more in detail by saying that this work consists of four series. The first relates to military operations of the armies of the Union and the Confederacy during the civil war—battles and campaigns exclusively. Of this work there will be 106 books, of which 102 are now printed. The second series consists of the records relating to prisoners of war. That series, in the judgment of Mr. Perry, who has had special charge of the compilation of the matter for that work since his appointment, which was in 1889, will consist, certainly, of 17 volumes. He states, in a paper which I have in my hand, that the number of volumes ought to be extended to 25 books.

With respect to the number of volumes that series ought to consist of in the judgment of other people, Mr. Proctor, when Secretary of War, stated that it would comprise about twenty volumes. Maj. George B. Davis, my predecessor, who for six years was in charge of this work, expressed the opinion that eight volumes would include this series. Colonel Scott, who started the compilation of the war records, expressed the opinion it would be about four volumes. Mr. Perry, an expert member of the board, and a man who has six years' experience on this set of books, expresses the view that there should be 17 anyhow, and there ought to be 25. I do not feel that it is proper for me to express any opinion on the subject in conflict with that of a man who has had so much experience.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of the second series have been published?

Major DAVIS. Two are in print and all are ready for printing, but none are published.

Mr. STONE. Does that include all the second series?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; I stated the number was 17.

Mr. STONE. How about the third series?

Major DAVIS. The third series comprises the history of the organization, maintenance, and muster out of the Union Army; all the correspondence of the President and Secretary of War with the governors of States and the adjutants-general of States, relating to the Volunteer Army; the reports of the staff departments concerning the equipment and supply of the Army during the war to its final muster out; there will be 12 books—a very close estimate. The fourth series is exactly the same thing relating to the Confederate army—eight books, of which three are in type.

In printing the first series, now in progress for about fourteen or fifteen years, a great many documents of official records have come to light that were not accessible when these first books appeared, and some very valuable war history is now in the possession of the War Department which was not in its possession when it published these first books. It is proposed, therefore, when all these series are completed to print a supplement which, in the estimate of the board of publication, will comprise four books.

Mr. SAYERS. Do not these four books pertain more especially to the first series?

Major DAVIS. Almost entirely to the first series, as a matter of fact.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose Congress should determine to print only one series, do you think it would be advisable to print these additional four volumes with the first series?

Major DAVIS. By all means, sir, and a matter of the utmost importance. Each volume of the work requires an index, but the general historian or reader who wants to find something in the war records and has to look through upward of 100 separate indexes will find it a great burden. It is therefore proposed to make a general index to all the indexes, to occupy two volumes of 1,000 pages each.

This includes the whole publication except the atlas. That is now substantially finished and embraces 175 plates. There are three more which will come from the press in about two months, also an index. That will complete the atlas and index

which is to go with the atlas. It will have cost at the time of its completion just about \$155,000 for printing alone.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes of the atlas?

Major DAVIS. There are no volumes; there will be 178 plates and an index when finished. Each possessor of a set can bind into volumes as he pleases.

Mr. STONE. Tell us what the total cost will have been.

Major DAVIS. It will cost about \$800,000 to finish this work after this present current year's appropriation.

Mr. STONE. Tell me whether this board has not to some extent exceeded the authority given them in reference to the compilation of this work and embraced in it matter which was not contemplated by the original act of Congress?

Major DAVIS. I have no doubt that the Congress which enacted the law did not contemplate such an extensive work, but, nevertheless, I think that the board has acted strictly within the statute. On the 23d of August, 1880, a plan of publication was prepared by the officer in charge of the work, and that plan was submitted to the Secretary of War and approved by him. It was then submitted to Congress, and the next appropriation bill that Congress made for the continuation of this work specified that the work should be compiled and published in accordance with that plan which had been approved by the Secretary of War on August 23, 1882. In other words, Congress ratified, as I understand it, the approval of the Secretary of War to this plan of publication.

Mr. STONE. Did that plan authorize the publication of these records of prisoners and this correspondence between governors of States, etc.?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; that is what I gathered from it. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will read you an extract from it.

Mr. STONE. Is it short?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the *first* and *second* series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments, the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the national and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union official, as of the *third* series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

Mr. STONE. These records from which this report was compiled were in the shape of orders and dispatches and written papers and correspondence and everything of that kind?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. These were not embodied or written in any book or record where they could be preserved?

Major DAVIS. At the time of their publication they were not.

Mr. STONE. Is this publication becoming to any extent a useful reference book to the Government?

Major DAVIS. I think it is a very valuable historical book of reference.

Mr. STONE. Is it used as a reference book in any Department of the Government; is it anything more than a sentimental record of a local war?

Major DAVIS. It is constantly referred to by officers of the Government in answering questions which are asked by individuals all over the world.

Mr. STONE. Well, in reference to the litigation that has arisen up from property confiscated and everything of the kind, is it recognized as an authenticated record?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; the Attorney-General makes frequent calls on the War Department for authenticated copies of records which they see printed in this series.

Mr. STONE. Are they taken from this series?

Major DAVIS. No, the Attorney-General discovers it in this publication, and he

then writes for authenticated copies of the documents; of course, they are taken from the original papers.

Mr. STONE. Now, outside of the question of sentiment or patriotism, which of course we all have, has the compilation of these records been of practical use to the Government for reference?

Major DAVIS. I think not, sir. The only practical use one can think of their being applied to would arise in the contingency of another war; the lessons learned in the last one would be of benefit in providing for a future one.

Mr. STONE. Let me ask one word about this board. The board consists of yourself and two civilians?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Have these civilians been members of the board since it first began?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; since 1889. The work had been going on for seven or eight years then.

Mr. STONE. They were preceded by others?

Major DAVIS. They were preceded by an army officer, who simply had charge of this work under the Secretary.

Mr. STONE. In 1889 authority was given to appoint two civilians?

Major DAVIS. To appoint a board consisting of three men, one of whom should be an army officer, and two civilians.

The CHAIRMAN. And the President made the appointments?

Major DAVIS. The Secretary of War made the appointments under the law.

Mr. STONE. And they have been in this office ever since?

Mr. SAYERS. Except yourself—the military officer?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Is there any particular use for those two civilians on that board; could not their services be dispensed with advantageously? They do nothing.

Major DAVIS. No; I could not say that.

Mr. STONE. What do they do?

Major DAVIS. Their work will have to be continued until this work is finished.

Mr. STONE. What is their work?

Major DAVIS. Their work is that higher grade of clerical work which involves an exercise of judgment and discretion in determining what shall be included in this publication, including proof reading, including corrections of all these numerous errors which are likely to occur in a thing of this kind; and it is a work requiring a high standard of ability.

Mr. STONE. They simply supervise and determine what shall be included in these records?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. And then the record is not a complete record?

Major DAVIS. Oh, no, sir; only certain parts of it. It can not be a complete record. There would be a thousand volumes if we printed all the papers—

Mr. STONE. The record is only such parts of the record as this board sees fit to print, and it is not a complete record?

Major DAVIS. It is not a complete record in the sense that everything is published. For instance, a man writes a letter and asks for leave of absence for ten days, to leave the Army of the Potomac to go somewhere; we do not print that.

Mr. STONE. What I want to get at is—and what has always been a mystery to me—just exactly what this record did include. Now, if it is a record, a complete record as it purports to be, it should include everything, but it does not do that. A discretion is exercised by the board to include certain parts of the history, and they only put in what they think ought to go in?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; that is a fact.

Mr. SAYERS. That statement ought to be taken with the further statement made by Major Davis, that in the exercise of their discretion they only exclude such matters as granting leaves of absence, etc.

Major DAVIS. Furloughs and a thousand and one trifling and inconsequential things as to who was the field officer of the day on certain days in a certain division or brigade—a situation that Governor Sayers understands.

Mr. STONE. Might it not be important to some soldier who was granted a furlough when some other record had him down as a deserter?

Major DAVIS. Here is what the Secretary of War stated in the last annual report on the exercise of this discretion in including and eliminating matter. I presume the idea was that Congress might wish to take this matter up and investigate it:

"WAR RECORDS.

"The total cost of the publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion from 1874, when the work was begun, to the close of the last fiscal year was \$2,158,073.20, of which \$1,045,952.39 was for printing and the balance for the expense of compilation. The actual product by this expenditure is 11,500 sets of the 96 books in print

and the accompanying maps and plates; also a large mass of uncompleted work in connection with the books yet to be printed.

"The volume of the official records in the possession of the Government and those donated or loaned by individuals furnish an enormous amount of material available for compilation and publication. The expectations of the Department that by this time the publication of these valuable and elaborate records would be completed has not been realized. It appears that the members of the expert board of publication established by the act of March 2, 1889, have not, as respects certain of the records, reached the same conclusion as to what should be excluded as unimportant.

"The law now provides that the selection of matter for publication shall be made by the board of experts, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and all in accordance with a plan or project that has received the approval of Congress; but as the quantity to be included or excluded, according to the personal determination of some of the experts, is very voluminous, I recommend that Congress be requested to define the scope of the work as respects the matter not yet printed."

Mr. STONE. Suppose instead of completing this thing in six years this appropriation should be reduced and you take a longer time to complete it in; there is no immediate hurry, so far as waste in material is concerned or destruction of any records which hurries the matter along?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; but there is great importunity by people who served in the war as to when they are going to see so and so and this or that in print.

Mr. SAYERS. When will the four additional volumes be completed?

Major DAVIS. It could all be done the next year; the material is ready now.

Mr. SAYERS. In other words, everything that properly belongs to the first series could be completed the next year?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir. You asked a question some time since, which I did not answer specifically, as to what my individual opinion was. If it had been left entirely to my judgment I should never have published any record except such as related to the operations of the armies, reports of battles and campaigns. That is my individual judgment, but my colleagues on this board do not agree with me. I hope their views will be heard by the committee.

Mr. STONE. That would leave out the prisoners' records of 17 volumes, and correspondence, etc., relating to the organization of the Union Army of 12 books, and the organization, etc., of the Confederate army of 8 books?

Major DAVIS. As an original proposition, I would have omitted all that.

The CHAIRMAN. Right on that point you think the first series is all that is practically valuable in this work?

Major DAVIS. All that has enough value to justify the enormous cost. That is my judgment, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes in the first series have yet to be printed?

Major DAVIS. Four, and a supplement of four more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it practical to do that work this year?

Major DAVIS. Next fiscal year; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. These other volumes have not been printed to any considerable extent?

Major DAVIS. Two of the second are in type, but not published. Two or three of the third are in type, but not published, merely set up. A very large part of the remaining compilation is completed.

The CHAIRMAN. What could you close up this first series for to date?

Major DAVIS. Including that supplement? That is part of it, really.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, a supplement has to be got out of four books?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; four books.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those pretty well ready?

Major DAVIS. The matter is collected together, but it is not arranged in book form and ready to go to the printer.

The CHAIRMAN. That could be done the coming year?

Major DAVIS. Oh, yes, sir; the whole supplement could be sent to the printer in four months.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the first series and supplement and general index; that could all be done?

Major DAVIS. General index? I doubt it. The general index would overrun; that is very slow and tedious; it can not be hurried, for it is the work of experts.

Mr. STONE. There is no use for it except as a convenience?

Major DAVIS. That is it; but a very great convenience.

Mr. STONE. It is all indexed, and what you want is an index to the indexes?

Major DAVIS. It is to make the whole work just like an encyclopedia. With respect to the cost of completion, if we stopped with the first series and supplement, I could only give you the figures as a matter of estimation; it would be only approximate. I should think that an appropriation in the sundry civil bill of \$170,000 might suffice, with a provision that it should be a continuing appropriation, so that it could be extended over into the next year to carry on this general index.

Mr. SAYERS. Including the four volumes?

Major DAVIS. And the index.

The CHAIRMAN. Finish and publish it?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With the provision that this whole work should be closed out in two years, complete?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have the kindness to make a careful reexamination of this whole subject of the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, giving a brief history of the same, the number of volumes which were contemplated to be originally published when this work began, the use for this work, and if historical, the value of the first series, and the value of the supplement to the first series, and the number of volumes that it is to contain, and the value of the general index to the volume indexes, and also the value of the proposed second, third, and fourth series, the number of volumes they will contain, their cost, the time it will probably take to publish them, and the probable growth if this work should continue some years to bring this work to completion, and then give your opinion as to the propriety of bringing this work to a close within the next one or two years by an appropriation to be made this year covering the first series and the supplement and maps and the general index to the volume indexes, and the cost of such work from that standpoint to be appropriated for in this bill so as to close it up. And also, if such is your recommendation, draft a provision which would accomplish that work. Also submit your conclusions to the Secretary of War for his opinion and recommendation in the premises, and furnish the same to this committee, if practical, this week?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Also include in your answer touching the contents of the proposed second, third, and fourth series and their historical and practical value?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. If we do not succeed in accomplishing what seems to be the evident purpose, at least, of a majority of the subcommittee in this matter, do you require the \$175,000 for the next year?

Major DAVIS. Well, sir, that figure was used because it was recognized that Congress might desire to hurry the matter up. We can do more work with \$175,000 than we did last year with \$145,000. The same amount of work as of last year would permit us to publish next year eight or nine books. An appropriation of \$175,000 would permit us to bring out ten or twelve books. I will mention in connection with this general subject the cost of an ordinary volume for printing is about \$11,000 or \$12,000 for printing alone. For printing alone each page costs \$9.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY SCHOOLS.

Major DAVIS. There are two other items I was requested to speak to the committee about. One was in regard to the military convicts, which you have disposed of; the other is for the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., and infantry and cavalry school, Fort Leavenworth. Those items have been in the sundry civil bill for many years, and more properly relate to the army appropriation; with that, however, I have nothing to do. The only point I want to call the attention of the committee to is that there has never yet been any money allowed to the cavalry and light artillery school at Fort Riley, a school which is just as much deserving of something as these others. Its necessities, though not as extensive, are just as urgent, and its work is just as important. I was going to make this suggestion, that instead of making two items of this appropriation, one for an artillery school at Fort Monroe of \$5,000, and one for the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth of \$1,500, the two items could be lumped together, and the three placed all together in one item, the cavalry school at Fort Riley included; then let the Secretary of War allot the money to all three, if that is a practical suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. If three are put in one sum, how would you make the allotment?

Major DAVIS. I should hope you would give \$7,500 for the three schools, and let the Secretary of War allot the money as he might find it necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you do this work for the three schools for \$7,500?

Major DAVIS. We can do it just as well as it is now being done for \$7,500. The Fort Riley school has never gotten anything, and it is in the poorest possible condition as respects these special needs.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to draft me a clause that will cover those three clauses when you send up your other matter, and I will be obliged.

BATTLEFIELD, ANTIETAM.

Major DAVIS. Now, there is one other item and that is an estimate which the Secretary of War made for completing the work at Antietam, and I thought you might, perhaps, wish to allude to it now.

The CHAIRMAN. We will consider it now.

Major DAVIS. The appropriations for this battlefield began in 1890, and aggregate \$55,731. That is the aggregate amount of the appropriations for this battlefield. When that law went into effect a board was appointed, consisting of one officer of the Confederate army and one of the Union Army, and they were on duty some two or three years without having accomplished very much in carrying out the law. The present Secretary of War made an effort to see if they could not close up this work. At that time there had been expended about \$20,000.

One of the members of this board resigned; his place was filled, and my predecessor, Maj. George B. Davis, took charge of all, and it was nearly carried through to completion under his administration. Last year Congress allowed \$9,421 on a statement made by Major Davis that that would be entirely adequate to close up and complete the work, as I think the chairman of the present subcommittee will remember. I was detailed to take his place just at the time this work was drawing to a close, just at a time the roads were being finished and tablets were being set up and every thing was drawing to an end, and I found that it was difficult, and in fact impossible, to carry out and complete entirely what was laid out and necessary for the amount of money then available.

The roads were finished in a certain fashion with a very thin covering of macadam, which was inadequate to the traffic that goes over them, the local traffic of farmers hauling over the roads, a traffic which was not expected. It would be better to double the thickness of the macadam which now covers those roads, and make provisions for gutters to carry off the surface rain water, and to have that particular item of road work complete. Of these Antietam roads there are nearly 5 miles, traversing exactly the old lines of battle, and an estimate of \$7,000 was made, at \$1,500 a mile, for resurfacing those roads. Now, the battlefields of South Mountain, 5 miles away; Cramptons Gap, 6 miles away; Harpers Ferry, 12 miles away; and Shepherdstown, 3 or 4 miles, were a part of the battle of Antietam. They were allied engagements that occurred at the same time.

On the battlefield of Antietam there have been erected some 200 tablets of cast iron, on which are cast legends giving the history of the movements of the brigades, divisions, and corps, so that the visitor to the field can read these legends and learn all that occurred in the battle of Antietam, and can go on high points of ground and look over the field and in that way learn what was done there. Instead of making a national park of the field, the Government has only acquired so much land as necessary to make the roads traversing the lines. The rest of these fields remain exactly in the condition they were at the time of the battle. There is no proposition to make a park, and in fact the theory of the Department is entirely opposed to the general idea of parks, if I understand exactly the view of the present Secretary of War. He thinks this is a cheap way of illustrating to the world how much can be done, by taking a small amount of money, in marking a battlefield and making an object lesson for a visitor.

Included in this estimate of \$17,000 is enough to secure cast-iron tablets for South Mountain, Cramptons Gap, Harpers Ferry, and Shepherdstown, not to purchase more land, but merely to put up these tablets and then to make a general map of the whole battlefield of Antietam which shall show the movements of the troops upon that field in the successive stages as the battle progressed, so the world can visit the place if they want to, and by referring to the map, which will be in all the libraries of the world, they can thoroughly understand this sanguinary conflict, where more men were killed in one day than in any other battle of the war. The whole expense of this matter will be about \$8,000, estimating each tablet to cost \$30, to be of cast iron, set in a concrete base, the legend covered with a coat of black paint, with face of letters in white so that it can be readily read.

The CHAIRMAN. We appropriated \$9,000 this year.

Major DAVIS. Nine thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. To complete Antietam proper?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. It has nothing to do with anything else?

The CHAIRMAN. And now you propose to enlarge the work and want \$17,000?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the \$9,000?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; the \$9,000 has been spent.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if there is no appropriation, this work would not be enlarged?

Major DAVIS. No, sir. We have got to have a little deficiency; I think about \$200, or perhaps \$300.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the only question about this is, if it is the desire of Congress to mark the positions of the troops of the Confederate and Union armies at the battle of Harpers Ferry, South Mountain, Cramptons Gap, and Shepherdstown, etc., it will now take \$17,000 to do that?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; and for the maps.

The CHAIRMAN. And to make the maps. On the contrary, if it is the judgment of Congress not to make that appropriation, the work will cease and the whole thing will be completed and closed out by an appropriation of \$200 or \$300, which would be put on the deficiency bill.

Major DAVIS. It is a deficiency, really.

The CHAIRMAN. For Antietam proper?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; the estimate is coming to you for a deficiency on this item, and that is on the way now.

[War Department telegram.]

MARCH 24, 1896.

To Mr. J. C. COURTS, *Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives*:

I return by messenger transcript of my statement, made on March 18, before subcommittee on War Records appropriation.

It will be absolutely impossible for me to make a statement in reply to the long question of the committee before to-morrow evening, the 26th. I am working on it night and day. When completed it must be submitted to the Secretary.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Major, United States Army.

(The above letter, when received, will be placed on the files of the committee.)

FRIDAY, March 20, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENT OF JUDGE CHARLES B. HOWRY.

DEFENSE OF INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Your item is defense in Indian depredation claims—"for salaries and expenses in defense of Indian depredation claims." You submit an increase of \$5,000 for this work. You had \$27,500 for 1895, and you have \$30,000 for the current year. Have you a deficiency for the current year?

Judge HOWRY. There will be a deficiency of \$4,000 on present employments and engagements, or within a fraction of that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate of \$35,000 for the next fiscal year?

Judge HOWRY. The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted an estimate of \$35,000, but after a conference with the Attorney-General, personal in its nature as well as official, the Attorney-General and myself sent to the Secretary of the Treasury or to Congress an estimate of \$38,000. I do not know why the Secretary has it \$35,000, but it appears there \$35,000. The Attorney-General concurred with me upon the statement that in a large number of very heavy claims to which the Government needs to give attention to search for and take evidence in defense, that the condition of the business had reached that stage when it would be economical for the Government to take more testimony for the defense and employ specials for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation for \$35,000 estimated for here is the only appropriation available for the defense of these claims?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir; and it includes my own salary, which is a different practice in the matter of appropriations for salaries of the other assistant attorneys-general. They are specially appropriated for in the legislative bill. The appropriation before us under consideration includes my own salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include all the legal help you have also?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir; and clerical.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have help from the other assistant attorneys-general?

Judge HOWRY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole thing is paid from this fund—the taking of evidence, employment of special agents, etc.?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is the only fund that is available for the defense of these Indian depredation claims?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now then, after consultation with the Attorney-General, how much in his opinion did you agree upon was necessary for the service of the coming fiscal year?

Judge HOWRY. In view of the large claims which were being pressed, we thought it would be economical for the Government to appropriate \$38,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And the expenditure of that is made after consultation with the Attorney-General?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. For the past two Congresses we have reported legislation upon a deficiency bill, regarding these claims; now can we with safety appropriate for the payment of judgments that may be transmitted to Congress?

Judge HOWRY. I think so, sir. I want to say there are going to be comparatively few judgments at this session of Congress. Unconditional appropriations for these may be safely made.

Mr. SAYERS. You know we have tried in making our appropriations heretofore for the payment of these judgments and have always carried this legislation along so as to protect the Government?

Judge HOWRY. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, should this committee conclude to recommend the payment of the judgments which have been transmitted to this Congress upon the general deficiency bill would you advise us to continue this legislation or can it be with safety omitted?

Judge HOWRY. I think you can safely omit it.

Mr. SAYERS. The omission will not affect any pending claims at all?

Judge HOWRY. No, sir; I think not.

Mr. SAYERS. You think there will be no danger now to pending suits to omit that legislation should the committee conclude to recommend an appropriation for the judgments which have been transmitted at this session of Congress?

Judge HOWRY. That is my judgment, for the reason we have made motions for new trial wherever there was the slightest element of reasonable doubt, and fought over the ground so hard we feel like we have exhausted all the means of defense.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, another question. You remember that several years ago there was transmitted to Congress judgments rendered in the time of your predecessor. Now, in making the appropriations to cover the judgments which have been transmitted to this Congress, would you recommend that this committee should mention those judgments by name or just appropriate in the lump? Is there any danger of the money we should appropriate being used to pay any of these judgments about which there is controversy?

Judge HOWRY. The old judgments are in such shape the United States is very well protected by that legislation and Department action under it. I have quite a number of these judgments tied up. The late decisions of the Supreme Court practically settles many of them and vindicates the action of the Appropriation Committee and Congress in enacting that legislation. The contention in the Court of Claims is upon stipulations for judgments entered into by agreement between the claimants and the Government through Assistant Attorney-General Colby on cases which had gone to the Court of Claims from the Interior Department, the contention being that the Government should not go behind the stipulations for two reasons: First, that it was a stipulation and a judgment by agreement. Second, that it was in pursuance of section 4 of the act of March 3, 1891, which authorized the Court of Claims to enter up, upon this stipulation, judgments in those cases which had gone to an allowance by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the defense of alienage and want of amity of the depredating Indians was not admissible in cases of that character.

I differed on that proposition with my predecessor, and so informed him before he left the Department. I pressed the cases and secured a decision which sustained me in that view, and these principles have been affirmed by recent decisions of the Supreme Court. The Appropriations Committee appropriated for the payment of \$452,000 in judgments, \$175,000 conditionally. That \$175,000, with the \$200,000 since appropriated, has not yet been exhausted. My opinion is that of all those judgments about \$200,000 will never be paid. I make that as a moderate estimate. I think at least \$200,000 will never be paid, and can never be paid under the precedents established by the Supreme Court. They admit evidence of alienage and want of amity in all classes of cases where they are reopened.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in this legislation this proviso:

"Provided, That no one of the said judgments shall be paid until the Attorney-General shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has caused to be examined the evidence heretofore presented to the Court of Claims in support of said judgment, and such other pertinent evidence as he shall be able to procure, as to whether fraud, wrong, or injustice has been done to the United States, or whether exorbitant sums have been allowed, and finds upon such evidence no grounds sufficient, in his opinion, to support a new trial of said case; or until there shall have

been filed with said Secretary a duly certified transcript of the proceedings of the Court of Claims denying the motion made by the Attorney-General for a new trial in any one of said judgments."

Now, under that authority to reexamine the cases where judgments had been rendered during the official life of your predecessor, Mr. Colby, you did cause to be examined this class?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And as a result of that examination how many of them, in round numbers, are yet undisposed of or unpaid?

Judge HOWRY. Well, I should say over \$300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And of that \$300,000, in view of the decisions of the court from an examination of the cases, in your opinion there will be \$200,000 that never will be paid?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir; that is my opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you will succeed for some reasons specified in this legislation in obtaining a new trial or in setting aside the judgments and defeating them?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir. To obtain a new trial will practically dispose of most of the cases, because the very reason for a motion involves the settlement of the final question. For instance, there is a motion for a new trial in the case of a judgment against the Bannock Indians, on the ground that they were at war with the United States, and such a claim is not therefore within the act of March 3, 1891, providing for the payment of these depredations. When the court comes to examine the record and finds the proof showing war at the time in the claim, they sustain the motion. Of course, there is nothing else to try, hostility being a complete defense.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, these late decisions, which in your judgment are fatal to \$22,000,000 or \$23,000,000, generally of these Indian depredation claims, are decisions of the Supreme Court?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir; applicable to pending suits and some judgments.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are not yet published in the regular reports?

Judge HOWRY. No, sir; they were argued in November and decided about three weeks ago, finally.

The CHAIRMAN. They are published as things are in the first instance, and they can be had?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir; one was decided about six weeks ago and the two others were decided about three weeks ago.

Mr. SAYERS. Judge Howry can have copies sent to us.

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir. The principle is established in what is known as the Leighton Case, that where any of these allowed cases of the Secretary of the Interior are reopened all defenses are admissible. That was my contention from the beginning, and I reopened on that idea all along the line. There were 900 of those allowed cases, and I reopened a lot of them. Of course, if I had been wrong about it, I would have run the risk of having larger judgments—in some instances as much, perhaps, as an average of 10 per cent. Naturally, the Court of Claims was reluctant to take hold of cases after they had rendered a judgment—and of course there are some objections, as a judge does not like to have his work reopened—and yet the Court of Claims is not responsible for many of the judgments, because the act said they should render a judgment where the Department elected not to reopen the case and the claimant did not. It was an error of judgment on the part of my predecessor, which he now frankly concedes, as I understand and believe.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you touching the appropriations made last session of Congress for \$200,000 for payment of judgments. How much of that has been expended?

Judge HOWRY. Well, I am unable to answer that question without inquiry. It has not all been expended. I know that much.

The CHAIRMAN. These are judgments rendered since you came into the office?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir; but also embrace judgments rendered before I came into office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect what that amounted to in the aggregate?

Judge HOWRY. No, sir; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you find out how much of this \$200,000 has been expended?

Judge HOWRY. I will do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the \$175,000 which was appropriated to pay other judgments rendered been spent yet?

Judge HOWRY. No, sir; I think the judgments transmitted were \$452,000. I remember very distinctly it was urged that the appropriation be made \$250,000, and I was interrogated about the propriety of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this \$200,000 appropriated last Congress been expended?

Judge HOWRY. I think not, but I will have to find out.

Mr. HAINER. You have spoken of a stipulation entered into by your predecessor,

General Colby, and upon which judgments were rendered. Will you kindly furnish the committee a list of cases in which these stipulations were entered into by General Colby for the Government and the amounts of the judgments rendered upon those stipulations?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir; I will do so.

Mr. HAINER. And also which of these judgments have since been set aside?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Because of your contesting matters which were stipulated away, and in that regard showing the amount of saving to the Government upon those judgments alone.

Judge HOWRY. Well, I will send that list, and I would like to say that, by reason of the plea of the claimants interested in those judgment cases, the Supreme Court might say we were wrong in our position as grounds for motions for new trials under that act; the claimants have been appealing to the Court of Claims not to force them to a trial until the Supreme Court decided the question of whether we were right or wrong. By reason of that, the Court of Claims thought it was a very reasonable request, and would not force anybody to trial, where a question of amity or alienage was involved, until these decisions were announced by the Supreme Court.

Mr. HAINER. As I understand, in these cases there were stipulated certain facts and also the right to pass to judgment.

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Now, in many of those cases you found on investigation the facts were not as stipulated. That is true?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. So you are contesting the facts which were stipulated away?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Now, have you in your office or do you know the basis of these stipulations; what induced your predecessor to make those stipulations?

Judge HOWRY. The act of March 3, 1891, authorized and directed the Attorney-General to take cases that had been allowed at the time when the Interior Department had the jurisdiction, and in which the Secretary of the Interior had examined and made an award, and the act implied that those allowances were prima facie correct; and it also authorized the claimants or the Government either to reopen those cases if either saw fit—if either party saw fit. Cases went to the court, to the number of about 900, as allowed cases. The claimants, as a general thing, elected to accept the awards. In almost every instance they filed an election to accept the award. The Assistant Attorney-General prepared a printed stipulation of facts, in which he said: "Comes the Assistant Attorney-General charged with the defense of these cases, and it is hereby stipulated by and between the parties the following facts:" First, the claimant was a citizen; second, that certain parties were the depredators, naming the particular band or tribe of Indians; third, that they were in amity with the United States at the time of the alleged depredation, and various other things, and that the amounts, etc., were just, etc. On that, some \$500,000 of claims went to judgment, which were paid, I believe, by the Fifty-second Congress.

Mr. HAINER. Can you furnish a copy of that stipulation?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Was there any evidence furnished to the Department of Justice on which the stipulation was based, other than the prima facie showing as made by an allowance on the part of the Department of the Interior?

Judge HOWRY. The records from the Interior Department were transmitted.

Mr. HAINER. Anything further than that?

Judge HOWRY. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. And on that, without any investigation, your predecessor entered into the stipulation?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. And I understand you say about \$500,000 was actually paid?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir; nearly that sum.

Mr. HAINER. And that a certain other number of judgments resting on the same foundation have been contested by you?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. The stipulations to the contrary notwithstanding?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. These, you say, aggregate about \$300,000?

Judge HOWRY. Judgments rendered under similar stipulations, which were directed to be investigated and certified, amounted to \$452,000.

Mr. HAINER. Of those, what proportion were found to be invalid claims and concerning which no stipulation could have been made?

Judge HOWRY. Very few have come to a hearing on the motions, for the reason that the Court of Claims conceded to the claimants the right to hold them up until deci-

sions of the Supreme Court should settle the question whether the policy under the first practice was justifiable or not; whether the motions should or should not have been made; whether the defenses applicable to unexamined cases were applicable to allowed cases.

Mr. HAINER. And the decisions have all been rendered adverse to the claimants?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. So it follows from that that \$452,000 will be wiped out?

Judge HOWRY. No; a percentage of the judgments. Probably \$200,000—

Mr. HAINER. And the same ruling would have disposed of that \$500,000 had not they been actually paid?

Judge HOWRY. Some of them. When I came into office I called General Colby's attention to the character of these stipulations, and I said, "You have stipulated for facts unnecessarily. This statute authorizes you to reopen if you see fit, and if you do not see fit it authorizes you to elect not to reopen." I asked him why he stipulated that citizenship existed, why he stipulated as a fact that particular bands of Indians were the depredators, why he stipulated that at the time of the commission of the alleged depredation that the particular band of Indians was in amity with the United States. I suggested that it was an unnecessary recital of facts which the Department ought not to take on itself because the truth might be that there were persons, aliens, who had gotten awards and allowances in the Interior Department (and it has turned out that way), and that particular bands of Indians against whom such judgments were charged on the books of the Interior Department were wrongly charged, that the Government was also wrongly charged with the amount of the judgment where that band of Indians happened to be out of amity. General Colby explained by saying nothing was hurt by it, and the effect was the same.

I reversed that policy, however, by ordering all these stipulations to be destroyed and used no more of them, and whenever I elected not to reopen a case after inspection I simply said, "Comes the United States and elects not to reopen the award of the Secretary of the Interior in this case." On the 5th day of March, 1893, General Colby entered into an agreement with one of the claimants by which they recited the fact of want of amity at a particular time, and on that asked the court whether in an allowed case in which that stipulation appeared, the court should say that the want of amity was a defense. That was after all the disputed judgments nearly had been taken. I took the question up and carried it to a conclusion, the principle of which the Supreme Court finally affirmed.

Mr. HAINER. That was done after you came in the office, as I understand, and upon your suggestion?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. What is the amount of judgments rendered against the Government during the last year of the incumbency of your predecessor? Will you please ascertain and state?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. And in that same connection give us the amount of judgments obtained against the Government during the year just closed; in other words, I wish to contrast the number of judgments rendered against the Government during the incumbency of your predecessor and yourself.

Judge HOWRY. Yes, I expect I had better give you a list of the judgments from beginning to the present time by years. That will put all the information before you.

Mr. HAINER. I will be glad to have you do so.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 24, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, according to request, copies of papers and documents with information supplemental to my statement before your committee on the 21st instant referring to Indian depredation claims, as follows:

(1) Exhibit A, hereto attached, is a copy of "Stipulation of facts in allowed claims" referred to by me in answer to an inquiry by Representative Hainer as being the kind of agreement upon which judgments were taken during the time of my predecessor, but which, upon taking charge of the defense, I directed to be discontinued.

(2) Exhibit B, hereto attached, is Senate Ex. Doc. No. 32, third session Fifty-third Congress, showing a list of judgments in favor of claimants up to January 8, 1895. (On committee files.)

(3) Exhibit C, hereto attached, contains a list of judgments in favor of claimants, beginning January 28, 1895, and ending March 20, 1896, both dates inclusive.

(4) Exhibit D shows the total amount of judgments rendered during the time of

my predecessor and the total amount of judgments rendered during my incumbency to March 20, inclusive, together with the amount of appropriations for the payment of all judgments in Indian depredation cases, with the dates of said appropriations, and a reference to the page and volume of the statutes of the United States; and also a statement showing the uses to which the appropriations for the payment of said judgments have been made, with the present status of the funds, according to information derived from the Treasury.

(5) Exhibits E, F, and G are copies of the recent opinions of the Supreme Court in the class cases involving the construction of the Indian depredation act of March 3, 1891. The opinion in the Johnson Case is reported in volume 160, United States Reports, which has come to my hands since my statement to the committee on Friday last. (On committee files.)

Referring to Exhibit A, "Stipulation of facts in allowed claims," I thought and stated to your committee that on March 5, 1893, General Colby entered into an agreement with one of the claimants by which the fact was recited that there was a want of amity on the part of the tribe charged at a particular time, and on that the court was asked whether in an allowed case the want of amity was a defense, which was after nearly all the disputed judgments had been taken, and that I took the question up and carried the same to a conclusion, procuring a decision affirming the right to make the same defenses in allowed cases as the law authorized to be made in cases without that advantage, the principle of which the Supreme Court finally affirmed. The date on which that agreement was made by General Colby was not March 5, 1893, as I thought, but May 29, 1893, and appears in case No. 7512, *In re Cox* (29 C. Cls. R., 349, et seq.). In order that no misunderstanding may arise as to what was done precisely in that case, I herewith transmit to you, as Exhibit H, transcript from the records of this office giving a history of the case, and which speaks for itself.

The decision in the Cox Case, taken in connection with the decision of the Valk Case (28 C. Cls. R., 241), permitted the Department to apply the defense of alienage to cases allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, as well as the defense of the hostility of the tribe charged, referring to the time of the depredation; but the decision came too late to avail anything against those claims which had gone to judgment and were appropriated for July 28, 1892. It is due to General Colby for me to here again state that he gave it to me as his opinion upon his retirement that these defenses did not apply on the awards of the Interior Department, otherwise judgments would not have been rendered without further investigation beyond the Interior Department action in cases disposed of during his term.

In this connection I would further say that a large number of cases coming to the Court of Claims from the Interior Department, with an allowance by the Secretary, came improperly allowed by that official, because they were not made in strict accord with the act of March 3, 1885, and subsequent acts, giving the Secretary jurisdiction to examine and allow. Considerable litigation has arisen since I have had charge over the differences between claimants and myself that certain claims were "allowed claims." The records will show the number and extent of these cases and this litigation. Many cases have gone to the files as a consequence of the action of the Court of Claims on the Department contention that claims apparently allowed in the Interior Department were, in point of fact, not authorized to be allowed under the acts to which I have referred. Reference to the opinions of the Supreme Court in the cases decided there will show the propriety of this litigation on the part of the Department in its bearing upon the interests of the Government.

Referring to the judgments rendered since I came into office on stipulations of fact similar to those entered into by General Colby in No. 8235 (Exhibit A), I state that no judgments have ever been stipulated for by me on any recital of facts by any kind of an agreement, because I deemed such a course unnecessary, in that the Department would thereby assume responsibility that properly belonged to the court, and also because, in cases appearing to have been properly allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, the law merely imposed upon the Department of Justice the duty of electing to reopen or not, without assigning reasons.

Exhibit J, hereto attached, contains information touching my action on six cases pending on stipulations for judgment when I came into office.

You, as chairman, requested me to state whether the \$200,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress for the payment of judgments applied to judgments rendered since I came into office. My answer to that inquiry is supplemented with the statement that it does, but that appropriation also embraces judgments rendered before I came into office. The exhibits show the judgments, the dates, the amounts, and the respective appropriations.

Respecting the inquiry as to whether "in making the appropriations to cover judgments which have been transmitted to Congress for payment, and as to whether the committee should mention those judgments by name or appropriate in the lump," I beg to say that if your committee shall determine to make further appropriations

for the payment of the judgments directed to be investigated by the act of August 23, 1894 (Stat. L., vol. 28, p. 475), then the language set forth in Exhibit K, hereto attached, would be appropriate.

For all other judgments I will hereafter, in a separate letter, respond to the request of the committee for a suggestion, forwarding the same in a few days.

Respectfully,

CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives.

EXHIBIT A.

In the Court of Claims of the United States.

[Indian Depredations, No. 8235. Frank M. Hammon and Chas. E. Taylor, copartners as Hammon & Taylor, v. The United States and the Apache tribe, band, or nation of Indians.]

Stipulation of facts in allowed claims.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed on the part of claimant in the above-entitled cause by A. L. Hughes, attorney of record, and on the part of the Government by L. W. Colby, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of Indian depredation cases, that the following facts are shown by the original papers, evidence, records, and reports from governmental Departments on file in the office of the clerk of said court:

I. That Hammon & Taylor, the original claimants, were, at the time of the commission of the depredations complained of, citizens of the United States.

II. That on the 19th day of April, 1882, at or near San Carlos Reservation, certain Indians belonging to the said Apache tribe, band or nation, took or destroyed property belonging to the said original claimants without just cause or provocation on the part of the owner or agent in charge, and that the same has not been returned or paid for, and was at said time and place of the value of \$238.82.

III. That the said Apache tribe, band, or nation of Indians were, at the time of the commission of said depredations, in amity and treaty relations with the United States.

IV. That on the 28th day of May, 1887, a claim for said property so taken or destroyed was examined, approved, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, or under his direction, in pursuance of the act of Congress making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June, 30, 1886, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1885, and subsequent Indian appropriation acts, in the sum of \$238.82, in favor of said Hammon & Taylor, and thereafter reported with such allowance to Congress by Executive Document No. — of the 1st session of the 50th Congress of the United States as claim No. 3301.

V. That neither the said claimant nor the United States elects to reopen said case and try the same before the court; but the claimant is willing to accept said allowance in full satisfaction and settlement of said claim, and asks to have judgment rendered therefor by said court under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations."

A. L. HUGHES, *Attorney for Claimant.*
L. W. COLBY, *Assistant Attorney-General.*

EXHIBIT C.

Judgments in favor of claimants in Indian depredation cases in the Court of Claims.

In whose favor rendered.	Amount claimed.	Amount of judgment.	Date of judgment.
Faustin Vigil	\$425. 00	\$260. 00	Jan. 28, 1895
Juan Montes Vigil, administrator	200. 00	100. 00	Feb. 4, 1895
Teodora Trujillo de Gomes, administratrix	200. 00	100. 00	Do.
William Carl, jr.	625. 00	350. 00	Do.
Antonio A. Vigil and Jose C. Vigil, administrators	825. 00	575. 00	Feb. 11, 1895
George W. Thompson and Lonny Horn	2,580. 00	2,455. 00	Feb. 18, 1895
John E. Barrow and Oliver P. H. Craig, surviving partners	17,634. 00	3,375. 01	Mar. 11, 1895
Francisco Vigil y Montoya and Epimenio Vigil y Montoya, administrators	2,310. 00	1,200. 00	Mar. 18, 1895
Leander D. Philbrook	700. 00	575. 00	Mar. 25, 1895
Fannie M. Campbell	200. 00	150. 00	Apr. 8, 1895
James Marr	4,788. 50	3,155. 00	May 20, 1895
Peter F. Decory	4,650. 00	4,650. 00	Do.
Harrison B. Oatman	300. 00	300. 00	May 27, 1895
Thomas C. Dawkins	1,400. 00	1,400. 00	June 3, 1895
John S. Hagler, administrator	100. 00	100. 00	June 10, 1895
Telesforo Casados, administrator	881. 00	214. 50	Do.
Bettie Bennett, administratrix	625. 00	300. 00	Dec. 2, 1895
Lemuel W. Vanghan	1,670. 00	198. 00	Dec. 23, 1895
Samuel Jacks	1,086. 87	430. 55	Jan. 20, 1896
Mehlon B. Riggs	325. 00	325. 00	Feb. 10, 1896
Jesus Maria Chaves	9,675. 00	8,775. 00	Do.
José Maria Montoya	4,270. 00	3,655. 00	Do.
Spencer Bevers	500. 00	400. 00	Feb. 17, 1896
Atanacio Sanchez and Teodorita Nieto	3,000. 00	1,200. 00	Feb. 24, 1896
Bidal Medina, administrator	300. 00	120. 00	Do.
Maria Gertrudes Gonzales de Garcia, administratrix	135. 00	135. 00	Mar. 16, 1896
John S. Hagler, administrator	165. 00	165. 00	Do.
George T. Reynolds, administrator	1,560. 00	780. 00	Do.

Of these judgments, those rendered up to and including May 29, 1893, were on stipulations of fact, as were also the judgments rendered subsequent to that date, which are checked in red ink in the executive document hereto attached and on the typewritten list, such stipulations having been filed and the cases submitted by my predecessor.

EXHIBIT D.

Total amount of judgments rendered during the time of my predecessor aggregated	\$927, 157. 15
Total amount of judgments rendered during my incumbency to March 20, 1896, inclusive	204, 512. 95
Total	1, 131, 670. 10

Appropriations for the payment of all judgments:

July 28, 1892 (Stat. L., vol. 27, p. 319)	\$478, 252. 62
August 23, 1894 (Stat. L., vol. 28, p. 475)	175, 000. 00
March 2, 1895 (ibid., p. 869)	200, 000. 00
Total	853, 252. 62

There remained, March 20, 1896, in the Treasury, according to information derived from that Department, a balance of \$121,503.88 unexpended and unpaid from the foregoing appropriations.

The first appropriation (July 28, 1892) of \$478,252.62 is supposed to have paid and extinguished all judgments except a small balance carried forward as herein below shown:

Balance	4, 040. 00
Appropriated August 23, 1894	175, 000. 00
March 4, 1895	200, 000. 00
Total	379, 040. 00
Total payments from the last two appropriations, including the small balance on previous appropriation	257, 536. 12
Leaving balance, March 20, 1896, on hand	121, 503. 88

Except for the payment of the small balance brought forward for the payment on judgments first rendered, the foregoing sum of \$121,503.88 is on hand for the payment of judgments appropriated for August 23, 1894, and March 2, 1895, where such judgments have been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Attorney-General, or in those cases where motions for new trial have been made and are overruled by the Court of Claims.

EXHIBIT H.

[Transcript from the records of the Department of Justice in the case of William Cox v. The United States and the Bannock Indians, No. 7912.]

May 29, 1893, argument for claimant filed.

May 29, 1893, submitted on stipulation of facts.

June 5, 1893, stipulation of facts and motion for judgment allowed.

June 5, 1893, judgment to be entered in favor of claimant according to stipulation when application for fees is filed.

June 6, 1893, petition for attorneys' fees filed.

October 3, 1893, motion of defendants to rescind order of June 5, 1893. Remand case to general docket and withdraw. Stipulation of facts filed. To law calendar. Attorney of record notified.

December 11, 1893, motion of defendants to rescind order of June 5, 1893. Argument begun and case postponed.

December 12, 1893, motion of defendants to rescind order and for judgment for defendants upon stipulation of facts filed. Attorney notified. To law calendar.

January 16, 1894, defendants' brief on motion filed (10 copies). Copy and notice to attorneys.

January 22, 1894, argument of motion to rescind order, etc., begun December 11, 1893, concluded and motion submitted.

February 14, 1894, argument for claimant filed (5 copies).

May 21, 1894, opinion rendered (Richardson, Ch. J.).

May 21, 1894, petition dismissed.

EXHIBIT J.

Information relating to judgments taken on stipulations of fact similar to copy herewith inclosed, where said stipulations were filed during the time of my predecessor, but in which action was taken by the Department and the court since August, 1893, upon the charge of the cases being devolved upon the present Assistant Attorney-General.

Nos. 692 and 6156, consolidated, Phillip P. Gomer et al: Case submitted to the court February 16, 1893; defendants' motion for new trial filed December 31, 1894, under section 1088. Pending.

No. 523, Trinidad R. de Jaramillo: Case submitted to the court on stipulation of facts February 27, 1893; motion for new trial under section 1088, Revised Statutes, December 15, 1894; motion withdrawn by me March 14, 1896, defects in the record having been supplied and no further defense being available.

No. 524, Samuel C. Patterson: Case submitted on stipulation of facts March 2, 1893, and held by the court until January 29, 1894, when judgment was rendered for the claimant; December 31, 1894, defendants' motion for new trial under section 1088, Revised Statutes.

No. 4948, David T. Chaney, administrator: Case submitted on stipulation of facts January 31, 1893; motion of defendants to remand case and to withdraw stipulation October 9, 1893; motion to remand and to withdraw stipulation overruled January 15, 1894.

No. 1551, G. O. Wynn, administrator: Case submitted on stipulation of parties January 19, 1893; order remanding case for briefs or oral argument on question whether action should be in the name of the administrator or the heirs at law January 23, 1892; resubmitted January 31, 1893; defendants' election to reopen and to remand filed November 4, 1893; motion of claimant to dismiss last motion of defendant argued and submitted January 11, 1894; motion of defendants to reopen and remand overruled January 12, 1894; motion for new trial with briefs in support thereof by defendants October 10, 1894.

No. 5733, George T. Reynolds, administrator: Submitted on stipulation of facts March 2, 1893; no defenses being available after diligent inquiry and complete investigation, judgment was rendered March 16, 1896, on the stipulation.

From the list of judgments appearing in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 32, it appears that all the judgments were rendered upon stipulations of facts entered into between the claimants and General Colby, except in the following cases, which appear marked in red ink, to wit:

No. 2946, Westmeyer; No. 1842, Williams; No. 3232, Saiz, administrator; No. 6304, Roach, executrix; No. 1294, McGregor; No. 613, McGregor; No. 3297, Dunn; and the foregoing cases of Gomer, No. 692; Jaramillo, 523; Patterson, 524; Chaney, 4948; Wynn, administrator, 1551, and Reynolds, 5733, the last six cases being where action was taken by me on stipulations previously submitted according to the memoranda in said cases mentioned herein.

EXHIBIT K.

For payment of those judgments of the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases which the Attorney-General was directed by the acts of August 23, 1894, and March 2, 1895, to investigate, and which were reported to Congress in Senate Ex. Docs. No. 7, parts 1 and 2, Nos. 82 and 128, and Senate Mis. Doc. No. 249, Fifty-third Congress, second session, and House Ex. Doc. No. 143, and Senate Ex. Doc. No. 86, Fifty-third Congress, third session, \$——, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and discharge such judgments after the deductions required to be made under the provisions of section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," shall have been ascertained and duly certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury, which certification shall be made as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and such deductions shall be made according to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, having due regard to the educational and other necessary requirements of the tribe or tribes affected; and the amounts paid shall be reimbursed to the United States, and in such proportions as the Secretary of the Interior may decide to be for the interest of the Indian service: *Provided*, That no one of the said judgments shall be paid until the Attorney-General shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has caused to be examined the evidence heretofore presented to the Court of Claims in support of said judgments, and such other pertinent evidence as he shall be able to procure as to whether fraud, wrong, or injustice has been done to the United States, or whether exorbitant sums have been allowed, and finds upon such evidence no grounds sufficient in his opinion to support a new trial for said case; or until there shall have been filed with said Secretary a duly certified transcript of the proceedings of the Court of Claims denying the motion made by the Attorney-General for a new trial in any one of said judgments.

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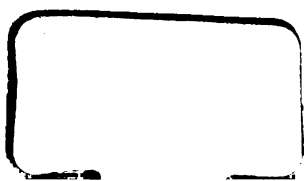
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